THE TIMES

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THE TIMES Tomorrow

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Spectrum tells you what you want to know about the Winter Olympics

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Fashion Page looks at the Jaeger comeback

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Conrad Voss Bark on fishing and Brian Glanville on football

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Bernard Levin attacks a "corrupt bargain" between Conservatives and Labour

... and prizes
Computer Horizons invites entries for its national competition with many valuable prizes

Duke of Beaufort dies at 83

The Duke of Beaufort, former Master of the Queen's Horse and a lifelong friend of the Royal Family, died at his home at Badminton, Gloucestershire, yesterday. He was 83.

The Duke, who made the name of Badminton known all over the world, was Britain's longest serving master of foxhounds and the country's best known hunting personality.

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Mirror defence

Journalists at Mirror Group Newspapers are seeking four years' pay in the event of an unwanted predator taking over the newspapers Page 17

Korchnoi order

A Swiss court ordered Viktor Korchnoi, the exiled Russian chess grandmaster, to pay his son Igor £20,000 compensation for the time he spent in a Soviet labour camp Page 6

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Divisions within the Warnock committee over human embryo research and surrogate mothers could pose serious difficulties for the Government in deciding controls over test-tube baby development Page 3

Man-made heart

The University of Utah says of its experience of transplanting a mechanical heart into a man that futher trials should be encouraged. The patient lived for 112 days after the transplant Page 16

Haughey attack

Mr Charles Haughey, the Irish Opposition leader, accused the British Government of humiliating the Irish Government in its reply to Dublin complaints over the Duke of Edinburgh's visit to Ulster Page 2

Second chance

Putting a brave face on the loss of a £70m satellite, the crew of the space shuttle Challenger plan to launch a second communications satellite today Page 7

Assam protest

The state of Assam virtually closed down in protest during a visit by Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister. Shops and bazaars were shut and almost no private traffic ran Page 4

England fiasco

England were bowled out for 82 and 93 when New Zealand defeated them by an innings and 132 runs in the second Test match at Christchurch Page 20, 28

Greenwich time, pages 10, 11
A special report on Greenwich's National Maritime Museum, which this year celebrates its fiftieth anniversary.

Hope fading in Lebanon as cabinet resigns

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

With almost half his capital under shellfire and with some units of his army on the point of throwing down their arms, President Amin Gemayel yesterday accepted the resignation of his entire cabinet in the slim hope that a national coalition government can be formed to prevent a final slide into civil war in Beirut.

Mr Chaffic Wazzan, the Sunni Muslim Prime Minister, handed in his resignation at the presidential palace at Baabda, telling Mr Gemayel: "I hope, rather I insist that you accept it immediately."

His statement implied that the United States' refusal to countenance a change in the Israeli-Lebanese unofficial peace treaty had led to his resignation.

Mr Wazzan has agreed, for the second time in six months, to act as a caretaker prime minister but Mr Gemayel now has to find Muslim politicians prepared to take up ministerial posts in an administration which has long been regarded by the opposition as Phalangist.

Any potential prime minister – who under the Lebanese national covenant must be a Sunni Muslim – is likely to insist that the May 17 unofficial peace treaty between Lebanon and Israel be abrogated and that the divisions of power in the Cabinet be changed so as to give Muslims the dominant influence in all policy-making.

Mr Gemayel will now be considering whether he can possibly accept such conditions. If he does, he could lose the last vestiges of his Phalangist support. If he does not, then it is difficult to see how Cabinet government can go on. Time is very short now. And if the army starts to fall apart, then such changes will be merely academic.

Despite the resignation of the government, there still seems little hope that the battle around Beirut – which have now cost more than 70 lives – will die down. Even as Mr Wazzan resigned. Government troops and Phalangist militiamen were fighting their way back into the ruins of St Michel's Church on the edge of the Shia Muslim sector of west Beirut.

But if their advance of a few hundred yards could be called a victory, there was precious little comfort for Mr Gemayel in the southern suburbs of the city where Lebanese troops – apparently heeding a call from the leader of the Shia Muslim "Amal" movement – permitted gunmen from the "Amal" militia to take control of the main road to Beirut international airport.

Lebanese soldiers deserted several checkpoints and two training camps scarcely half a mile from the headquarters of the American Marines. By nightfall, Shia militiamen could be seen even on the coastal road beside the airport runways, effectively cutting the Marines off from land contact with Beirut.

At one road checkpoint next to the airport yesterday afternoon, I found an armed Shia militiaman chatting amiably with two steel-helmeted troops while several men with guns were nearby, kissing Lebanese soldiers on both cheeks

Just four hours earlier, Major Michel Lahoud of the Lebanese Army's G2 intelligence service had told foreign correspondents at the Ministry of Defence that no Shia Muslim troops had deserted the ranks. But he described the appeal by Mr Nabih Berri, the "Amal" leader, to Shia soldiers not to fire on militiamen of their own religion as "dangerous".

Major Lahoud had called a press conference to announce that the Lebanese Army had recaptured positions they had earlier lost to "Amal" in the Galerie Semaan area and to complain that at least one Syrian intelligence agent – and 250 Palestinian guerrillas from Ahmed Jibril's Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine General Command were now fighting on the Shia side in West Beirut.

There was no doubting the fierce battles that have been going on around Galerie Semaan. The Lebanese Army had by yesterday afternoon lost 22 soldiers killed and 197 wounded in the three days of fighting for St Michel's Church and Lebanese Army tanks were still firing shells into the slums of the Chiyah neighbourhood.

Deepening crisis, page 6



Mr Wazzan: 'I insist you accept immediately.'



Depair in Beirut: Weeping Shia Mulim women emerging from underground shelters to find their houses in ruins.

Andropov's illness puts summits in doubt

From Richard Owen Moscow

Fresh doubts about the Soviet leadership appear to rule out any summit involving the ailing President Andropov, despite a cautiously positive response to Mrs Thatcher's call for East-West contacts after her successful visit to Hungary.

There was alarm on Saturday when Marshal Dmitry Ustinov, the Soviet Defence Minister, suddenly cancelled a trip to India without explanation. The illness or death of the minister would be a serious blow to the Andropov leadership, in which Marshal Ustinov is one of the three top men.

It is also possible that his sudden change of plan was linked with the deteriorating health of President Andropov, who has not been seen since August. He has kidney and heart ailments.

There was an air of almost eerie calm in Moscow yesterday, with streets deserted and no sign of unusual activity around the Kremlin.

Mr Andropov has reportedly returned to his dacha outside Moscow, but is not fully active. He is still unable to receive Mr Pierre Trudeau, the Canadian Prime Minister, who has been conducting a one-man peace mission in world capitals.

There are reports of an extraordinary Central Committee plenum in the near future, though this could mean after the Supreme Soviet elections on March 4. Mr Andropov would normally address constituents in his Moscow district and vote.

The Soviet press yesterday only briefly reported Mrs Thatcher's talks in Budapest and ignored her call for Soviet politicians to visit the West. But diplomats said the Soviets response was cautious yet positive.

● BUDAPEST: Mrs Thatcher appeared anxious on Saturday to discourage further speculation about the chances of her making a early visit to Moscow (Julian Haviland writes).

She thought it "much too soon" for a summit of leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States or other countries. A lot of groundwork needed to be done.

"One needs to have got a long way with improving understanding and perhaps back to the disarmament talks, with some progress made on them, before one approaches a summit meeting," she said at a press conference in Budapest.

"You know what would happen if one were announced... Expectations would be enormously high and they would only tend to be dashed."

Mrs Thatcher confirmed she was aiming at some form of top-level meeting, but added: "That is not the kind of summit I want, eventually."

New doubt over reasons for GCHQ unions ban

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

Two of Mrs Thatcher's former Foreign Secretaries, Lord Carrington and Mr Francis Pym, have been baffled by government statments about the ban on union membership among the staff of the Government Communications Headquarters.

Neither Lord Carrington, who resigned as Foreign Secretary in April 1982, nor his successor, Mr Pym, who was dismissed by Mrs Thatcher after the election last June, have any recollection of any plans involving the proposal announced by Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, on January 25.

That fact is expected to provoke a bitter political row in the Commons this afternoon, and increase the discomfort of Conservative ministers and backbenchers.

The Prime Minister and Sir Geoffrey have repeatedly told the Commons that action became necessary because of industrial disruption in 1979 and 1981. Action became possible once Mrs Thatcher had publicly avowed GCHQ's security function in the wake of the Geoffrey Prime spy case with a Commons statement last May.

Sir Brian Tovey, the former head of GCHQ, disclosed yesterday that he had drawn up firm plans for action in 1981. Those plans, he said, had been passed on to the Prime Minister and Lord Carrington, then Foreign Secretary.

But Lord Carrington, who takes up his new post as secretary general of Nato in June, has told close colleagues that he has no recollection of any such proposal.

More startling however, is the fact that Mr Pym shares the same difficulty. He has told friends that he cannot recall such a plan. The Prime Minister has repeatedly stated that the Commons statement on Prime, in May, lifted the final impediment to action.

MPs on both sides of the Commons have understood that the reason for delay, from 1979, was simply a matter of public avowal of GCHQ. But the fact that Lord Carrington and Mr Pym have no recollection of GCHQ unions as an issue of vital importance will lead many MPs to suspect that action was not in fact considered until after the election. This will lead weight to the suspicion, denied by ministers, that action has been prompted by American pressure.



Mr Pym (left) and Lord Carrington: Not told of any plan.

The so-called ABC secrets trial of 1978 centred on *New Statesman* exposées of GCHQ work, but Mrs Thatcher told the Commons on January 26 that until she has made her Prime statement "the work of GCHQ was never acknowledged as one of an intelligence agency. It became necessary to acknowledge it in the middle on 1983. After that, it seemed reasonable and right to bring the practice of GCHQ into line with that of intelligence agencies."

It does not seem possible that both Lord Carrington and Mr Pym should have forgotten about a matter of such sensitivity. Similarly, as the ministers responsible for GCHQ between 1979 and last year it is hardly credible that they should not have been informed

The political difficulties of the Carrington-Pym gap cannot be over-emphasized. One senior Conservative source said last night that the new revelation was a very serious matter.

● Mr Gerald Kaufman Labour's home affairs spokesman yesterday demanded the resignations of the Prime Minister and the Foreign Secretary unless satisfactory explanations could be provided over the "tangled web of falsehood" surrounding the GCHQ affair (the Press Association reports).

Speaking at Stockport, Mr Kaufman said: "It is essential that they now give truthful answers to these crucial questions:

"The Prime Minister and the Foreign Secretary have up to now vehemently asserted that American pressure played no part in the trade union ban. The former director at Cheltenham now states that American pressure was an important factor. Someone is lying. Who?

"Did the Foreign Secretary know on January 25 that employees at Cheltenham would face dismissal without receiving redundancy payments? If he did, then by failing to tell the House of Commons of this fact he was deliberately misleading MPs. If he did not know he was still misleading them through ignorance. Which was it?

Ban "essential", page 2
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Kinnock would dismantle Polaris

By Our Political Correspondent

A Labour government led by Mr Neil Kinnock would dismantle and dump any British nuclear deterrent system, whether Polaris or Trident, on taking office.

The speed of unilateral nuclear disarmament would be determined solely by the time scientists and engineers would need to take the system apart, Mr Kinnock has told close colleagues.

Although Mr Kinnock has said publicly that he would get rid of Polaris in the lifetime of a five-year Parliament, the new acceleration will surprise many Labour MPs and party members.

Nuclear disarmament has now become an absolute and unqualified priority for a Kinnock government. But the new-found urgency also implies that Labour will renounce all nuclear arms without any prior assurance that the Soviet Union will match British action.

The party's manifesto said only last year: "Britain's Polaris force will be included in the nuclear disarmament negotiations in which Britain must take part. We will, after consultation, carry through in the lifetime of the next Parliament our non-nuclear defence policy."

Mr Kinnock told a group of visiting American Congressmen last month that he would not order the nuclear deterrent to be fired, even if Britain was subjected to a nuclear attack. He therefore feels that the weapons must be abandoned, otherwise they attract the threat of attack.

The new Labour line contrasts starkly with the inbuilt ambiguities of Mr Michael Foot's election campaign. But Mr Kinnock, too, has provoked some past doubts about his intentions by mixing unilateral and multilateral nuclear disarmament in a way that so confused commentators and voters at the last election.

In a keynote speech for the Labour leadership contest in Dundee on September [illegible] for example, he said: "It is our intention to phase out Polaris when we come to power and to enter negotiations with the Soviet Union and other nuclear powers to develop comprehensive multilateral packages."

If Mr Kinnock, as Prime Minister, had already ordered the dumping of Polaris, or Trident, Britain would have no role to play in nuclear disarmament talks.

Although Mr Denis Healey, Labour's foreign affairs spokesman, cannot be expected to endorse such a policy switch, it is understood that Mr Roy Hattersley, the new deputy leader, has already accepted that Polaris, Trident and cruise would be renounced as soon as possible after Labour takes office.

£1m ransom demand for missing diplomat

By David Nicholson-Lord

West Midlands police last night appealed to the kidnappers of a senior Indian diplomat based in Birmingham to make contact.

Mr Ravindra Mhatre, aged 48 and an assistant high commissioner, disappeared on his way home from the commission's city centre office on Friday night, shortly before a note was delivered to Reuter's news agency in London demanding a £1m ranson and the release of Indian political prisoners.

The note was from the Kashmir Liberation Army.

The police spent yesterday continuing inquiries among the large Kashmiri community in the West Midlands. Mr Thomas Meffen, the force's assistant chief constable, who is heading the inquiry, said Mr Mhatre had no connextion with Kashmir.

Diplomatic sources last night knew nothing about the Kashmir Liberation Army except that it seemed to be based in London and was opposed to the Indian occupation of two-thirds of the province.

One senior diplomat said that the army might consist of relations of Maqbool Butt, an alleged agitator under death sentence in New Delhi, who is named in the kidnap note.

Mr Mhatre, who lives with his wife and teenage daughter in the Bartley Green area of Birmingham, has been in Britain only 18 months, was last seen when he left to catch a bus. His wife alerted the police within two hours of his failure to arrive home. Last night there was a police guard outside.

The papers delivered to Reuter's are believed to contain a threat to shoot Mr Mhatre if a ransom deadline of 7pm on Saturday was not met. Sources in Delhi said the deadline was extended by three hours, but there had been no communication with the kidnappers since.

Indian embassies have been told to increase security.

Pay rises for 500 key workers now expected

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

The Government Communications Headquarters at Cheltenham is expected to announce shortly regrading plans for hundreds of staff giving large pay increases to key workers central to the deunionization programme.

Those involved are specialists, including scientists, engineers and telecommunications experts. The increases would be in addition to the £1,000 being offered to staff who resign union membership.

The increases, the details of which could be given to staff this week, are likely to affect at least 500 workers and in some cases could run into four figures.

Unions fighting the Government's proposed ban on unions at GCHQ last night branded the proposals as "yet another bribe" and urged members not to be persuaded into leaving

The Government intends to create a new GCHQ grade for specialist staff at Cheltenham, its out-stations in Britain and overseas affiliates, combining the present science, professional and technology and telecommunications grades. Those staff are viewed as among the more difficult to replace if large numbers ignore the £1,000 offer and are forced to leave GCHQ.

Some GCHQ staff have suggested that the Government may also be considering increases for valuable computer staff whose pay is, on average, lower than that of similar specialists in private industry.

The union's believe the regrading will be offered as an extra incentive to the staff to forsake membership and start a bandwagon of resignations which has until now shown no significant signs of winning support.

Mr Peter Jones, secretary of the Council of Civil Service Unions, said last night: "This is the approach of the fairground barker who tries to get people into his tent and when you go inside you cannot find what was on offer."

Doctors ordered to tell all about Reagan's health

From Christopher Thomas Washington

President Reagan, aged 73 today, has a few minor physical ailments. He is, for example, allergic to some of the stuffed relics in the White House and requires weekly injections. Even so, as a white male, he has the statistical probability of living another 9.7 years.

These, and other portents of Mr Reagan's survival chances, if he wins another four-year term, come from unedifying interviews with White House doctors. The President more or less ordered them to discuss his health. The oldest president of the United States wants the world to know he can take it.

Mr Reagan is physically fit, exercises regularly, is mentally alert, sticks to a moderate diet, keeps his weight to a proper 13 stone eight pounds, appears younger than his chronological age and has a face which has suffered less in office than those of younger recent presidents. So say the doctors.



Mr Reagan: Hay fever and hearing aids

The medical men clearly have in mind the ravages wreaked on President Carter and President Nixon by the exigencies of the White House. Mr Carter was a worrier, with a fussy-minded preoccupation with detail, and Mr Nixon had reasons enough to feel threatened.

Mr Reagan's age could become an election issue, so the White House has been delving into history. Konrad Adenauer was seven months older than Mr Reagan is now when he became West German Chancellor in 1949. He then served another 14 years. Winston Churchill left office at 80 – not by any means, as the records prove, a fit man – and Charles De Gaulle was 78 when he left power.

Mr Reagan's most recent health problem was a partial hearing loss in one ear. Since August, he has been using a barely visible hearing aid. "His good ear is perfectly normal," according to Dr John House, who has been monitoring Mr Reagan's ears since 1979. "It would be in the low-normal range, not right at the top, not perfect, but still normal," he said.

The other ear was harmed by the firing of a pistol during the making of a film many years ago. "Certainly", Dr House said, "the President's hearing loss will not be a problem for the next four years."

Mr Reagan also suffers a form of hay fever which is aggravated by long flights and dusty hotels.

It is often said that he is "intellectually incurious" – meaning lazy.

Before he took office three years ago, he told a reporter that he would be examined regularly by a White House physician and would resign immediately if there was "serious evidence" of senility or mental deterioration.

Mondale campaign diary, page 6

Ban on unions essential, former GCHQ chief says

By Richard Evans

Sir Brian Tovey, director until last September of the Government Communications Headquarters at Cheltenham, believes it is essential to ban trade unions there.

After making clear at the weekend that he was largely responsible for the plan to exclude unions from the intelligence-gathering centre, he defends the Government's handling of the controversy in a letter to *The Times*. In it he says: "I do not consider any other means of presentation and implementation could sensibly have been put forward."

Sir Brian's remarks are aimed in particular at Lord Bancroft, former head of the Civil Service, who, in a letter to *The Times* last Friday, described the Government's handling of the issue as "breathtakingly inept".

Lord Bancroft added yesterday: "My old service has been made into a sort of helpless pawn by the way the Government has handled this particular episode, and the political parties are now playing political games with it.

"That is something the vast majority of civil servants emphatically do not want. Who wants friends like the *Morning Star* or enemies like very worried and genuinely concerned government backbenchers? The sooner this can be settled by quiet conversations between the Government and the staff, the better for all concerned, including national security."

Sir Brian disclosed at the weekend how he drew up plans in 1981 to deunionize GCHQ after several years of sporadic disruption, because he thought it was the only way to guarantee continuity.

The "turning point" came with an industrial dispute at Cheltenham in February 1979, when a few hundred civil servants walked out in support of a pay claim, he disclosed in *The Sunday Times*. "From that time onwards there was always an undercurrent of worry in some part of the office. It might be the radio operators this week, the communication officers the next."

Sir Brian, in so far unpublished remarks during last week's interview, added: "You could say that almost at any time during the past five years there was some incipient trouble which the management was desperately trying to contain".

He said that "old fashioned" industrial action involving civil service unions tended to centre on the National Insurance Office and the Department of Health and Social Security "because that irritates the public, but hitting GCHQ does not bother the public, but it does bother HMG and embarrass us. Once the unions had twigged that, we really did not have a viable option."

Although union national officials were treated as outside visitors when they went to Cheltenham, were shown nothing classified and behaved "absolutely properly", Sir Brian said: "The risk was there. The fact is that almost by osmosis they could smell in broad terms what was going on."

By 1981, according to Sir Brian, the unions had made it "brutally clear" they regarded GCHQ as a "damn good place to hit".

But he insists that his plan "was nothing to do with the particular political complexion of this Government.

He did not propose a no-strike agreement with the unions as he did not believe it was practical. "You could never be sure . . . if it came to an enormous confrontation between the civil service unions and the Government, whether it would stick, and you could not have the force of law behind it.

But he added: "The unions have done an efficient and justified job for their members. Please do not think I am anti-union."

Sir Brian confirmed that the union disruption meant GCHQ did not operate at peak efficiency during the Russian invasion of Afghanistan, after which he spent a lot of time talking to customers "apologizing" for GCHQ's performance, and during the Polish crisis which led to a "heavy and somewhat embarrassing reliance on our allies, particularly the US".

Despite claims last week by the Prime Minister and the Foreign Secretary that the ban was not the result of direct pressure from America, Sir Brian says there was "subtle pressure" from the other side of the Atlantic. "We noticed a reluctance to enter into work-sharing. It was the beginning of a reluctant feeling that 'we don't know whether we can rely on the Brits'."

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The list of disruptions at Cheltenham given by Sir Geoffrey Howe:
February 23 and June 22, 1979: One-day strikes then selective disruptive action.
September, 1979: Work-to-rule, overtime ban.
December 20, 1979 to February 13 1980: Disruptive action.
November 27, 1980: Protest meeting.
March 9, 1981: One-day strike, then disruptive action.
June 10 to August 26, 1982: Overtime ban at outstation.
Unions say limited numbers of staff involved on most occasions.


Sir Brian Tovey (Photograph: Peter Dunne)



Answer on Duke's visit 'humiliating'

From Richard Ford, Dublin

The British Government was accused yesterday of humiliating Dr Garret FitzGerald's coalition administration in the Irish Republic in the controversy over Friday's visit by the Duke of Edinburgh to Drummad barracks, co Antrim.

The barracks are shared by the 1st Battalion Grenadier Guards, of whom the Duke is Colonel, and the 2nd co Armagh Battalion of the Ulster Defence Regiment, eight of whose members have been charged with murdering two Roman Catholics.

Mr Charles Haughey, leader of the Fianna Fail opposition party, criticized the brief reply to Dublin's protest as insensitive and said it made a farce of claims that Anglo-Irish relations were on a friendly basis.

He said the Government of the Irish Republic has a right to give views on security and constitutional issues in Northern Ireland and supported calls for the disbandment of the Ulster Defence Regiment.

The Northern Ireland Office had told Dublin: "A visit by a member of the Royal Family to a regiment in the United Kingdom of which he is Colonel is an internal matter for the United Kingdom."

Mr Haughey said "an insensitive and uncaring British Government" was to blame.

● The Foreign Office will reply today or tomorrow but Dr FitzGerald can expect little more than an outright rejection of his complaint (Henry Stanhope writes).

Experts advise nuclear cuts

By Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent

An influential group of British defence experts is calling for Nato to adopt a new stategy relying less on nuclear weapons.

The experts also want changes in British defence policy, which until recently some of them were helping to decide as senior officials at the Ministry of Defence in Whitehall.

The group, which includes Sir Frank Cooper, Permanent Under Secretary at the Ministry until just over a year ago, and Sir Ronald Mason, former Chief Scientific Adviser of defence in Whitehall, has been carrying out a study since 1980 under the chairmanship of Lord Cameron, Marshal of the RAF, who was previously Chief of the Defence Staff. The report, published today by the British Atlantic Committee, proposes the withdrawal of all battlefield nuclear woapons in favour of new technology precision-guided munitions (PGN) including cruise missiles with conventional warheads.

Accurate "smart" (target selecting) weapons, together with other electronic advances in communications and target acquisition, could offset the Warsaw Pact's superiority in numbers. But the public would be "astonished" at how little collective thinking had been carried out by the alliance, its author adds.

In their criticism of Britain, they say that a "considerable inventory" of war stocks is needed to bring British services up to the standards of their allies.

They want an end to money being spent on missiles rather than the platforms to carry them, a theme which lay behind the 1981 defence review carried out by Sir John Nott, the former Secretary of State for Defence. The Falklands war showed that surface warships can be nearly as vulnerable as the vessels they are supposed to protect.

The report criticizes the Ministry of Defence decision to buy the British Alarm anti-radar system for aircraft as opposed to the United States' Harm.

Diminishing the Nuclear Threat: Nato's defence and new technology (British Atlantic Committee, £1).

ITV may share BBC satellite

By Our Technology Correspondent

The Government is considering a policy change which could give existing independent television companies first choice in becoming partners in a British direct broadcasting satellite (DBS).

The change would be a substantial departure from previous policy, which has emphasized that no existing television company would have preemptive rights to satellite and that franchises awarded by the Independent Broadcasting Authority (IBA) for such services would go to competitive tender.

Law Society wants faster conveyancing

By Christopher Warman, Property Correspondent

Measures to speed conveyancing are likely to be proposed by the Law Society. They will include standardizing mortgage forms and new arrangements for the processing of stamp duty.

It is one of the ways in which the Law Society, representing 44,000 practising solicitors, seeks to improve the conveyancing system while defending the solicitors' conveyancing monopoly.

The House Buyers Bill, ending that monopoly, was given its second reading in the Commons in December despite government opposition, and it is to go into committee in the next few weeks. Although the Government wants to improve and modernize the conveyancing system, Conservative backbench opinion persuaded it to support the solicitors' monopoly at the second reading.

In subsequent talks with Mr Austin Mitchell, the Bill Sponsor, Sir Patrick Mayhew, the Solicitor General, appears to have indicated that the Government would be happy to extend conveyancing to non-lawyers given an adequate test of competence.

Delays in the conveyancing process are one of the main causes of complaint, and Mr Tony Holland, chairman of the Law Society business committee believes that there are many ways of speeding it up.

Mr Holland would like to see:

● A speeding-up of the time local authorities take to deal with routine search inquiries.

● Stamping of documents to be combined in one operation at the Land Registry, instead of the present two-stage system involving the Inland Revenue.

● Simplification of paying deposits, so that a solicitor could use for the prospective purchase, the deposit he holds for his client.

● Building societies to use standard forms for mortgages and adopt a common approach to dealing with life policies.

Orders for Sizewell attacked

By Our Science Editor

The Department of Energy and Electricity Generating Board were accused yesterday of conspiring to override the public inquiry into a proposed pressurized water reactor at Sizewell, Suffolk.

The charge followed an announcement that the board will issue orders this week for design work and components worth £100m.

The Government has given the board permission, even though the public inquiry is only at the halfway stage. Moreover, the shortest time by which Sir Frank Layfield's report and formal manning procedures could be completed before permission could be granted would be 18 months.

The objections will be put to Sir Frank tomorrow when the inquiry resumes, by Mr John Valentine, representing the Stop Sizewell B Association.

Hunt accident

Mr Mark Vestey, brother of Lord Vestey was being treated in Stoke Mandeville Hospital, Oxfordshire yesterday after badly injuring his spine in a hunting accident, in Goloucestershire. Mr Vestey, of Andoversford near Cheltenham, was said to be stable.

Peaceful note

Joan Baez, the American singer, whose song "We shall overcome" became an anthem for peace movements, visited the women camped outside the Greenham Common air base in Berkshire and led them in a camp fire sing-song yesterday.

Pit pay deal

The 16,000-strong British Association of Colliery Management has accepted the National Coal Board's 5.2 per cent pay offer rejected by the National Union of Mineworkers, whose overtime ban is now in its 15th week.

Soldier dies

The body of a Territorial Army soldier aged 35, who was one of 70 taking part in a Special Air Services Regiment selection course, was found yesterday near a resevior on the Brecon Beacons.

Data protection: 1

Bill is an urgent balancing act

Britain's future use of information technology depends on the Data Protection Bill, which goes into its House of Commons committee stage tomorrow. In a two-part series, PETER EVANS, Home Affairs Correspondent, examines its significance, scope and safeguards.

Swift advances in information technology have brought new urgency to the Data Protection Bill. The Government recognizes that the potential threat to individuals from the collation and transfer of information about them is real, particularly if data is inaccurate and uncontrolled.

The Bill is designed to guard against abuse and so relieve concern about it, which could otherwise impede technological development.

The United Kingdom signed the European convention on data protection on May 14, 1981, but cannot ratify any of it until this country has its own legislation.

The future of business is considered to depend much on the free flow of information, including personal data, between countries. Ratification of the convention will ensure that British firms are not at a disadvantage in competing with European rivals.

Individual rights

Only by ratification is it possible to show other countries that if data is passed to the United Kingdom, it will be protected by internationally acceptable standards.

The Bill seeks to balance individuals' rights against the needs of those collecting and processing data. It will establish a data protection office with a staff of 20 and a public register of users. With some important exceptions, the Bill will require all those who process personal data automatically to register. Examples are credit card firms, universities, accountants and local authorities.

The Bill does not apply to manual records, however, because the Government thinks that a regulating system for those would be too bureaucratic.

The Registrar's job will be to see that personal data users comply with standards for its collection, storage and use.

Any person wishing to find out whether a company keeps a file of personal data can do so from the register, which will reveal the purpose too. The Bill says that the data shall not be used or disclosed in a way incompatible with that purpose. Nor shall the data stored be excessive in relation to it.

Sources and persons to whom data is disclosed will also have to be registered. Details will be available to people with information stored on them.

If the principles are breached and damage or distress to a person is likely, the Registrar can issue an enforcement notice requiring a remedy or, as a final sanction, a deregistration notice.

Individuals have a right of access, they must be told by a data user if he holds information about them and can obtain a copy of it. Court action for access can be sought.

Exemptions

If the person is damaged by wrong data or inadequate security leading to disclosure or destruction of that data, the Bill provides for correction or erasure.

There are exemptions: data which has neither to be registered, supervised by the Registrar nor is subject to protection principles. Examples are data relating to national security or held on small home computers for domestic purposes and information held for payroll purposes or for financial accounting.

Information held by the police will have to be registered. But the Bill allows exemptions from the provisions covering access and non-disclosure. Access to information held for law enforcement or revenue purposes will not be possible, if it would prejudice them.

Under the Bill, as at present, data users can disclose information to the police. But the police have no right to demand it.

The Secretary of State may, by making an order, prevent individuals from seeing health and social security information about them.

The present Bill is the second – the first falling with the general election.

There is a right of appeal to a national tribunal against any refusal by the Registrar of an application for registration or the alteration of registered particulars; or any enforcement notice, deregistration notice or a notice prohibiting transfer of information abroad.

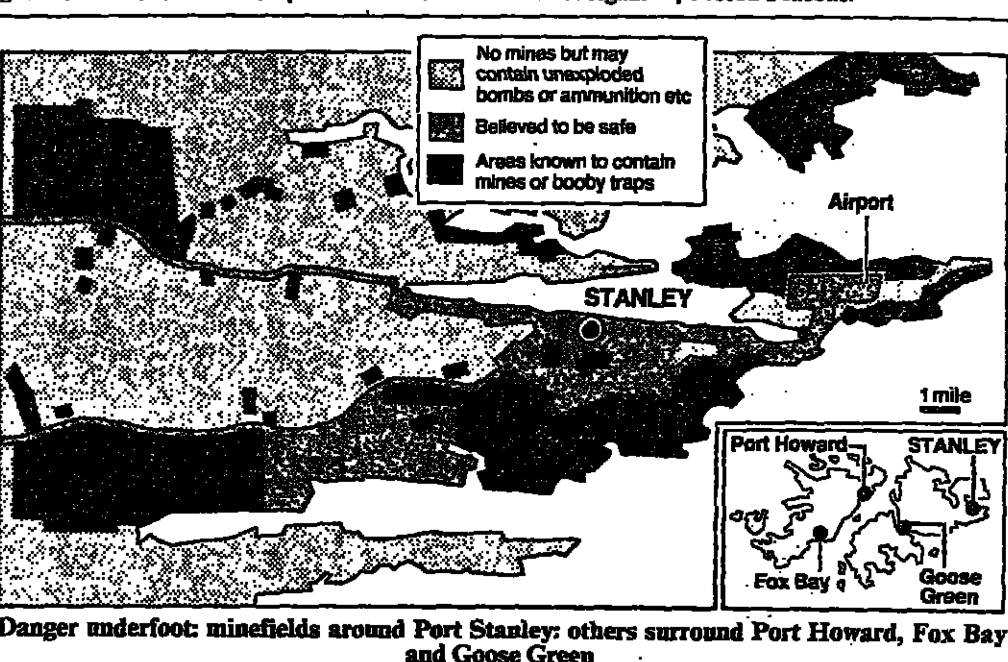
Tomorrow: Opposition to the Bill.

Speedier press rulings

The Press Council begins a new service today aimed at fast correction of significant factual errors in newspapers and magazines, or a quick ruling where complainants and editors disagree.

The so-called "fast track" does not replace the council's general service for more complicated complaints.

Instead of being considered first by a complaints committee and adjudicated upon by the full Press Council, disputed claims for corrections will be judged by a panel consisting of two Press Council members sitting with the Press Council's director, Mr Kenneth Morgan.



Danger underfoot: minefields around Port Stanley: others surround Port Howard, Fox Bay and Goose Green

Falkland hunt for deadly relics

From Rodney Cowton, Defence Correspondent, Port Stanley

More than 18 months after the conflict in the Falkland Islands, the British troops are still discovering Argentine weapons and ammunition and clearing it at a rate of about 1,000 items a day.

Since no completely reliable means of detecting certain kinds of plastic mines has yet been found, no attempt is being made to clear the minefields. They are simply fenced and left to be dealt with when an effective detection method is available.

However, the task of clearing up all the ammunition, weapons and general kit left by the Argentine forces as they surrendered is enormous.

Men of the Explosive Ordnance Demolition (EOD) detachment from the Royal Engineers' 33 Engineer Regiment have been clearing Argentine trenches on the Murray Heights less than a mile from the centre of Stanley.

When the Argentine soldiers surrendered they often filled in their trenches. As a result the EOD men are digging them out again to remove potentially dangerous ammunition that has been left in many of them.

This may mean digging out trenches to a depth of 4ft. Despite the fact that the Falklands are generally snuff dry at the moment after an unusually good summer, many of the trenches on Murray Heights, which were dug in peat, are filled with water to above ankle height.

While I was there a mortar was dug out, and at least four others have been found in the vicinity as well as quantities of detonators, grenades, and other ammunition.

Apart from such dangerous material, some of the trenches are strewn with clothing and other equipment ranging from boots and sleeping bags to jars of hair cream and tubes of toothpaste which the Argentines abandoned.

Digging out the trenches is very unpleasant.

The men alternate a week of trench clearance with a week of marching across the very rough moorland looking for explosives lying on the ground. For some, such as Corporal Hamish Menzies from Hull, this is not sufficiently energetic and he makes a point of carrying a 60lb rucksack so as to get more fitness training out of the work.

So far nearly two and a half million items of ammunition have been found throughout the islands. The bulk of it is small arms ammunition, but there have also been over 12,000 shells, nearly 5,000 grenades and rockets, 21,000 mortar rounds and 2,700 mines. In all, the EOD units are estimated to have cleared about 35,000 acres of battlefield debris since the conflict ended.

Rescue mission, page 6

Commentary

Geoffrey Smith

When a senior minister finds it necessary to deny that he is about to resign one knows he is in trouble. Twice within the past few months Sir Geoffrey Howe has suffered a parliamentary humiliation. It happened first after the invasion of Grenada; then last week he experienced still deeper embarrassment over the Cheltenham intelligence centre. It is these presentational difficulties that are undermining his political position more than the substance of the issue.

As Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey has the advantage of being personally closer to the Prime Minister than either of his predecessors. Lord Carrington's knowledge of international affairs commanded her admiration, but it was not an easy relationship. Mr Pym was never on the same wavelength with her. Sir Geoffrey and Mrs Thatcher, however, developed an increasingly effective partnership during his years at the Treasury – after a difficult beginning when he became Shadow Chancellor without any assurance that he would get the job in government.

With a Prime Minister who is taking an increasingly active part in foreign affairs, there is something to be said for a low-key Foreign Secretary. That is Sir Geoffrey's style. The smaller the group the more likely he is to be persuasive. His grasp of detail is usually good, his manner is always friendly. He is popular with his Cabinet colleagues, which proved a considerable asset at the Treasury because it removed the sting of personal bitterness from the arguments over economic policy.

Impact rather than rationale

These are the qualities which ought to make Sir Geoffrey a successful international negotiator. His experience as Chancellor fits him particularly well for the critical bargaining over the European Community budget. But it is necessary for even a low-key Foreign Secretary with an assertive Prime Minister to be persuasive with a much wider audience.

Strangely enough, it is more necessary for a Foreign Secretary than for a Chancellor. This is not because more people are concerned about foreign than economic policy, which is plainly not the case. But at the Treasury policy tends to speak for itself. It is not the rationale but the impact that matters. How many of us remember a Budget statement for its rhetorical effect? We simply want to know whether the Chancellor is going to put up taxes or bring them down.

But a Foreign Secretary is dealing more with uncertainties and intangibles. He has to be able to command the confidence of Parliament and the country that he is pursuing the right course even when there can be no demonstrable proof that he is doing so. This is why the practice of diplomacy can be a peculiarly difficult art in a democracy in which the electorate is looking for quick results and politicians for swift justification.

Confusion but no dishonour

Nothing that has so far been revealed should require Sir Geoffrey to resign over the Cheltenham imbroglio. He has been confused, but he has not acted dishonourably. He was not alone in taking the decision, and he should not be asked to take the sole responsibility for it – especially as the Prime Minister herself was actively involved.

For him to go now would be a blow to her prestige. A Prime Minister who was forced withing four months to part with two senior Cabinet ministers against her will and declared intention would find that her own authority had been diminished.

But Sir Geoffrey will be a liability as Foreign Secretary if he cannot recover the attention and respect of the House of Commons. It is no use having in that post a minister whose policies look rather more convincing before he has explained them.

There is no case for any dramatic move. But the Foreign Secretary must be able to expound the Government's foreign policy. It is on his success in doing so that Sir Geoffrey's suitability for the office should be judged over the next few months.

Surrogate mothers and embryo research put committee in a quandary

By Thomson Prentice and Nicholas Timmins

The Government is likely to face serious difficulties in deciding on controls over test-tube baby developments and research on human embryos because of divisions within the Warnock Committee, set up 15 months ago to advise on artificial reproduction and its implications.

The committee, which hopes to report to Mr Norman Fowler, secretary of state for Social Services, in June, has yet to draw up recommendations.

But inquiries by *The Times* indicate it is having substantial problems producing unanimous recommendations in two key areas.

One is how far research on human embryos should be permitted to go. The other is the surrogate mothers, or "womb-leasing", in which women bear children for childless couples which are surrendered soon after birth.

A committee member said: "We are breaking totally new ground, medically and morally. We are coming up against subjects and areas we never dreamed of. We can make recommendations, but I am glad we do not have to make the decisions".

The committee of 16, chaired by Dame Mary Warnock, meets again this week to try to resolve the issue of surrogacy.

There is growing concern among members that they will be unable to produce a unanimous view at a critical time. One surrogacy agency is preparing to open in Surrey, and Mrs Anna McCurley, Conservative MP for Renfrew, West and Inverclyde, is awaiting a second reading on her private member's Bill to make such agencies illegal.

Unanswered questions remain: Who is the legal mother? Is a surrogate contract binding? Is the child legitimate? What if the "carrying mother" changes her mind about surrendering the baby, or if the "parents" decide not to accept it?

The introduction of the test-tube baby technique raises further vexing issues. A mother who cannot carry a child could have her egg fertilized by her husband's sperm, and another woman could bear the child. That would make the child genetically the off-spring of the parents, as opposed to just the father if a surrogate mother is artificially fertilized by the father's sperm.

But does that make "womb-leasing" more or less acceptable? Should it be permitted only within the National Health Service, with commercial organizations, in which surrogate mothers receive fees, prohibited from carrying out the operations?

The committee also has the daunting task of deciding whether research should be permitted on embryos; if so what types; how far should scientists be allowed to "grow" embryos in the laboratory; and whether they should be permitted to manufacture embryos, rather than using "spare" embryos which are the by-product of the test-tube baby technique.

Scientists argue that research on the early development of such embryos could improve the test-tube baby technique, and throw light on the development of genetic and other handicapping defects, such a Down's Syndrome, which could lead to improved advice on prevention.

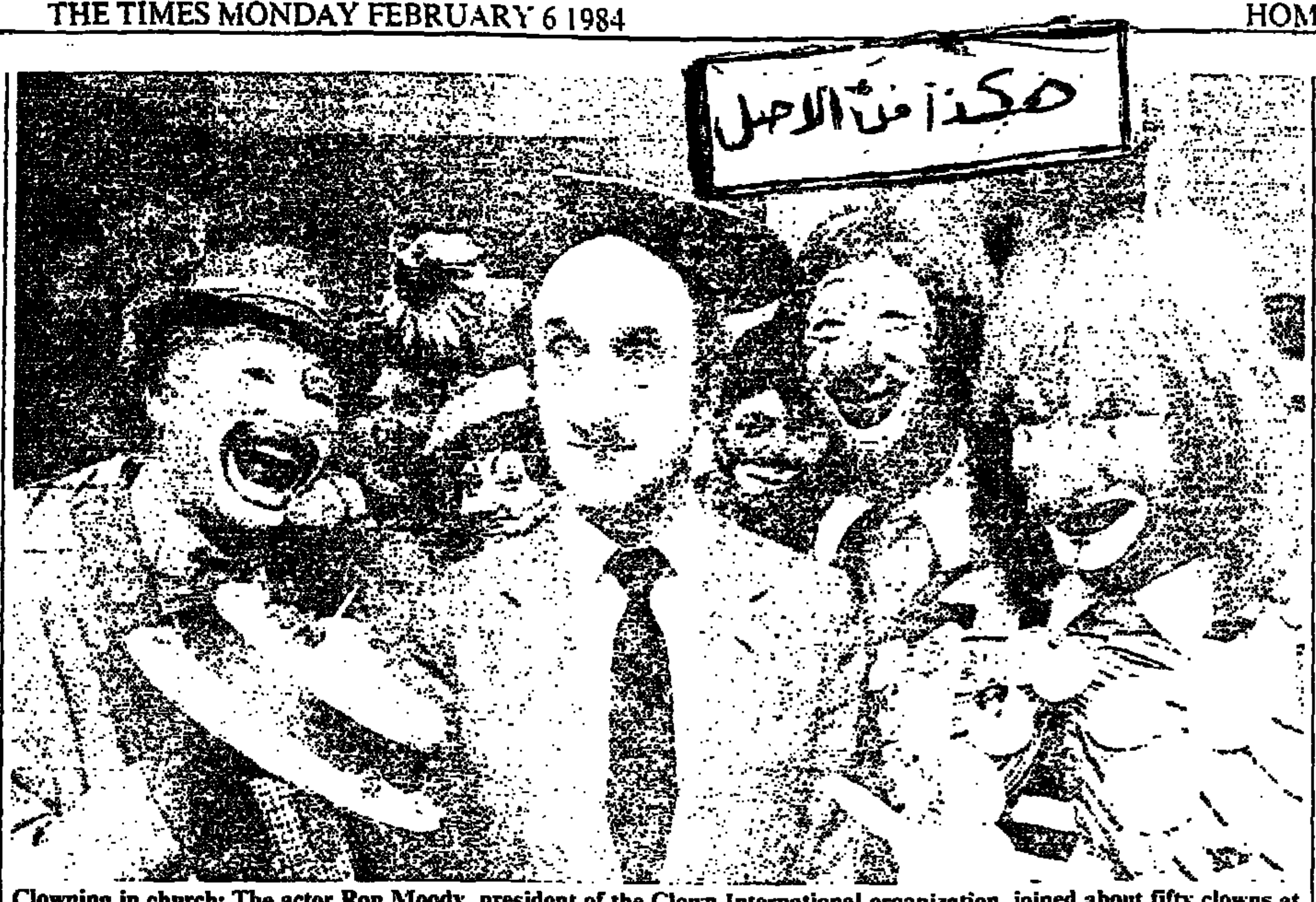
It has even been suggested that it might eventually be possible to split an embryo, implant half to produce a child, while freezing the other half.

At present, only the most limited studies have been undertaken, on human embryos but the issue raises crucial questions about when life begins.

The committee has, however, made significant progress on some issues, including Artificial Insemination by Donor (AID), where the wife of an infertile husband is made pregnant by another man's sperm.

The committee is likely to recommend licensing clinics that carry out AID, legislation to make the children legitimate, and restrictions on the number of times one donor can be used, to limit the risk of half-brothers and sisters meeting and having children who would run a higher risk of handicap.

A key recommendation is likely to be that a standing advisory committee should monitor developments in a field that has changed rapidly since the committee began work.



Clowning in church: The actor Ron Moody, president of the Clown International organization, joined about fifty clowns at Holy Trinity Church, Dalston, east London, yesterday for the annual service in memory of the great clown Grimaldi. Afterwards the clowns performed for children in the church hall. Photograph: Suresh Karadia.

Children's mystery illness identified

By Pearce Wright
Science Editor

The cause of periodic epidemics among school children of a highly contagious but mysterious illness, characterized by a flush-like rash on the cheeks and symptoms similar to German measles, has been identified. An investigation which began with the analysis of serum from children from two schools in north London during an outbreak last year, has identified the infectious organism as Parvovirus B19.

That is the first Parvovirus to be linked to a human disease. The prefix Parvo denotes that it is the smallest known infectious agent. Microbiologists are considering the possibility of other strains causing illness or adding to complications.

The research which implicated the organism was done by groups working with Dr Mary Anderson at King's College Hospital Medical School and Dr Helen Mortimer at the Central Public Health Laboratory, both in London.

Patients 'rejected'

Some cancer patients are being rejected for treatment because their life expectancy is less than the length of the waiting list, leaders of the 25,000 junior hospital doctors in Britain claimed yesterday (Nicholas Timmins writes).

In a letter to Mrs Margaret Thatcher, Dr Stephen Brearley, chairman of the Hospital Junior Staff Committee, urges the Government to restore NHS spending to the level it would have been had last July's 1 per cent cut not been made.

Dr Michael Garrett, the senior consultant in the radiotherapy department at Clatterbridge Hospital, in the Wirral, yesterday denied that patients there were not being accepted for treatment because of the length of the waiting list.

It had, however, risen to six weeks in August, after the cuts were inposed, and was now down to two to three weeks.

Independent schools face computer crisis

By Lucy Hodges
Education Correspondent

All independent schools should teach their pupils how to use microcomputers because they are being left behind by state schools, a strategy paper prepared by the Independent Schools Microelectronics Centre, which has 770 member schools, says.

The unpublished draft calls for a design department in each independent school, both preparatory and secondary, to teach craft work, microelectronics and engineering. Students should receive three lessons a week in a combination of those subjects, and a computer room should be established in larger schools.

Written by Mr Charles Sweeten, director of the centre, who taught at Oundle School, Peterborough, the paper says that if independent schools are to survive they must provide students with the teachers and the time to study microelectronics.

Mr Sweeten said yesterday that the amount allocated from educational resources to each pupil in the state sector for microelectronics was £2.40. That compared with 40p in the independent sector.

His paper adds that a small school might manage with four computers but there should be extra equipment as well, including a radio/receiver transmitter. Yesterday he said there was a crisis in independent schools. They should all be aiming at a computer in every classroom.

"This may be 10 or 15 years hence but for God's sake let's say where we are going", he said.

His paper says: "Pupils should be given an understanding of the technological age in which we live, and we have a duty to give them the basic concepts which will enable them to contribute to the efficiency and competitiveness of British industry."

New technology lessons at home

Housewives or office staff who want to update their skills and learn about new technology will soon be able to do so at home in their own time, with a course which comes complete with a BBC microcomputer.

Laid on by South Bank Polytechnic, in London, with money from the Manpower Services Commission, the course is revolutionary in that it brings the Open University concept to office work, according to Mr Christopher Price, the former Labour MP who is working with the polytechnic on biotechnology and new technology projects.

The first students are expected to be enrolled in May or June and it is hoped that within two years, 2,000 students will be learning how to use the BBC micro and receiving the course material through the machine.

Mr Roger Jinkinson, head of the polytechnic's extra-faculty unit, said: "We will send them a BBC micro as part of their course. They will plug it in, do the work that is set, answer questions and this will be marked by us all on the BBC equipment."

Students will pay £120 for a 180-hour introductory course.

Pensioners fly away from the winter

By Kenneth Gosling

A week before Christmas, Mr Norman Ford and his wife, Rita, closed their bungalow at Swaffham in Norfolk, asked their neighbours to keep an eye on it and set off for Majorca.

The Fords' extended holiday, taken under Intasun's Golden Days plan, is an example of an increasingly popular way for British pensioners to escape cold weather and high fuel bills. At the Santa Ana Hotel near Palma there is entertainment, all meals are provided and temperatures are in the 60s.

Intasun has sent about 20,000 customers to Spanish resorts this winter.

Mr Ford, aged 74, a former company secretary, goes away in winter for his health, usually taking a self-catering apartment. This year, after a spell in hospital, he chose an hotel.

It has cost £1,500. The first four weeks, including Christmas and new year, with the flight, came to £289 per person; subsequent weeks come to £39 each. In addition they allow £300 spending money.

Mr Charles Thacker is 71, a retired civil servant from Wimborne, Dorset. The eight weeks he and his wife, Trudy, are spending at the Santa Ana are costing £460 for each of them, including flights.

"I believe", Mr Thacker said, "that it's the ideal thing to cut the winter in half. Next time we will probably choose another place and go for a longer time."

Mr Roger Madge, product group manager of Thomson Holidays, which runs Young at Heart tours for the over 55s, said demand this year had been very strong. "It's generally ahead over last year. A typical price now, booking for February and March, would be £145 for 14 nights at the Rio Park, Benidorm, on full board.

Research by Pickford Travel, which operates the Golden Circle through its Jubilee Club, again for over 55s, has shown that 60 per cent of the people they interviewed took at least two holidays a year.

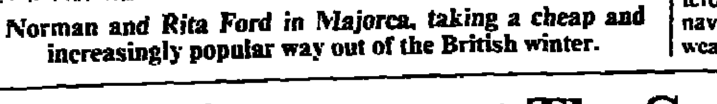
Its survey says that the "senior citizen market" is a great help to operators who need to keep aircraft loads high all the year round. Spain, with the Balearics and the Canaries, accounts for almost a third of visits, and is by the far the most popular destination.

That is not to say the elderly are unadventurous. One company sent a couple in their sixties off hiking in Canada. They returned safe and well, if sore-footed.

Pensioners can arrange to have their pensions paid to them while they are abroad, but the Department of Health and Social Security does not recommend it.

"Most tend to take their pension books with them and draw the money after they come back – they can do this for up to three months after their departure date. They can call at their local DHSS office and arrange to have it sent on but we really do not recommend it in view of the nature of postal services abroad. It's different if they are staying with friends."

Most people who go away for extended periods have their pension paid into a bank account already. They can then draw money by drafts arranged with overseas branches.



Norman and Rita Ford in Majorca, taking a cheap and increasingly popular way out of the British winter.

Waldorf may get £150,000

By Stewart Tendler
Crime Reporter

Scotland Yard is expected to pay a settlement of up to £150,000 to Mr Stephen Waldorf, who was shot and beaten with a gun when police mistook him for David Martin, a fugitive in London in January last year.

In October two detectives were acquitted of charges of attempted murder during a trial at the Central Criminal Court. Both have now returned to duties with the Metropolitan Police.

Yesterday Scotland Yard would not comment on the reported £150,000 settlement figure.

● Surviving victims of Peter Sutcliffe, the Yorkshire Ripper, who successfully sued the killer for damages, were told yesterday not to expect any payment from him because Sutcliffe was now penniless.

An accountant handling his financial affairs said: "His assets are as near nil as makes no difference".

Discontent over supermarkets

Changes in food retailing in recent years, and the growing dominance of large supermarkets and discount stores, have been far from generally welcomed, according to a survey published in *The Grocer*.

Nearly half of those interviewed found shopping less pleasurable than five years ago, and among those aged over 55 the proportion was 57 per cent. Among complaints were rude and unhelpful staff.

Boy improves

Doctors at Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge, reported an improvement yesterday in the condition of Ben Hardwick, aged two, who underwent a liver transplant on January 23. On Saturday he had been said to be "less well".

Dead girl plea

Mrs Nula Fennell, a minister in the Irish Government, said a full inquiry is needed into the case of a convent pupil, aged 15, found dying while giving birth outside a church in Granard, co Longford last week.

Moors rescue

Eighteen trainee Army cooks needed hospital treatment yesterday after getting lost on a navigational exercise in freezing weather, on Dartmoor.

Polite moves at The Spectator

By David Nicholson-Lord

Sportsmanship prevailed at *The Spectator* yesterday after the announcement that Mr Alexander Chancellor, its editor for nine years and scion of a noted journalistic family, is to be replaced in the editorial chair by Mr Charles Moore, a youthful and relatively unknown newcomer.

In spite of its tiny circulation (20,000), the magazine's editorship is highly prized on the intellectual wing of British journalism and the news of Mr Chancellor's departure brought reports of mass resignations. But even where those proved well-founded, it transpired that everyone had done the decent thing.

Mr J. G. "Algy" Cluff, the magazine's proprietor and financial saviour, said that he wanted Mr Chancellor, aged 44, to maintain his association with *The Spectator* and had offered him a "more elevated" position. Mr Chancellor said that he would reach a decision on the proposal when he knew what it was. But he was "extremely pleased" that Mr Moore had the job.

Mr Moore, aged 27, the magazine's political correspondent and a former *Daily Telegraph* leader writer, was said to be "happy and nervous" at the prospect awaiting him.

Three of *The Spectator's* best-known columnists originally decided to resign before Mr Moore's appointment as resigning after it might convey the impression of spitefulness. Of the trio, Mr Ferdinand Mount has recanted, much to Mr Cluff's relief, but Mr Auberon Waugh has not. Mr Cluff said he did not yet know the intentions of Mr Richard Ingrams, the magazine's television critic, who edits *Private Eye*.

All three wanted to allow Mr Moore to make his own appointments, Mr Chancellor said, so it is conceivable their names may not be missing from the magazine's columns for long.

Losses at *The Spectator* were £320,000 when Mr Cluff, an oil millionaire, took over in 1981, but were "nearer £100,000" last year. Under Mr Chancellor's editorship, circulation has grown from a low of 11,000.

Progress towards open government to be kept a secret

By Peter Hennessy

The Cabinet Office has refused to release the results of its unannounced study of the effectiveness of the Thatcher administration's policy on open government under which ministers are encouraged to be as forthcoming as possible in furnishing information to Parliament and the public.

Replying to a request from *The Times* that the correspondence between permanent secretaries and the Cabinet Office, which formed the basis of the study, should be made available, Lord Gowrie, Minister of State for the Civil Service, said it "would obviously not lend itself to publication".

As a result, the correspondence will not be declassified until January 1, 2014, when, under the 30-year rule, the files of the Cabinet Office's machinery of government division for 1983 will be released at the Public Record Office.

The study was commissioned last year by Mr John Cassels, then Second Permanent Secretary at the Management and Personnel Office. Each government department was asked to provide evidence of changes in attitudes towards openness that may have happened since 1977.

In that year the Croham directive, the basis of the allaghan and Thatcher administrations' voluntary apoah to open government, was promulgated. Permanent secretaries were asked by Mr Cassels to report to what extent any additional flow of information had been prompted by pressure from Parliament and Fleet Street and how much had stemmed from more open style among ministers and civil servants.

Lord Gowrie, in his reply to *The Times*, said: "Permanent secretaries were simply asked for their own "brief overall assessment" of the extent to which more information was being provided in early 1983 than in 1977. The replies, therefore, were essentially personal impressions.

"Departments were not asked to do research, or provide lists of publications. And departments generally found it hard to identify neat 'before-and-after' examples of material that would definitely not have been released a few years ago.

"Nothing therefore emerged from the exercise that could be measured or counted. But it did confirm our general impression that good progress had been made, and that the departmental select committees had played a significant part in this."

Mr Cassels, now Director-General of the National Economic Development Office, declined to comment on the decision to keep his survey secret.

Councils are divided on defying the law

By David Walker
Social Policy Correspondent

Liverpool councillors left the annual Labour Party local government conference yesterday without assurances of support for the illegal action they are planning.

Despite a plea by Mr Kenneth Livingstone, leader of the Greater London Council, that Labour councillors had a "duty" to defy the proposed rate-capping law, the conference in Nottingham was divided about how to oppose the Government.

The left-dominated Liverpool council is poised to plan a budget for 1984-5 which is insufficient to pay for its spending plans. Mr Tony Byrne, chairman of the finance committee, promised that to avoid redundancies and large rate rises, the council would step outside the law.

The conference was advised by Mr David Blunkett, leader of Sheffield council, that councils should not contemplate direct action against the Government until they had won the hearts and minds of electors by improving the quality of services.

Mr Neil Kinnock urged councillors not to adopt the far-left's suggestion of relinquishing power in the town halls to allow Conservatives to "do their own dirty work".

But Mr Livingstone said the Government did not have enough civil servants to cope if Labour councillors walked out.



Ivy being trimmed from the roof of the almshouses privy (Photograph: Harry Kerr).

Ancient privy gains a new life

The eleventh-century almshouses, the Hospital of St John the Baptist, at Canterbury are being restored for their 900th anniversary celebrations this year.

The Hospital of St John and the Leper Hospital of St Nicholas, also in Canterbury, were founded by Archbishop Lanfranc in 1084 or early 1085. The Hospital of St John still has its first-floor great hall block with a double chapel – and the ruins of two reredorters, multi-seat privies.

The northern privy building, although mostly buried in ivy, is intact and houses two sheds. It has retained two-thirds of its medieval roof, its original windows with wooden lintels and the seating for the floor above the original drain.

During restoration the ivy and other vegatation are being cleared and unsightly rubbish and twentieth-century buildings removed. New gardens will be laid for the celebrations.

Sandinistas drive US-backed guerrillas out of Nicaragua

From Alan Tomlinson, Tegucigalpa

Counter-revolutionary forces sponsored by the United States have abandoned their plan to seize control of territory in northern Nicaragua and declare a provisional government.

Their latest offensive, which began just before Christmas in the mountains near the Honduran border, has been frustrated by the Sandinista army. Señor Edgar Chamorro, a leader of the main group of Contras, the Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN), said his men were now regrouping to review strategy.

The Contras tried to drive a wedge across the triangular tip of Nueva Segovia province from San Fernando to Wiwili to cut off the town of Jalapa from Sandinista reinforcements.

Both sides have said they inflicted heavy casualties while admitting only modest losses.

Señor Chamorro said 20,000 Sandinista troops and militia had been thrown into the fight against a force of 8,000 guerrillas. Mortars and artillery had been brought up and hundreds of anti-personnel mines laid along the guerrilla trails.

He said his men had spent a great deal of time deactivating some 700 mines. One Contra commander produced a number of them when I visited his mountain encampment.

The bulk of the FDN force has now been driven back into camps along the Honduran border. Señor Chamorro said many of his men were in need of rest after months of fighting. "We are fighting a war of attrition", he said. "Like boxers in a ring we move in and out trying everything in the search for an opening."

The FDN would now return to the more classical guerrilla strategy of penetrating the country in columns and establishing strongholds

The Contras have suffered political as well as military setbacks in recent months. There has been little progress in reactivating the Condeca defence alliance between the conservative Central American states of Honduras, Guatemala and El Salvador. The FDN had intended to appeal to Condeca for recognition and support if they had succeeded in declaring a provisional government.

Mubarak plays up Africa role

From Charles Harrison
Nairobi

President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt yesterday flew from Mogadishu to Dar es Salaam, the last halt on a four-nation African tour designed to cement links between Egypt and some key African countries.

In talks with the Presidents of Zaire, Kenya, Somalia and Tanzania, President Mubarak has emphasized Egypt's key role as an African as well as an Arab state and has urged greater African pressure to end the Iran-Iraq war.

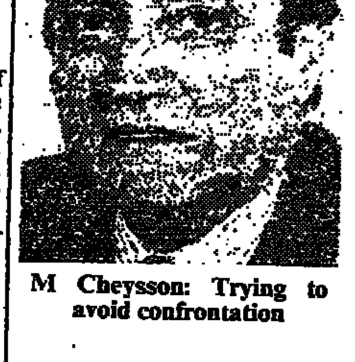
Like Egypt, Zaire, Kenya and Somalia all receive substantial aid, including military aid, from the United States, but this aspect does not appear to have been emphasized in President Mubarak's discussions with the African leaders.

According to the official communiques, their talks covered the Organization of African Unity, the wars in Chad and the Western Sahara, Namibia and the problems of the Middle East.

In Mogadishu, President Siad Barre conferred his country's highest honour, the Star of Somali Solidarity, on President Mubarak.



President Mubarak: Four-nation African tour.



M Cheysson: Trying to avoid confrontation

Gaddafi and Cheysson get together

Tripoli (AFP) M Claude Cheysson, the French foreign minister, began talks here at the weekend with the Libyan leader, Colonel Gaddafi on the Chad crisis and relations between France and Libya.

M Cheysson's visit the third stage of a tour which has already covered Chad and Addis Ababa, follows a new upsurge in fighting in Chad between Libyan-backed forces of former President Goukouni Oveddei and those of President Hissène Habré, who is supported by 3,000 French troops.

Libyan and French sources were saying nothing on how M Cheysson's visit had progressed. He had three hours of talks with Colonel Gaddafi's second-in-command, Major Abdessalam Jallud.

Mr Goukouni arrived here only a few hours after M Cheysson, but it was thought unlikely for political and protocal reasons that they would meet.

In Ndjamena M Cheysson had talks with Mr Habré.

His visit follows appeals by Libya for negotiations "to prevent the Chadian conflict turning into a confrontation between France and Libya".

Angry Assam lowers the blinds on Mrs Gandhi

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi

As Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, visited the troubled state of Assam at the weekend, she was greeted by a 36-hour *bandh*. The word is popular in the vocabulary of Indian agitation. Related to the English word "bond" and literally meaning "tied", its usual meaning is "closed" – and in this sense, closed down.

"We want shutters down," one politician said, "tools down, pens down, and wheels down." Most shops and bazaars in the main towns of Gauhati and Nowgong pulled down their blinds while Mrs Gandhi was in the state. Virtually no private traffic ran. The only vehicles on the roads were government trucks and buses under police escort.

The *bandh* was described in all the papers as peaceful. This meant there were only a few cases of stabbing and assault. A few vehicles were stoned – including one belonging to Indian Airlines which was foolish enough to pass reasonably close to Gauhati University.

Trains were stopped by removing nuts and bolts from the fishplates on the track, and one of the roads out of Gauhati was blocked when a tree was felled onto a power line. A mail train was derailed when the driver failed to notice that the fishplates had been removed and a bomb unhinged another stretch of track, but no one was hurt in either incident.

It is clear that, despite the pleas of the ruling party, the agitation in Assam has not petered out. Since the massacres last year when more than 3,600 people died in the worst inter-communal killings since the partition riots of 1947, tempers have remained high.

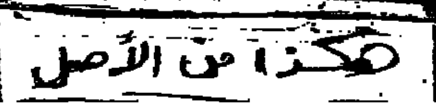
A year ago, the Assamese turned on the communities of families which had migrated from nearby Bangladesh. The Bengalis massacred the local tribespeople. The tribals killed the Assamese and vice versa. The lovely Brahmaputra Valley flowed with blood and hatred.

In recent months, a second-year engineering undergraduate tried to assassinate the Chief Minister, a bomb at Gauhati railway station killed 17 people and later explosions took another three lives.

In an effort to assuage the Assamese hatred of the Bengali immigrants, the Government last year passed the Illegal Immigrants (Determination by Tribals) Act, a draconian measure for dealing with those who had established themselves surreptitiously in the state. But, for the Assamese, it is not harsh enough.

The Act is directed only against those illegal immigrants who arrived in the state after March, 1974. The hardliners want it to include all those who have established themselves since 1950, saying the Act legitimizes those who arrived in the 1950s and 1960s.

Mrs Gandhi this weekend offered talks to hammer out a more durable solution to the "foreigners" issue. But the All Assam Students Union, which leads the campaign against the immigrants, was yesterday reported to have rejected the offer.



40,000 Israelis march to seek immediate pull-out from Lebanon

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

The extent of internal opposition to Israel's occupation of Lebanon was demonstrated powerfully at the weekend with the staging of the biggest protest march seen in Jerusalem and the publication of an opinion poll showing growing support for a unilateral withdrawal.

About 40,000 Israelis joined the silent torchlight procession on Saturday night, organized by the Peace Now Movement, one of whose members was killed in a grenade attack by Jewish hardliners during a similar protest a year ago.

As well as demanding immediate withdrawal from Lebanon, the march was also directed against the continued expansion of Jewish settlements in the West Bank and the recent emergence of a right-wing terror movement operating inside Israel and the occupied territories.

One of the organizers, Dr Janet Aviad, said more than 100 public figures supported the anti-war protest, including Mr Schlomo Argov, the former Ambassador to London whose attempted murder was the catalyst which sparked Israel's invasion of Lebanon on June 6, 1982.

Mr Argov is recovering in Jerusalem from the crippling wounds which he suffered in the attack by members of the Syrian-backed Abu Nidal Palestinian faction. Last year, he embarrassed the ruling Likud coalition by dictating an interview with an Israeli columnist bitterly attacking the war which ostensibly began in his name.

Members of Peace Now, who marched on Saturday, noted there was much less hostility from the public. Mr Dede Ben-Shitrit, a member of the Jerusalem City Council, told the crowd there had been a significant switch from the Government by the under-privileged Oriental Jewish population – whose support brought the Likud to power in 1977.

Mr Teddy Kollek, the veteran Labour Mayor of Jerusalem, described the demonstration as the largest in the city's history and said terror from within could undermine Israel's rule in Jerusalem. "Terrorism from outside unites us, but terrorism from within causes disintegration," he said. "We either control terrorism or it will control us."

The poll, conducted by the respected Pori Institute, found that 39.5 per cent of the public was in favour of immediate and unconditional withdrawal from Lebanon, while only 14 per cent believed that Israel should stay.

Yesterday Israeli troops were ambushed near the Lebanese hillside town of Jezzine: one soldier was flown to hospital after his vehicle overturned as a convoy was raked by small-arms fire.

In a separate development, the Army sealed rooms in three Arab houses in the mixed Jerusalem suburb of Abu Tor. The action was taken because the rooms belonged to three Palestinian youths, who are now in custody, suspected of the murder of a Jewish settler in the West Bank town of Hebron last year.

Guard of honour: King Fahd of Saudi Arabia at Orly airport when he arrived in France at the weekend for talks with President Mitterrand (left). They discussed Middle East issues and the conflict in Chad.

Sarajevo gambles on new kind of fame

From Dessa Trevisan
Belgrade

When the Winter Olympic Games opens in Sarajevo tomorrow, Yugoslavia will be plunging into a novel venture with a mixture of self-confidence and unease. To be the first developing country to host the Winter Olympics is a challenge, and success or failure being matters of national honour, the Yugoslavs, for all their domestic squabbles, are set on proving they can do it better than anyone else.

In 1978, when Sarajevo was chosen to host the Games, Yugoslavia was still living it up, foreign credits were abundant and, most importantly, President Tito was still alive to back the project with his immense authority. But Sarajevo had literally nothing to offer, apart from picturesque mountain scenery famed for the fatal shot which triggered off the First World War.

To make itself fit for the Games, Sarajevo had to begin from scratch. At first the odds were against it, as other Yugoslav republics offered scant cooperation and, in some cases, displayed outright hostility to this upstart capital of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

For instance, the Slovenes, who had a tradition in wintersports, a fairly well developed skiing infrastructure, and the advantage of proximity to Italy and Austria felt that they were being asked to help foot the bill to win unnecessary prestige at a time when Yugoslavia was in an economic crisis with foreign debts of $19,000m (£13,000m). Other republics kept aloof, but the Bosnians' proceeded regardless, and were ready to go it alone.

For a year of so,it looked as if they would get no cooperation from elsewhere in Yugoslavia, facilities began to take shape, and the outside world started to pay compliments other republics showed interest. And when the American ABC television offered $91m (£62m) to buy exclusive rights, and other rich firms began to bring in hard currency to sponsor the Games, the rest of Yugoslavia moved in to assist.

In two years, they managed to transform a virgin site. Skilifts rose and racing tracks appeared where none had existed. Hotels were built, including Olympic functionaries. The airport, famous for its fog, was modernised with a radar landing system, although, auxiliary airports have been told to stand by in case of need.

So far the cost has been $130m (£90m) - less than originally calculated. And with 30,000 visitors expected, Sarajevo is hoping for an immediate profit. However, the main profit should come in future when the Olympic Games have established Bosnia on the world map as a thriving ski-centre.

More troops will be sent to West Bank

From Our Own Correspondent, Jerusalem

Israel plans to reinforce its military and police presence in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip to implement a strict list of guidelines covering law enforcement in the conquered region.

In political circles, the move – approved unanimously at the weekly Cabinet neeting – was seen as an attempt to defuse criticism of recent investigations into acts of terrorism by Jewish extremists, which is contained in an official report to be published here tomorrow.

The guideline were designed partly to deter vigilante acts by Jewish settlers who have been complaining bitterly that not enough is done by the army to protect them from increasing stone-throwing attacks by Palestinians.

"Anyone not a member of the bodies authorized to enforce the law and preserve public order is not permitted to take upon himself the task of a policeman or soldier," the Cabinet communiqué said.

"Any action taken by him in punishment or retaliation for a violation of law and order is an offence, and he can expect the punishment provided by law. Nothing is this paragraph is to be contrued as negated legal acts taken in self-defence."

The guidelines also emphasized that severe sentences would be demanded in military courts for those who disturb the peace, particularly by throwing stones and petrol bombs. This has been one of the demends from settlers in their protests to the Government.

The critical commission report on law enforcement in the West Bank has been extensively leaked to the media. It is understood to cite difficulties in investigations into terrorist acts carried out against Arabs by Jews because of a lack of cooperation from settlers, as well as resource and manpower shortages

Beirut's deepening crisis

Why Walid wants to go on killing

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

In the dead landscape around Galerie Semaan yesterday Walid had only one thing on his mind. Every few seconds, shells roared into the buildings round the Lebanese Government troops and the Phalangist militiamen, while from a windowless apartment block just to the west there was a bright pin point flash and a trail of smoke as a rocket-propelled grenade soared across the sunlit ruins. But Walid wanted to talk about the dead men he had found on Saturday.

He looked smart enough in his Phalangist battle dress, although his small intense face, with its ragged beard and moustache, looked tired. He said he was only 16 and had been fighting since he was 12. He looked 30.

"Come down here, don't be afraid," he kept saying, loping round the corner of the smashed Phalangist office, where a shell had torn a great hole in the roof. We walked down the crushed street to a low wall that was splashed with blood and human remains.

There was a crater in the ground. "The shell came from the Druze in the mountains, " Walid shouted. "They killed five soldiers here. One had his arm cut off. One had his legs cut off." He poinnted to the wall and then he walked up to it and knelt, on one knee, against the blood. "I found one like this, on one knee and woundered what was wrong but his head had come off. The Druze did it."

The bombardment was growing noisier and a steady crashing sound was drowning his words as shoals of bullets raced between the apartment blocks to the west. The ground trembled every few seconds but Walid was still shouting. "The Druze, the Druze."

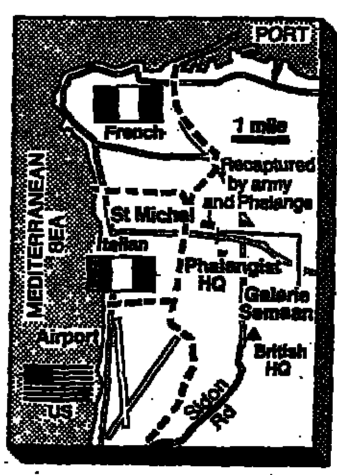
He walked back to his smashed headquarters slowly, heedless of the din and the shellfire. It was as if he wanted to demonstrate courage amid such danger, although in truth he was in that curious state of fatigue and fear that sometimes blinds soldiers to the possibility of death.

"This is normal for me," he said when we had sat down in a broken room beside an upturned machine gun. "Killing doesn't matter to me. When I saw my friend's head blown off, my mind was so hard. It is normal now to kill and kill everybody – everybody who wants to partition Lebanon."

One of Walid's comrades came in, a civilian with an automatic rifle, and began nodding vigourously at everything Walid said. "We are fighting against all people, against all the world. We are fighting against Khomeini, Sri Lanka, Filipines, Iran..."

He seemed to see nothing strange in the flow of this extraordinary argument. A few Sri Lankans and Filipinos did fight with Palestine Liberation Organization in 1982 but they could hardly be said to have had any links with Iran.

Walid and his friend saw nothing incongruous in fighting alongside the Lebanese Government soldiers who occasionally ran past the windows. Both insisted that, although they were Christian Maronites, they had nothing against Muslims.



But when I told Walid that Mr Chaffic Wazzan, Lebanon's Sunni Muslim Prime Minister, had just resigned, he could not believe it. "If this is true," he said, "it would be better for him to kill himself because we here are working and fighting and dying to help Lebanon and to help small babies and women who are having to live underground in this." He gestured vaguely towards the din outside.

How Walid felt his battle would help these people he did not explain. But a few yards away from us there was an old man standing in a cracked doorway, a woman and two children beside him.

He was a refugee for the third time, he said. The Druze had twice driven him out of Galerie Semaan eight years ago. Hooded gunmen had cut the throat of his eldest son because they thought he was a Maronite Christian; he was a Catholic.

The old man had not shaved for many days. "I have lost my homes," he said. "I have lost everything. I have nowhere to go. All I can do is watch this."

Campaign Diary follows the Democratic front-runner

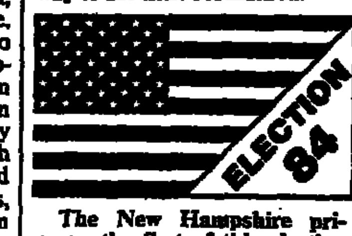
Faint cheers for a slick professional on the the stump

From Nicholas Ashford, Concord, New Hampshire

Walter Mondale's presidential campaign juggernaut proceeds through the frozen New Hampshire countryside as relentlessly as the snow ploughs which clear the roads after each fresh fall.

First come the police cars flashing red and blue lights. Then there is a Secret Service vehicle, the bulky suits of its occupants bulging with hardware.

After that come the press, the television cameramen on their "death watch" beat, precariously training their lenses on Mondale's speeding car just in case something should happen to him on his way to the next destination.



The New Hampshire primary, the first of this election year, is still over three weeks away, but the accompanying press circus (an acknowledgement of Mondale's huge lead over his seven rivals in the opinion polls) makes it appear as though Modale has already won the Democratic nomination.

This is exactly how Mondale and his smoothly professional campaign staff want it to be. As he stumps from one small town to the next, from factory floor to old folks' home, he manages to look and sound presidential. While his challengers direct their barbs at him, he ignores them as though they were already out of the race.

His focus is on President Reagan and the need to remove him from the White House. "What we need is a president who knows what he's doing," he declares. "I believe I am that man."

His audiences do not seem entirely convinced. Although warmly received wherever he goes, he rarely inspires enthusiasm. "He is the least inspirational major candidate I've ever seen," comments Bob Novak, a leading political columnist travelling with the press corps. "He makes too many generalisations and too many promises," add Marion Brown, who travelled 30 miles to hear him.

In his drive to the front runner position, Mondale has already made over 30 campaign trips in New Hampshire, and there are more to come. Always a cautious man', he is leaving nothing to chance this time. He has poured hundreds of thousands of dollars into the New Hampshire primary and has tried to ensure that most of the 120,000 or so people who will vote in the Democratic primary will have seen him, heard him speak or even shaken his hand.

His first stop on a three-day campaign swing last week was in Salem, a new and expanding community in the south of the state. His audience of about 150 cheered as he arrived to the strains of "Happy Days Are Here Again" and laughed when he explained that his late arrival was due to heavy traffic "Republican traffic"

His speech, which he treats with different emphases according to his audience at each stop on the trail, is a mixture of flattery, cajolery and condemnation, with the occasional Reagan-style homespun anecdote thrown in for good measure.



Mr Mondale: Can he match Reagan's charisma?

A Mondale administration, he explains, would have three objectives – to make the world a safer place, to restore America's competitive edge and to return fairness and compassion to government.

"The nuclear arms race is *the* issue of our generation. The US and the Soviet Union have the capability to destroy the human species, yet the Reagan Administration has done nothing to reduce the risk of nuclear war. Instead, this Administration has led us towards a more dangerous world," he declares.

A reference to the need to pull US marines out of Beirut produces the most sustained applause of the hour-long meeting. "Thirteen hundred American boys are just sitting there. That's not a policy, it's just a classic botch job."

Under Reagan, he goes on, America has lost its competitiveness. The trade balance is now billions of dollars in the red, and markets are being lost to overseas competitors. "America is being driven pell-mell off the international scene."

He is most eloquent on the issue of fairness, portraying the Reagan Administration as being biased in favour of the rich and big corporations and codemning its "icy indifference" towards the poor, the elderly and the infirm. "President Reagan has cut social security and is now trying to repeal Medicare by stealth," he says, to murmurs of assent.

After a round of hand-shaking and back-slapping, Mondale is on the road again. His next stops are a child day care centre, where he poses with three year olds, "Reagan is borrowing from our children to pay for tax breaks for the rich" —a and a tour of a telcommunications plant followed by talks with union leaders.

Mondale has won the endorsement of the trade union movement, and the union bosses make it clear they expect him to reverse Reagan's anti-union policies. Mondale responds by criticizing Reagan's "use of King Kong tactics to impose Hong Kong salaries."

From there to an old people's home, the most emotional part of his tour. He listens intently as pensioners tell how they used up *all* their savings on medical fees. "Reagan says Democrats are appealing to greed and envy," he tells them. "But greed *is* when big corporations make money off the tax laws."

The grand finale of the tour is a speech to a dinner of 400 community action programme directors in Concord, the state capital. The theme of the speech is again fairness. It is a good, solid speech studded with quotable phrases and references to Mondale's political hero, Hubert Humphrey,

But the applause was less pronounced than it was for the Rev Jesse Jackson, who spoke there the previous evening. And that underlines Mondale's problem as he looks ahead to the November elections.

He may well win in New Hampshire. He may well capture the Democratic nomination. But can he inspire the nation into believing that he, rather than Ronald Reagan, offers America its best hope for the future.

Arafat sets date for Husain talk

Baghdad (Reuter) – The Palestine - Liberation Organisation leader, Mr Yassir Arafat, yesterday said he would resume talks with King Husain of Jordan in Amman later this month to coordinate cooperation between the PLO and Jordan.

He told a news conference here that before his visit to Iraq he telephoned the king, who agreed on the timing of the meeting.

The king is in the United States for tests after a stomach ulcer put him in hospital last month. A member of Mr Arafat's delegation said after yesterday's news conference that the Amman meeting would be postponed if King Husain did not return in time.

Mr Arafat also mentioned a new visit to Cario in the near future. He met President Mubarak in December before a summit in Morocco last month invited Egypt back into the Islamic fold.

The PLO chairman arrived in Baghdad on Saturday and had a long meeting yesterday with President Saddam Hussein. He said they discussed the Morocco summit, the Iraq-Iran war and the struggle of Palestinians in Israeli-occupied territory.

Korchnoi must pay son £20,000

Geneva (AP) – Viktor Korchnoi, the exiled Russian chess grandmaster, said yesterday that a Swiss court has ordered him to pay 63,400 Swiss francs (£20,100) to his son who, together with his wife, joined him in Switzerland in 1982 after being released from a Soviet labour camp.

Korchnoi said his son, aged 25, had sued him for the cost of four years of university education and also for compensation for the two and a half years he spent in the labour camp for refusing to serve in the Soviet army.

The grandmaster, twice a finalist in the world chess championships, said his son had demanded 82,000 francs. He said he had never ceased supporting him "but apparently my son felt this was not enough. Maybe this was to thank me for my successful efforts to get him released," he commented bitterly.

According to Miss Petra Leeuwerik, Korchnoi's manager, the grandmaster was also having marital troubles. Last year, he filed for divorce from his wife, Bella.

Cranes used to rescue guests from hotel fire

Jerusalem (AFP, AP) – Two people died and 11 were injured in a fire that swept through the Moriah Hotel, one of Israel's most luxurious, located near the acient town of Sodom on the Dead Sea. About 20 guests who took refuge on the roof were lifted to safety by giant cranes.

The fire began in the basement and spread rapidly upwards. Nine military helicopters were sent to the scene but recalled when it was discovered that the rotors were fanning the flames. Cranes were then brought in.

More than four hours after the blaze erupted, Israeli soldiers and firemen were still searching amid clouds of black smoke. Mr Auraham Sharir, the Tourism Minister, who hastily left a Cabinet meeting to visit the scene, declined to say whether there might be more victims. "Some rooms are still being searched," he said as firemen periodically ran to the balconies to gasp for breath before heading back into the smoke-filled rooms. The Israel Army radio said that four people were unaccounted for.

Accused general dies at 65

Florence (AP) – General Giuseppe Santovito, the former head of Italy's military intelligence, who was reportedly linked to a series of scandals, died yesterday aged 65.

In December, he was arrested and charged with revealing secret information about Italian terrorist groups and their foreign links. But he was later released from prison to undergo liver surgery.

Envoy rebuked

Paris (Reuter) – M Charles Fiterman, the Transport Minister, who is a Communist, has accused Mr Evan Galbraith, the US Ambassador, of ignorance and discourtesy for describing him in a radio interview as "an unfortunate Frenchman who has gone astray". Mr Galbraith had already been rebuked by the Prime Minister.

Death wish

Syracuse, New York (AP) – An 85-year-old retired college president, given the right to starve himself to death by a court here on Friday, died at the weekend. His identity remained secret throughout his 47-day fast.

Soldier returns

Heidelberg (APF) – Liam Fowler, aged 21, the American soldier who claimed he had been kidnapped by West German pacifists last month, has been given an administrative discharge and has returned to the US, an army spokesman said here.

Tourists free

Rome (AFP) – Two Italian tourists held in Libya for "illegal entry" since their yacht called last November at a Libyan port to buy fuel and food, finally arrived in Rome yesterday.

Seagulls die

La Rochelle (Reuter) – A mystery illness has killed about 10,000 seagulls off the French Atlantic coast in the past week. One expert said they might be victims of a virus detected in Ireland.

£1m search

Copenhagen – Stormy weather has dogged attempts by a Danish environmental vessel to locate 80 barrels of highly poisonous agricultural weed-killer washed overboard from a Danish cargo ship in the North Sea in mid-January. So far, the search has cast Denmark £1m.

Butter alert

Johannesburg (Reuter) – South Africa was put on a "peanut butter alert" after Cape Town's health department ordered shops to withdraw four brands which it said had excessive levels of aflatoxin, a possible cause of liver cancer.

Flights resume

Dar es Salaam (Reuter) – Direct flights by Air Tanzania and Kenya Airways between Dar es Dalaam and Nairobi will resume on March 2 after being suspended since 1977 when the border was closed.

Goods in lieu

Manila (AFP) – Two Filipino pilots trying to collect back wages of more than £10,000 began dismantling a £2m jet to sell the parts until they were stopped by soldiers, a newspaper reported here.

Happy punters

Hongkong (Reuter) – Hongkong has three new millionaires, the anonymous winners of the biggest dividends ever paid at a race meeting here. Each picked the first two horses in six races at Happy Valley.

Any old jewels

Moscow (Reuter) – The government daily *Izvestia* appealed to the public to donate money and jewels to help finance state economic policies.

French diplomat finally marries Peking girl artist

Paris (Reuter) – A former French diplomat and a Chinese artist, whose engagement in Peking sparked a diplomatic row and strained relations between their two countries, were married in Paris at the weekend.

M Emmanuel Bellefroy, aged 35, and Li Shuang, aged 27, were married six months after the artist was released from a labour camp after the French Government's intervention. She was sentenced in 1981 to two years' detention for "incitement to debauchery" after living with her financé

M Bellefroy was effectively expelled from China for activities said to be incompatible with his diplomatic status

Falklands rescue mission for Soviet sailor

From Rodney Cowton, Port Stanley, Falkland Islands

A Russian Trawlerman was still seriously ill in hospital at Port Stanley yesterday after a 40-hour dash by sea and air from South Georgia, 800 miles away.

A Defence Ministry spokesman said the incident bagan on Wednesday, when Mr Palamar Evgeniy, aged 26, received a head injury in an accident on board the trawler Kotelnich.

The boat headed for Grytviken, South Georgia. The garrison doctor reported that Mr Evgeniy was likely to die unless he received hospital treatment within 36 hours. The nearest hospital was in Port Stanley and there was no possibility of getting him there by fixed-wing aircraft, as South Georgia does not have a landing strip.

The fleet auxiliary Olna, which was about 350 miles away, heading for Port Stanley, turned back. The Trawler headed for the Olna and the injured man was transfered by helicopter.

The Olna steamed at full speed for Port Stanley, while the medical officer carried out emergency treatment. Once within range of the Falklands, Mr Evgeniy was flown by helicopter to Port Stanley.

Within an hour of arival, an army surgeon had begun a two-hour operation.

Baby born of two mothers

Long Beach (Reuter) – An American medical team has announced that, for the first time, an infertile woman has given birth after receiving a fertilized egg from another woman.

An infertile Californian woman, who asked not to be identified, gave birth to a healthy male child in a Los Angeles hospital last month, the team said at a press conference.

A fertile woman, who acted as donor, was inseminated with semen from the recipient woman's husband. Five days later the fertilized egg, or ovum, was transferred to the womb of the recipient, who had a normal pregnancy.

An Australian gave birth to the first baby conceived from donated egg last November. But in that case, the egg was fertilized by sperm in a test-tube and the donor did not carry the child.

The Californian mother had an eight-year history of infertility. "The recipient enjoyed a comfortable and uncomplicated pregnancy." Dr John Buster, a specialist in obstetrics and a member of the team, said.

The team worked for two years to perfect a method to remove the fertilized ovum – smaller than a pinhead and invisible to the naked eye – from the donor without damaging it.

Dr Buster said the team had inseminated egg-donors 46 times since January last year but succeeded only in making two recipients pregnant. "The second pregnancy is nearing completion and has also been comfortable and uncomplicated," he said.

The ovum transfer from donor to recipient needed no surgical operation and the team expected it would ultimately have a higher success rate. The project was carried out by a research team from the Harbour-UCLA Centre at Torrance, California, and Fertility and Genetics Research of Chicago.

Dr Buster said the child would inherit the genes of the donor, rather than the recipient mother. Another member of the team said the donor matched the recipient in blood type, hair and eye colour.

Apartheid still rules as MPs meet for the last all-white session

From Michael Hornsby, Cape Town

The South African Parliament has been meeting here since the start of the month in what is fully expected to be the last session in the all-white form. This has been in existence since 1910, when the Act of the Union brought Boer and Briton together in uneasy alliance under the British Crown eight years after the end of the Boer War.

It is the Government's intention to set up a new tricameral Parliament, with separate houses and voter's rolls for the country 4,600,000 whites and 2,700,000 mixed blood Coloureds and 850,000 Indians, in the second half of this year, after elections to the new Coloured and Indian Chambers.

Those elected will be the first non-whites to sit in Parliament since Dutch settlers first landed on the Cape Peninsula in 52. It is also envisaged that Coloureds and Indians will be given posts, probably at deputy minister level, in the central Cabinet.

The implementation of the new constitution will also mark the passing of the existing Westminster model and its replacement by a presidential system in which the new head of state and government (guaranteed by the system to be white) will be chosen indirectly by a college of electors.

The provisions of the new constitution are contained in a Bill passed by Parliament last August and then endorsed, by a majority of more than two to one, at a whites-only referendum on November 2, a personal triumph for Mr P. W. Botha the Prime Minster.

For all its innovation, the new constitution rigidly upholds the principle of racial segregation, and continues to exclude South Africa's 21,000,000 blacks from representation in the central Government and Parliament. Their political rights remain limited to the African reserves or "Bantustans".

This is an irredeemable flaw in the eyes of a minority of white liberals and the great majority of non-white opinion. But the Government can probably count on the support of a respectable minority of Coloureds and Indians for the new system.

Those Coloured political parties prepared to give the new constitution a try have said they do not require a separate referendum for their community and want to go straight into elections to the House of Representatives, as the 85-member Coloured Chamber will be called.

After some hesitation, their Indian counterparts have asked for a pre-election referendum to test Indian opinion. This could cause delay and embarrass the Government by advertising the shallowness of Indian support for the so-called "new dispensation".

Radical Indian and Coloured activists have aligned themselves with liberal whites and blacks wholly opposed to the new deal in the all-race United Democratic Front, a loose coalition of anti-apartheid groups launched last August to mobilize popular opposition to the Government's plans.

The UDF, which sees the constitutional reforms as simply a device by Mr Botha to lure non-white allies into junior partnership in the apartheid state, has indicated that most of its component units will campaign for a national boycott of electioons to the new Parliament.

The boycott is the traditional weapon of militant black, Coloured and Indian anti-apartheid groups, but most white sympathizers think it could be a seriously mistaken tactic in this instance, as it will simply mean a low turnout and the election of highly conservative and unrepresentative Coloured and Indian Chambers.

There is no need to elect a white chamber, since this already exists in the shape of the existing 178-member House of Assembly.

Marchers in Manila hail lost leader

Manila (AP, Reuter) – Supporters of Benigno Aquino, the Philippines opposition leader who was shot last August, ended a 75-mile protest march with a ceremony at sunset yesterday on the tarmac in Manila airport where he was killed.

The last mile of the march began after riot police gave up a four-hour blockade and let about 1,000 demonstrators enter the airport. However, only 21 of the 1,000 marchers were allowed on the tarmac, where they knelt in a circle for the memorial ceremony.

"We honour you because by your death you have awakened millions of us to the fact that freedom must be fought for and vigorously pursued," Mr Agapito Aquino, brother of the dead leader, said. Mr Aquino was shot as he stepped off an aircraft returning him from three years of voluntary exile in the United States.

Among those who joined the march on its final stage yesterday was Mrs Saturnina Galman. The armed forces say that her son, Rolando, described as a hired gunman and a communist, killed Aquino before having shot himself. Opposition parties have dismissed the claim.

The march was part of an opposition boycott of last week's national plebiscite where a low turnout of voters approved constitutional changes, including restoration of the vice-presidency that President Marcos abolished in 1972.



Family tribute: Mr Agapito Aquino addresses the demonstrators in a tribute to his dead brother

The marchers sang: "US-Marcos falling down, falling down, falling down, with First Lady," to the tune of "London bridge is falling down," a protest against military pacts between the United States and President Marcos's Government.

Bystanders threw confetti and the demonstrators sang anti-government songs, raised their fists and shouted: "Freedom! Freedom!"

Shuttle soldiers on after satellite loss

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

After two disappointments, the crew of the space shuttle Challenger will today attempt the third important part of their mission, the launch of an Indonesian communications satellite.

Yesterday, for reasons unknown, a 6ft plastic balloon exploded into several large pieces soon after it was launched. It was part of an experiment and rehearsal for a plan on the next shuttle mission in March to retrieve and repair a crippled satellite.

The loss of the £70m Westar VI communications satellite on Friday was declared irreversible over the weekend. Military radar located what appeared to be the satellite, or at least parts of it, cartwheeling in elliptical orbit behind the shuttle and moving away at about 100 mph.

A brief radio signal was received from it, but the cause of the mishap is still unknown. There may have been a booster rocket malfunction or the satellite itself have suffered an enormous malfunction.

Nasa officials met the Indonesians about the launch of the almost identical communications satellite, Palapa B. Nasa was inclined to go ahead, and the Indonesians decided to take the chance. The shuttle is due back in Florida as scheduled on Saturday.

The loss will be borne fully by Western Union's insurance companies. Nasa was paid $10m (about £7m) to launch the satellite and its responsibilities ended as soon as it left Challenger's cargo bay. Data from Challenger indicated that at that point the satellite was working normally.

● **London loses:** The London insurance market could lose more than £35m over the lost satellite, a leading Lloyd's underwriter said yesterday (Jeremy Warner writes).

Tapestry thieves were no connoisseurs

From Our Own Correspondent, Rome

Thieves have stolen 10 historic tapestries weighing about half a ton and 12 paintings from the Soviet Ambassador's residence in Rome.

The robbery took place on the night of January 17 and, presumably encouraged by the way they managed to breach the formidable Russian security precautions, the thieves returned for more the following night, only to be put to flight by the now alert guards.

The tapestries and paintings, all of which were by Giovanni Pannini, come from the Hermitage Museum in Leningrad and, though imposing, are not reckoned to be of the highest commercial value.

Indian press brands Powell a racist

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi

Mr Enoch Powell has been coming under increasingly vitriolic attack in the Indian newspapers for his criticism of the Queen's speechwriters who allowed her to dwell so heavily on Third World subjects in her Christmas broadcast.

Most newspapers have been content merely to report his remarks, but last week one commented unfavourably and at the same time drew attention to the recently published allegations about National Front infiltration of the Conservative Party.

Yesterday one Bombay newspaper devoted half a page to an acid profile of him. The article, which was signed with a pseudonym, was illustrated by a dark-haired, grinning cartoon of Mr Powell, looking more like an Indian entrepreneur than himself.

The Times of India headlined the article "More British than the Queen" and declared "He is the strident spokesman of a section of the British people whose voice is not often heard, or who are ashamed to voice their true feelings."

"It is difficult to assess his character, the commentator wrote". From his attitude to coloured immigrants one would think he is some kind of a fiend, as detestable as Hitler. The man who rants and raves and seems to be as paranoid as the author of *Mein Kampf* can also speak with the cultivated precision and urbanity of an Oxford don."



Mr Enoch Powell: Admired for intellectual gifts

The author reluctantly admires Mr Powell's intellectual gifts, but asks whether as an admirer of Nietzsche he regards himself as superman with his contempt for the sick and the weak.

"It is a tragedy," the writer concluded, "that a man of such learning and intellectual gifts should be better known to the world as a fanatic and racist."

Leading article and Letters, page 15

Ethiopians arrest 17 dissidents

Addis Ababa (Reuter) – The Ethiopian authorities have arrested 17 people in Addis Ababa, including three colonels and a major, accused of anti-government activities, a statement by the official Ethiopian news agency said.

It was thought to be the first official admission for several years that opponents of the Government were operating in the capital.

The agency said those arrested were members of the "so-called, imperialistic-supported Ethiopian people's Democratic Alliance."

It said the group's aim was to "Stifle the Ethiopian revolution, rumour-mongering, collecting secrets and passing them over to imperialist agents and distributing anti-people pamphlets."

All 17 were arrested while distributing such pamphlets, the government statement said.

Guerrillas drive out oil company

From Charles Harrison
Nairobi

The American Chevron Oil Company has closed down its drilling operations at Rub Kona, southern Sudan, after the latest attack by guerrillas who killed three oil workers – a Briton, a Kenyan and a Filipino – and wounded another seven.

The attack was the work of a newly formed guerrilla group calling itself Anyanya 2. The original Anyanya movement operated in southern Sudan between 1955 and 1971.

Anyanya 2 has carried out a number of attacks after President Nimeiry's decision to divide the south into three separate regions.

Chevron has tried to avoid becoming a target for guerilla attacks, but the guerrillas accuse the company of using its aircraft to carry out aerial surveillance for the Government.

Repentant terrorist dies in ETA backlash

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

Basque politicians yesterday blamed the military wing of ETA for Saturday's killing of a repentant terrorist six days after the gunning down in a Madrid street of a Spanish general.

ETA has replied with a show of strength to a series of recent setbacks only days before the Basque regional election campaign begins. The latest victim was a Bilbao director of a construction company who had previously served a 13-month sentence for alleged involvement with ETA's military wing.

The man was released from prison a year ago under a pardon negotiated by the Government for repentant terrorists. He was shot in the head in front of his wife and two young daughters on Saturday in a café at Alcorta, near San Sebastian. The two gunmen escaped.

The outgoing Basque autonomous government and the Socialists are due to make pardoning of repentant terrorists a main plank of the election campaign.

Striking at an army general in Madrid and a reformed terrorist in the Basque country is believed to be part of ETA's strategy to hinder the Government's pacification drive and scare wavering rank-and-file members who have grown tired of violence.

The Government last month gave a figure of about 40 former terrorists as eligible for pardoning.

ETA is also believed to be responsible for the killing of a retired civil guard yesterday in the Basque region.

THE ARTS



Total command in a triumphant debut: Gwynne Howell (left) with Alan Opie

Opera

The Mastersingers of Nuremberg
Coliseum

Bliss, or very nearly. The last English National Opera *Mastersingers*, brought in triumph from Sadler's Wells in the late 1960s, was a hard act to follow, but its replacement is every bit as joyful, humane and mischievous. It is a production that girds the company up to produce of their very best, which these days is something exciting indeed. But all the time, as one expects from Elijah Moshinsky, the celebrations are guided by clear thought.

Mr Moshinsky and his designer, Timothy O'Brien, have moved the action forward a hundred years to the middle of the seventeenth century, which has given them the opportunity to borrow from Dutch art of the period an atmosphere of cool, calm luminosity peopled with intensely vital figures. The first act and the first scene of the third both have this feeling of paintings come to life, both being played across wide, flat spaces: the Mastersingers, uniformly dressed in the long blue coats of Christ's Hospitallers but startlingly individualized in expression, gesture and mannerism, could have been designed by Rembrandt in one of his civic group portraits.

We quickly understand, however, that the historical accuracy is all illusion. The walls are unrubbed, the clothes are newly laundered, the furniture is quite unused. And some of the detail is missing. Sachs's workshop has lovingly assembled concentrations of painterly detail – a desk stacked with volumes, a table draped with a Turkey carpet and crowded with objects – but elsewhere there is blank emptiness. This is the false past of the Pre-Raphaelites, and twice it breaks down for the ebullient present of the theatre, the stage opened back in both the middle act and the grand finale so that a vast acreage can be filled with swirling mobs, Arcadian dancers, tumblers and hordes of children. To adapt terms of reference from Sachs, the seriousness of the opera is the dream, the joy is the poem.

I must immediately add, though, that this Sachs is a man who knows both seriousness and joy, and everything in between and on either side. Gwynne Howell, making a triumphant debut in the role, is much more the cobbler than the poet: this is the first Sachs whose shoes I would trust to the present weather. This lack of pretension, this utter honesty, exposes him to the obligation of making an enormous range of feeling seem real, which he does magnificently: the pride of the guildsman, the affectionateness of the master, the generosity of the teacher and the honourableness of the friend are all there, all executed with a total command of diction and vocal expression, all brightened by rays of gold shining down from a warm upper register.

Apart from an unfortunate Walther, the rest of the cast have the same deep reality. Janice Cairns has an ample supply of delightful freshness at her disposal as Eva, and Jean Rigby lets nothing of Magdalene's go to waste. Her David is Graham Clark, leaping about the stage as freely as he leaps about his voice: it is good to see Bayreuth's regular David on home territory.

Alan Opie works something of a minor miracle in giving us a Beckmesser who keeps his dignity: he is neither cruel nor stupid; he is rather the antipole who provides the excuse for all the jollity around, the Malvolio indeed as Mr Moshinsky suggested on this page on Saturday. Meanwhile the Sarastro of the proceedings, the philosopher-poet, is not Sachs (who is much more) but Pogner, sung with firm, mellow beauty by Sean Rea. And the evening was clinched by Mark Elder in the pit, bringing us, as in *The Valkyrie*, Wagner's theatrical éclat.

Paul Griffiths

Cinema

Putting death ahead of dramatic sense

Scarface (18)
Empire

Sudden Impact (18)
Warner Leicester Square; ABC Shaftesbury Avenue; Classics Oxford Street, Haymarket

Can She Bake a Cherry Pie? (15)
ICA; Classic Tottenham Court Road

Lianna (18)
Screen-on-the-Hill; Screen-on-Baker-Street; Cinecenta Panton Street

Prénom . . . Carmen (18)
Chelsea Cinema

It is sometimes more comfortable not to ponder the implications: at the top of the current box-office winners in the United States (probably earning a cool $10m a week between them) are two films each of which celebrates a violent, ruthless, amoral hero and an orgy of killing that by the end wipes out the whole *dramatis personae*. The more showy of the two is Brian de Palma's Scarface, derived (without specific credit) from Howard Hawks's 1932 film of the same title. The original was taken from a novel by Armitage Traill, in turn transparently based on the exploits of Al Capone.

The new film updates the story. The gangster hero is no longer an Italian immigrant but one of the Cuban boat people. He rapidly works his way up from dishwasher to top place in the world of narcotics crime; and as rapidly topples. Considering the film takes practically three hours over it, the development of the character is remarkably sketchy. Having built his career through ruthless, steely determination and fast reflexes, he is abruptly changed, for the convenience of the plot, to be stupid, soft and capricious. It takes all Al Pacino's protean skills to keep up with the bewilderingly changing faces of the role.

Despairing of making dramatic sense of the thing, De Palma builds up his opera to pure absurdity. Sunk to addiction to his own merchandise, Pacino's dosage grows until he ends up [illegible] mountain of cocaine. The final holocaust is as [illegible]. Even the hero's lady friend (Michelle Pfeiffer, [illegible]) [illegible] monotony of the dialogue: if every repetition of the fricative four-letter word was removed the film would be a lot shorter. The dedication to Howard Hawks and Ben Hecht must have given them nasty turns in their respective graves.

Sudden Impact is Clint Eastwood's fourth appearance as the rogue cop Dirty Harry; this time the star also produces and directs. The formula is invariable: the film begins with Callaghan in disgrace with his superiors for his shoot-first, ask-questions-afterwards methods; and spends the next two hours justifying this style of rough justice, with its high cost in lives.

Carrying the principle to its extreme, the new film becomes a nightmare of anarchy. At the end nobody much is left alive besides Callaghan and the girl, but the audience has been conditioned to condone the general slaughter. The world which surrounds Callaghan is peopled only by scum, and until they are dead there is no respite from rape, assault and killing. The film gives unequivocal approval to the principle of vengeance. The beautiful blonde heroine (Sondra Locke) pursues a crusade not just to kill the men who once raped her and her sister, but precedes the executions with one-shot castrations. At the fade-out the admiring Callaghan sends her off with an alibi and a clean police record.

The secret of the film's appeal is evidently that it reinforces the sentiments of a public terrified by urban violence and impatient of the pace of conventional law-enforcement. Eastwood, very gnarled now but still indisputably the toughest guy in town, knowingly constructs a figure of myth, the fairy-tale avenger. He carries the biggest weapons, and, while others take their victims singly, he always kills three people at a time (three times three, in fact, for the sake of myth), and for the last shoot-out wears a halo of backlight about his head.

Can She Bake a Cherry Pie? restores a little human faith. It is an idiosyncratic New York romance, invented by Henry Jaglon, the director of *Sitting Ducks*. Eli (Michael Emil, the sad clown from *Sitting Ducks*) is kindly, humourless and obsessively analytical: he monitors his body functions during love-making to prove the extent of his affection. Zee (Karen Black in the best of her lady-in-a-state parts) is incurably emotional. Their unpromising coupling runs its wayward and funny course, consolidated rather than damaged by the efforts of a compulsive disrupter of other people's relationships, a narcissistic actor called Larry (Michael Margotta).

Jaglon has a way, quite Chekhov-like, of convincing us that, however absurd, his people deserve esteem and liking. Every one is a comic (and the secondary characters are as well-rounded as the principals); yet all of them feel and suffer. The whole film [illegible] depth of feeling, where, at least expected, Jaglon introduces old family snapshots and home movies of himself and Michael Emil (his real-life brother) as children, with their parents, and these memories of the emotional security of childhood evoke a touching and poignant contrast with the loneliness of Eli/Emil's grown-up world.



Al Pacino: protean skill in face of bewilderment

Lianna is also mercifully about people who do not kill, though they may sometimes feel like it. It is set in American academia, which is the twentieth century's nearest equivalent to Barchester. In this small and small-minded world Lianna (Linda Griffiths), married with two children, rediscovers herself and her sexuality in a love-affair with another women. The writer-director John Sayles explores, with a good deal of honesty and humour, the perilous domestic disruption, as well as the problems and confusion the heroine has still ahead of her.

Sayles excels in cool, crisp, witty dialogue scenes. He does however rather load the case against heterosexuality: Lianna's husband (Jon de Vries) is such an odious, egocentric creep that he is no competition against the elegant and charming lady psychology professor. Sayles is uncertain, though enthusiastic, with the love scenes, too: there is more than a touch of embarrassment about one which is pretentiously overlaid with disembodied murmurs in French.

In **Prénom . . . Carmen** Jean Luc Godard himself appears in the role of a film-maker gone mad. When first [illegible] asylum cell like Dr Mabuse, except that while Mabuse wrote longhand by the ream, Godard neatly and gnomically taps out on a typewriter [illegible] . . . mal dit". Later he is led blinking out, clutching a tape recorder like a life-jacket, sparring malevolently with a plate of brioches and blurting puzzling bits of nonsense like "I hope your documentary will be fiction".

He wanders in and out of his own modern retelling of *Carmen* – fractured, interrupted with scenes of a string quartet painstakingly rehearsing Beethoven, but still with a vague narrative coherence. Carmen is supposed to be Godard's niece, who tricks him into lending her his camera and his seaside apartment. She then takes part in a bank robbery in the midst of which a young policeman with whom she has exchanged shots becomes infatuated with her. Their subsequent relationship follows the vagaries of the Merimée plot; it all ends fatally in a grand hotel with the quartet, Godard and the rest in attendance.

The film has its attractions: Raoul Coutard's coolly beautiful photography (Godard's raw blues and reds have mellowed to a softer blue and golden tints); a sort of lunatic inconsequence; affectionate references to Buñuel's *L'Age d'or* (the couple writhing amorously on the floor of the raided bank, and the lovers' dialogue carrying on over disconnected scenes of sky and sea); Maruschka Detmers's modern *femme fatale*.

There is a nagging anxiety though: [illegible] would we laugh so hard at the funny bits – the man who quietly reads his newspaper and the lady who diligently mops up the blood during the bank raid – or puzzle so conscientiously over the sense of the nonsense?

David Robinson

Television

Gospel truths

"Professor" Thomas A. Dorsey turned to God in the Twenties and took his blues talent – he had composed more than 300 songs – with him. The Baptist churches, while no doubt welcoming a sinner singing penance, were not ready for his kind of music. "I was thrown out of some of the best churches", he reminisced in BBC2's **Arena Special**, entitled *Say Amen Someone*, on Saturday night.

Rejection did not render him blue. He persisted, founded the first gospel choir and now, he said with the air of a man unto whom all good things had come, "they call me the father of gospel music" – which they do and which he is. You can hear echoes of it in much music that has since been directed mammonwards.

The professor has preferred the Almighty and *Arena* gave us the real thing. Strong, stirring stuff it was, though I would have said "Amen" rather earlier than they did.

The programme also celebrated the contribution of Willie Mae Ford Smith. Her vocal efforts and rousing rhythms were also rebuffed. They did not want that coonshine stuff in there, she said. But Mother Smith prevailed, too, and gospel music is doing a perspiring job in the black churches.

Its practitioners obviously thrive on it. Professor Dorsey is a lean man but the exception rather than the rule. Mother Smith, elderly now, bulks large as her humour and girth seems to go with gospel music. Judging from the size of the performers, particularly the twin gospel singers Edward and Edgar O'Neal, those halls of worship need to be big not only for the musical volume.

It was a mostly fascinating programme, not stopping for theological asides, and ending with a grand finale in Mother Smith's own Antioch Baptist Church.

Here the Massed Gospel Choirs Convention paid tribute to the professor, now in his eighties. He made it, despite having suffered two broken hips, to preside over the hullabaloo. George T. Nierenberg directed.

Yorkshire's **Love and Marriage** series continued well last night with John Whitewood's *Home is the Sailor*, directed by David Cunliffe, a spirited comic [illegible] the disruptive effect of an absentee father returning on his son's wedding day. Wanda Ventham and Philip Bond starred and Evelyn Laye provided a neat cameo to show she remains formidable.

Dennis Hackett

Theatre

The White Devil
Greenwich

London so far has not taken kindly to the internationally-acclaimed productions of the Glasgow Citizens' Theatre. But its undaunted directors, Philip Prowse and Giles Havergal, are giving us another chance with this three-play classical season, for a company containing more "names" than their regular Gorbals troupe.

As a crash-course in the Cits' style, it might have been better to open the season with *The Way of the World* or *The Seagull*; as Webster's tragedy is [illegible] obviously what you would [illegible] from the Glasgow team and [illegible] particular, from Mr Prowse.

True [illegible] and [illegible] must be sick of hearing [illegible] he supplies [illegible] magnificent [illegible] monumental, mobile [illegible], each concealing a [illegible] and the whole [illegible] with cowled extras [illegible] happy duellists. The [illegible] group of wolfishly [illegible] principals who [illegible] shredding of the [illegible].

I speak as one who has lost his taste for Webster [illegible] can see that there [illegible] whatever in trying to tone him down. The work is there to give sadistic pleasure. The defence of Mr Prowse's approach is that it cuts through classical conventions to afford an unobstructed view of the torture chamber, severing the play from any attachment to the real world, so as to produce a Sadeian dream of total degeneracy, limitless appetite and luxurious squalor.

Also, unlike his version of *The Duchess of Malfi* which made its entire statement on the play through an amazing but virtually actor-proof set, the present design is a superb machine for actors. It is changed and relit to suggest palatial interiors, blood-flecked dungeons and – in one wonderful passage – a series of nightmare corridors down which the murderous Brachiano pursues a panting victim.

But here we hit a rock. The victim is Vittoria's servant Zanche; and, when Brachiano catches up with her, it is to enlist her aid in poisoning his wife, a task to which she readily agrees. This contradiction is not Webster's; it is the result of Mr Prowse's decision to eliminate the scene of the dumb show and the conjurer assassin, and substitute Zanche in their place. It is the old Cits story. Storytelling and theatrical logic are butchered to make way for an arresting flow of stage pictures.

As for the excellent company, it says much for Mr Prowse's authority that some of them have been coaxed into performances as coarse as anything you would see in Glasgow.

Gerald Murphy's Brachiano first appears spreadeagled against a wall and vomiting over the dinner table before groping his way into Vittoria's favours. Rupert Everett's Flamineo performs as often on all fours, resorting to wolf barks under stress, as on his feet.

The atmosphere of a terrible dream certainly grips the stage, but it is thanks more to stage management, camp-baroque costume, and Bond-like additions (such as the translation of murder victims into ghostly spectators) than to Webster's verse rhythms or intended climaxes.

For once there is no horror in the poisoned helmet; nor does Julie Legrand cut much ice as an erotic martyr. Much the best performances come from Charles Kay and Ann Mitchell, both disdaining the surrounding fun and games, and delivering what is left of their lines with iron precision.

Irving Wardle

El Dorado
Theatre Royal, E.15

Initially suggesting a Caribbean *Cherry Orchard*, Michael Abbensetts's new play brings a British-educated boy back to the family mansion to seek his black identity and confront his white grandmother. Her death-depleted brood in the eighteenth-century pile (magnificent set by Robin Don) comprises a dim son devoted to bad jokes, a middle-aged daughter with a swinish policeman husband, and another daughter locked upstairs insane after forcible parting from her black fiancé.

After two months, the grandson finds his black roots leading him back to Brixton and medical practice; worse men than the passionate, perspicuous Don Warrington must inherit the estate.

Deeply felt but often heavily covering familiar ground, this is very much a private work but studies the legacy of a mixed marriage with authority and sensitivity. Faith Brook convinces finely in tyranny or anguish, symbolizing an old colonial power whose hold over young educated Blacks is lost irrecoverably.

Anthony Masters

Concerts

Sinfonietta/Atherton
Festival Hall/Radio 3

[illegible]

Michael Rennison's production, on a small stage perched above the orchestra, took note of the work's toy character without [illegible], [illegible] balancing the five "real" characters with five animated [illegible] away against [illegible] pink and white [illegible]. The then similarly [illegible] clockwork reactions [illegible] heroine were Philip [illegible] in flamboyant form as her self-infatuated gallant, Stephen Roberts bluff but agreeable as the muleteer, John Tomlinson as a strong banker and Francis Egerton as the fussy husband.

The earlier part of the evening had brought us orchestral songs by Ravel, Mr Roberts giving a surprisingly ordinary account of the Don Quixote set and Miss Murray sounding out of place in the dream Asia of *Shéhérazade* but quite marvellously fine in the two later songs of the set. Between Spain and the orient in this curious geography came the New York of Varèse's *Intégrales*, rude and magnificent, but also in this performance beautifully integrated indeed.

Paul Griffiths

BBCSO/Wand
Barbican

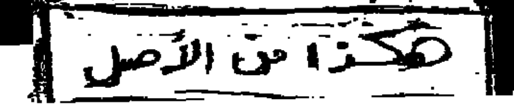
The incongruity experienced on Friday night in reading Wilfrid Mellers's wilfully esoteric programme notes and in actually hearing the work they described could hardly have been greater. Against Mellers's strenuously eclectic theories and subjective speculation, Mozart, in his K243 *Litaniae de venerabili altaris sacramento*, animated a vivid procession of immediate liturgical images and diverse musical forms, moving with ease, vigour and not a trace of selfconscious contrivance.

The eight little choruses, solos and responses were written shortly after *La finta giardiniera* and at the time of the first four piano concertos. The fact that their young fusion of fresh response and formal assurance, of solemnity and jubilation, made such an impression was due to the radiantly responsive performance of the BBC Singers, the fine playing of the BBC Symphony Orchestra and, above all, to the palpable inspiration of their chief guest conductor, Günter Wand.

In resisting any temptation to overdrive his performers, Mr Wand released the characteristic bright rhythmic flights within the steady tread of the opening Kyrie, and encouraged the sprint of bow and voice in Martyn Hill's solo "Panis vivus". He drew the ear, too, to Mozart's deft and imaginative orchestral links: the poise as intimacy turns to awe; the trombone and pizzicato strings prelude to the solemn, valedictory "Viaticum"; the earthy humanity of the solo cello in the Agnus Dei.

Edith Wiens, with her bright, vivacious soprano, the mezzo Marga Schiml and the baritone William Shimell returned with Martyn Hill after the interval for Beethoven's Mass in C. Here Mr Wand's intensely musical structural instincts drew new energy from the work, integrating boldly paced episodes into its grander design.

Hilary Finch



Law Report February 6 1984

House of Lords

'Holly Hobbie' trade mark trafficking ban

In re American Greetings Corporation's Application

Before Lord Diplock, Lord Fraser of Tullybelton, Lord Scarman, Lord Bridge of Harwich and Lord Brightman

[Speeches delivered January 26]

"Trafficking in a trade mark" in section 28 (6) of the Trade Marks Act, 1938, meant dealing in a trade mark primarily as a commodity in its own right and not primarily for the purpose of indentifying or promoting merchandise in which the proprietor of the mark was interested.

The House of Lords dismissed an appeal by the American Greetings Corporation by leave of the House of Lords from the decision of the Court of Appeal (Sir John Donaldson, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Dillon and Sir Denys Buckley) (*The Times*, April 30, 1983; [1983] 1 WLR 912) who affirmed Mr Justice Whitford ([1983] 1 WLR 269) who had dismissed the appellants' appeal from a decision of the assistant registrar of trade marks, Mr D. G. A. Myall, who refused the appellants' applications to register the trade mark "Holly Hobbie".

Section 28 (6) provides: "The registrar shall refuse an application under the foregoing provisions of this section [for the registration of a person as the registered user] if it appears to him that the grant thereof would tend to facilitate trafficking in a trade mark".

Mr Robin Jacob, QC and Mr Michael Silverleaf for the appellants; Mr Gerald Paterson for the registrar.

LORD BRIGHTMAN said that the appeal concerned "character merchandising," which meant the exploitation of a well known invented name whereby its author or promoter licensed or purported to license its use on the goods of traders having no other connexion with the licensor. If the name was a registered trademark the licensor might wish to protect his position by obtaining registration of the mark in respect of the licensee's goods.

The appellants were an American company carrying on business as designers and producers of greetings cards. Some years ago, one of their designers had produced a drawing of a child dressed in a pinafore and bonnet to whom the name "Holly Hobbie" had been given.

"Holly Hobbie" had captured the imagination of the American public. The drawing and name were extensively used by the appellants on or in connexion with greetings cards and a small range of other goods that the appellants manufactured or bought in and marketed. No difficulty would arise with regard to those goods.

The appellants, however, wished to exploit the name "Holly Hobbie" in a wider field by licensing other traders to use it in relation to their goods, being goods in which the appellants did not trade and never had traded.

They had entered into 12 licence agreements relating to 12 classes of goods and had applied to the registrar for registration of the mark in respect of the different classes of goods under section 29 (1) (b) and for registration of the licensees as registered users under section 28. On the wording of section 29, that application was bound to fail if the section 28 application would fail.

The range of the 12 applications was immense, including toilet products, tableware, lamp shades, silver boxes, printed matter, furniture, textiles, sleeping bags, slippers, table mats and toys.

The assistant registrar had found: "... the applicants' business is really that of providing a marketing advertising service and is saying, in effect, to any manufacturer of any product whatever that if they like to get on the bandwagon they can use the applicants' trade marks. It seems clear that any Tom, Dick or Harry, in any trade whatever, will be given a licence if he applies for one and that the applicants are, in effect, hawking the trade mark around."

There was no definition of "trafficking" in the Act. It was a word with several shades of meaning, ranging from ordinary reputable buying and selling to unlawful or improper commerce.

The clues to the sense in which it was used in a trade mark context were sparse, the starting point being *In re J Batt & Co's Trade Marks* ((1898) 15 RPC 262, 266) (Mr Justice Romer).

The law clearly did not recognize the entitlement of the owner of a trade mark to deal with it, like a patent, as a commodity in its own right: see also *Bowden Wire Ltd v Bowden Brake Co Ltd* ((1914) 31 RPC 385, 392) where Lord Loreburn had said:

"The object of the law is to preserve for a trader the reputation he has made for himself, not to help him in disposing of that reputation as of itself a marketable commodity, independent of his goodwill, to some other trader. If that were allowed, the public would be misled, because they might buy something in the belief that it was the make of a man whose reputation they knew, whereas it was the make of someone else ... In this case the appellants parcelled out the right to use their trade mark as if they had been dealing with a patent."

The appellants accepted that in the case of the grant of a licence by the proprietor of a mark to another trader to use that mark on the licensee's own goods there must always be some connexion in the course of trade between the proprietor of the mark and the goods to which the mark was to be applied by the licensee, if registration was to be granted, but, they submitted, that connexion was sufficiently established if the proprietor controlled or was able to control the nature and quality of the goods put on the market under the mark.

No doubt in a number of cases, for example, *In re "Bostitch" Trade Mark* ([1963] RPC 83) a provision for quality control by the licensor over the goods of the licensee had been relevant in establishing a connexion in the course of trade between the licensor and such goods. Such decisions were confined to their own factual circumstances, and his Lordship could discern no general rule that the mere ability to control quality was always to be sufficient to establish the required connexion. In fact, the quality control exercisable in the cases before their Lordships was slight.

The committee appointed in 1983 under Viscount Goschen to report whether any, and if so what, changes in the existing law and practice were desirable had had that point in mind. They had recommended a relaxation of some of the restrictions on the assignment of trade marks, in particular a facility for a person to register a trade mark to be used only by others, but that recommendation had been subject to the proviso that "trafficking in registered trade marks is not thereby facilitated." It had been against that background that Parliament had enacted what had become section 28.

To put the crucial question bluntly: if a commercial activity such as that in the instant case was not trafficking in a trade mark, what was?

The appellants said, correctly, that several famous trade marks were to be found on the register in relation to classes of goods with no conceivable connexion with the goods responsible for the fame of the mark, for example, "Coca-Cola" on T-shirts. Their Lordships did not, however, know the circumstances in which such registrations had been allowed, in particular what weight might have been given to any advantage accruing to the licensor of a free advertisement for his products.

His Lordship was quite prepared to accept that character merchandising had become a widespread trading practice on both sides of the Atlantic. It might well be that it was perfectly harmless and in most cases probably deceived nobody.

Those considerations did not, however, help to decide what Parliament intended by trafficking in trade marks or justified placing a gloss on the meaning to be attributed to that expression. His Lordship did not feel able to agree with the appellants' submission that the purpose of subsection (6) was confined to the prevention of trafficking in the very narrow sense.

Although as a matter of ordinary English trafficking in trade marks might mean the buying and selling of trade marks, it seemed obvious that it was to have a more specialised meaning in a trade mark context.

His Lordship had no quarrel with the definitions suggested by the assistant registrar and by Sir Denys Buckley in the Court of Appeal, but perhaps one further attempt on his part might not be out of place. The courts had to grope for some means of delineating the forbidden territory.

To his Lordship's mind, trafficking in a trade mark context conveyed the notion of dealing in a trade mark primarily as a commodity in its own right and not primarily for the purpose of identifying or promoting merchandise in which the proprietor of the mark was interested. If there was no real trade connexion between the proprietor of the mark and the licensee or his goods, there was room for the conclusion that the grant of the licence was a trafficking in the mark.

It was a question of fact and degree in every case whether a sufficient trade connexion existed. In his Lordship's opinion, on the facts of these particular applications the assistant registrar and the High Court had been entitled to take the view that the registration of the licensee as a registered user pursuant to section 28 would tend to facilitate trafficking in a trade mark. He would dismiss the appeal.

Lord Diplock, Lord Fraser and Lord Scarman agreed.

LORD BRIDGE also agreeing, said that he did so with undisguised reluctance.

The legislators in 1938 and the Goschen committee had been concerned that the public should not be hoodwinked and to that end had set their faces against allowing the reputation for quality attaching to a trade mark to be used deceptively by a mere purchaser of the right to use it.

But character merchandising deceived nobody. Fictional characters captured the imagination, particularly of children, and could be very successfully exploited in the marketing of a wide range of goods. No one who bought a Mickey Mouse shirt supposed that the quality of the shirt owed anything to Walt Disney Productions.

The whole field of character merchandising would now be wide open to piracy. Section 28 (6) had become a complete anachronism and the sooner it was repealed the better.

Solicitors: Slaughter & May; Treasury Solicitor.

Considering evidence

Regina v Secretary of State for the Home Department, Ex parte Brown

It was highly desirable for counsel and solicitors instructed by an applicant for judicial review to give further careful consideration to the merits of the application once they had received notice of the respondent's evidence, even though leave to move for judicial review had already been obtained. If that were done, much time, expense and disappointment involved in the hearing of hopeless applications would be saved.

Mr Justice Hodgson so observed in the Queen's Bench Division on January 25, refusing an application for judicial review by way of certiorari to quash a deportation order made on October 20, 1981.

House of Lords

No price implies no arrangement to sell

Pogson (Inspector of Taxes) v Lowe

Before Lord Fraser of Tullybelton, Lord Scarman, Lord Roskill, Lord Bridge of Harwich and Lord Brightman

[Speeches delivered January 26]

Where the price was left entirely at large, there was no "arrangement" to dispose of an interest in land within the meaning of paragraph 4 of Schedule 4 to the Finance Act 1974. Nor could there be a sufficient memorandum or note in writing of such an arrangement within paragraph 4 (a) where four important terms were not mentioned.

The House of Lords (Lord Scarman dissenting on the first point) allowed an appeal by the Inland Revenue by leave of the House of Lords from the majority decision of the Court of Appeal (Sir John Donaldson, Master of the Rolls, and Sir George Baker, Lord Justice Dillon dissenting on the second point) (*The Times*, April 2, 1983; [1983] STC 365) who allowed an appeal by the taxpayers, Mr Alfred William Lowe and Mr George Frederick Lowe, from Mr Justice Vinelott (*The Times*, March 31, 1981; [1981] STC 408), who had allowed an appeal by the revenue from a determination of the general commissioners for Broxtowe South.

Section 38 of the 1947 Act provides:

"(1) This section applies to any disposal of any interest in land situated in the United Kingdom which is made after December 17, 1973.

(2) Where a gain accrues to a person on a disposal of an interest in land to which this section applies, so much (if any) of the gain as by virtue of this Chapter is a development gain shall be treated for all the purposes of the Tax Acts as income arising at the time of the disposal and as constituting profits or gains chargeable to tax under Case VI of Schedule D for the chargeable period in which the disposal is made ...".

Paragraph 4 of Schedule 4 provides: "Where an owner of an interest in land to which the principal section applies has before December 18, 1973, arranged (without entering into a binding contract) to dispose of that interest to another person and – (a) the arrangement was made in writing, or is evidenced by a memorandum or note thereof so made before that date; and (b) he disposes of the interest to that other person under a contract entered into before December 18, 1974, of which the terms do not differ materially from the terms of the arrangement or, if they so differ, are not more beneficial to the said owner, the contract – (i) if not conditional, shall be treated for the purposes of subsection (1) of the principal section as if made before December 18, 1973; or (ii) if conditional, shall be treated for the purposes of the preceding paragraph as if entered into before that date."

Mr David Woolley, QC and Mr Robert Carnwath for the revenue; Mr Peter Whiteman, QC and Mr Terence Mowschenson for the taxpayers.

LORD BRIDGE said that by an agreement dated May 6, 1974, the taxpayers had agreed to sell 38.54 acres of land to the council for £900,000. The agreement had been conditional on the grant of planning permission for residential development, which had been granted on the following day.

Since that had been the disposal of an interest in land made after December 17, 1973, a proportion of the gain accruing to the taxpayers was *prima facie* required by section 38 to be treated as income and became chargeable to income tax insted of capital gains tax. The Act, however, embodied in Schedule 4 transitional provisions granting relief from the new tax in certain cases, and the question was whether the taxpayers were entitled to the benefit of that relief.

Until the litigation had reached the House of Lords, the argument had been confined to two issues: (1) whether the taxpayers had before December 18, 1973 arranged to dispose of the land to the council's predecessor; (2) if so, whether there was a sufficient memorandum or note of the arrangement made in writing to satisfy the requirement of paragraph 4 (a) of Schedule 4. It had been assumed that, if those questions were answered affirmatively, the taxpayers would be entitled to relief under paragraph 4.

In the House of Lords, the revenue had sought and obtained leave to argue that, even if the points decided in the taxpayers' favour below had been rightly decided, they must still fail since the disposal had been made under a conditional contract that had not been "made for a consideration not depending wholly or mainly on the value of the asset at the time the condition is satisfied".

That further argument presented formidable difficulties for the taxpayers, but those would never be reached unless the taxpayers could sustain the Court of Appeal's decision in their favour that they had made before December 18, 1973, an arrangement to dispose of their land evidenced by a sufficient memorandum or note in writing for the purposes of paragraph 4.

A representative of the council had met the taxpayers and their solicitors on November 15, 1973. They had discussed various aspects of a possible sale to the council. Between the date of the meeting and December 18 the taxpayers had instructed their surveyor and the council had instructed the district valuer to enter into negotiations with a view to agreeing a price for the land.

A finding that the taxpayers had, before December 18, arranged to dispose of their interest to the council could only be based on the discussion of November 15 followed by the instruction of valuers to negotiate a price.

The arrangement between the parties certainly had not extended to the ascertainment of a figure acceptable in principle to both parties as the price to be paid for the land. Leaving aside the possible exceptional case where agreement in principle had been reached for the price to be determined by some form of arbitral machinery, which was certainly not the present case, it seemed to his Lordship that agreement of a price in principle was an essential ingredient of an arrangement to dispose of an interest in land capable of satisfying paragraph 4.

The operation of paragraph 4 required that "the terms of the arrangement" should be compared with the terms of the contract later concluded to ascertain whether they differed materially and, if they did, whether the contract terms were more beneficial to the owner than the terms of the arrangement.

If the arrangement was such as to leave the price to be paid entirely at large, there could be no basis for making such a comparison. His Lordship agreed with Mr Justice Vinelott that there had been no arrangement within the meaning of paragraph 4.

As to what was required to constitute a sufficient memorandum or note in writing of a paragraph 4 arrangement, the Master of the Rolls and Sir George Baker had held that a memorandum or note evidencing the bare fact that an arrangement had been made to dispose of the relevant interest was sufficient. Lord Justice Dillon had held that the memorandum or note must also evidence at least the principal terms of the arrangement.

As found by the general commissioners, the terms of the arrangement resulting from the discussion on November 15, 1973, had included the following: (i) the sale would depend on the acquisition by taxpayers, by an exchange of land, of that part of subject land which they did not already own; (ii) on the sale of the subject land the taxpayers would retain a right of way thereover to provide access to other land which they were to retain; (iii) the taxpayers would remain in occupation of the subject land for approximately one year after completion of the sale; (iv) the sale would be conditional on the grant of planning permission. All these four matters were of obvious importance. None of them was mentioned in any memorandum or note in writing that had come into existence before December 18, 1973.

The point was a short one. The Master of the Rolls and Sir George Baker had based their judgment on the contrast between the express reference to "the terms" of the arrangement in paragraph 4(b) and the omission of any such reference in paragraph 4(a).

His Lordship did not find that contrast significant. The context of paragraph 4(b) essentially required an express reference to the terms of the arrangement. Such a reference was not, however, required in paragraph 4(a) any more than it was in the parallel language of section 40 of the Law of Property Act 1925 which the draughtsman must have had in mind in drafting that provision.

What was to his Lordship's mind of significance was that paragraph 4(a) could be satisfied in one of two ways. The arrangement must either be "made in writing" or "evidenced by a memorandum or note thereof so made" (cf. section 40 of the 1925 Act: "unless the agreement ... or some memorandum or note thereof, is in writing"). An arrangement made in writing must necessarily embody in the writing all the terms arranged.

It would, in his Lordship's view, be extremely surprising if the alternative of a written memorandum or note was sufficient to satisfy the statute if it merely recorded the fact that an arrangement had been made without setting out the essential terms arranged. But the language used pointed strongly against that conclusion. The key word in paragraph 4(a) was "thereof".

A memorandum or note recording that an arrangement had been made, of which the terms were not specified, could not accurately be described as a memorandum or note of arrangement. The only document that could properly be so described was one in which the essential terms of the arrangement were recorded.

In the event, it became unnecessary to deal with the conditional contract point. His Lordship would allow the appeal.

Lord Fraser, Lord Roskill and Lord Brightman agreed with Lord Bridge.

LORD SCARMAN said that he agreed with Lord Justice Dillon that there was ample evidence to supprt the commissioners' conclusion that the parties had made an arrangement to dispose of the land at a price to be agreed between the district valuer and the taxpayers' surveyor. Knowing that he was in a minority, however, he refrained from developing his reasons.

On the question whether there was a sufficient memorandum or note, he agreed with Lord Bridge.

Solicitors: Solicitor of Inland Revenue; Swepstone Walsh & Son.

Greenwich time


Sextant, 1797

Two anniversaries in time and space in which Britain is unchallenged will be celebrated this year. One is the centenary of the Greenwich Meridian, which affected the world's time zones, and the other is the 50th birthday of the creation of the National Maritime Museum, one of the finest of its kind. Cyril Bainbridge reports on how they have both given Greenwich an international reputation wherever one travels.

GREENWICH is a name to conjure with wherever one travels in the world. It impinges on travel, time and world communications. The stargazers who for centuries studied the heavens from the observatory built there on the orders of Charles II literally put the small south-east London town on the map.

Its international significance in matters maritime and astronomical is unchallenged and two anniversaries this year will spotlight Britain's contribution internationally, through the Royal Observatory, to the science of astronomy and navigation and, through the National Maritime Museum, to historical maritime research.

The particular anniversaries are the centenary of the adoption internationally of the Greenwich Meridian as longitude 0 and its use as the basis of the world's time zones, and the 50th anniversary of the creation of the National Maritime Museum, now one of the finest museums of its kind with an international reputation.

It was in October 1884 that delegates at an international meeting in Washington DC passed a resolution *"that the conference proposes to the governments here represented the adoption of the meridian passing through the centre of the transit instrument at the Observatory of Greenwich as the initial meridian for longitude"*.

The problem of longitude had exercised the minds of astronomers and navigators for centuries. The reason Charles II set up the observatory at Greenwich in 1675 was to initiate studies that would enable seafarers to better locate themselves. They could do so by latitude but nobody had then found longitude. The problem was finally cracked by Greenwich astronomers but there remained a degree of chaos for many years, with every major maritime nation having its own baseline from which its navigational maps and charts derived.

It was logical that the Greenwich meridian should be the one to be adopted worldwide a century ago, since by then 65 per cent of shipping was already using it and the United States had adopted a time zone system using Greenwich Mean Time as the basis. At the Washington conference only France and Brazil abstained from voting and San Domingo, for reasons which remain obscure, voted against. Acceptance was agreed by 22 votes to one: Greenwich meridian thus became the prime meridian of the world.

Airy: overcoming the problem of time differences

The transit instrument referred to in the resolution was the Airy Transit Circle, designed by Sir George Biddell Airy, the seventh Astronomer-Royal from 1835 to 1881 – a huge specialized telescope whose optical axis defines the meridian. The transit circle's functions are to measure positions in the heavens and determine accurate time by observing the transit of special clock stars. Its readings are accurate to within 1.01 seconds of the arc and 0.001 seconds of time. The transit circle is one of the many fascinating instruments, still in working order, displayed in the observatory.

Mariners had long desired a standard time but this need was given greater urgency in the middle of last century with the advent of the railway system and the compilation of accurate timetables. Many places still maintained their own local time: the great railway centre of Swindon, for example, had its own time which showed nine minutes difference to Greenwich time.

The transit circle began operating and the first electric time signals sent out in 1852: time, which up to then had been approximate, became exact and recorded, as it still is, with variations according to geographical position in the world measured from GMT.

These now famous initials became legal throughout Britain in 1880 and now are also known as universal time. They are used not only world-wide but in outer space as well: astronauts use Greenwich time on their space missions and there are many other purposes for which Greenwich time is used for accurate time measurement, including the measurement of Continental drift – the gradual widening of the Atlantic; the Greenwich pips, which also celebrate their sixtieth anniversary this year.

It is not only the accurate setting of watches and clocks that has resulted: the accuracy of navigation systems throughout the world depend on the achievements at Greenwich and generations of navigators have found invaluable the information on forecast positions of the sun, moon and planets contained in the Nautical Almanac, which has been produced since 1767. This publication was based on the meridian of Greenwich and, together with the invention of the marine chronometer and sextant, enabled the navigator to measure longitude. Map and chart makers followed suit.

Across the courtyard at the Old Royal Observatory at Greenwich runs a bronze strip marking the meridian line: stand astride it and you have a foot in each hemisphere. The line is also marked on the boundary wall of the museum and observatory grounds and, across the road, is another plaque on the side of a house through the rooms of which the invisible line travels.

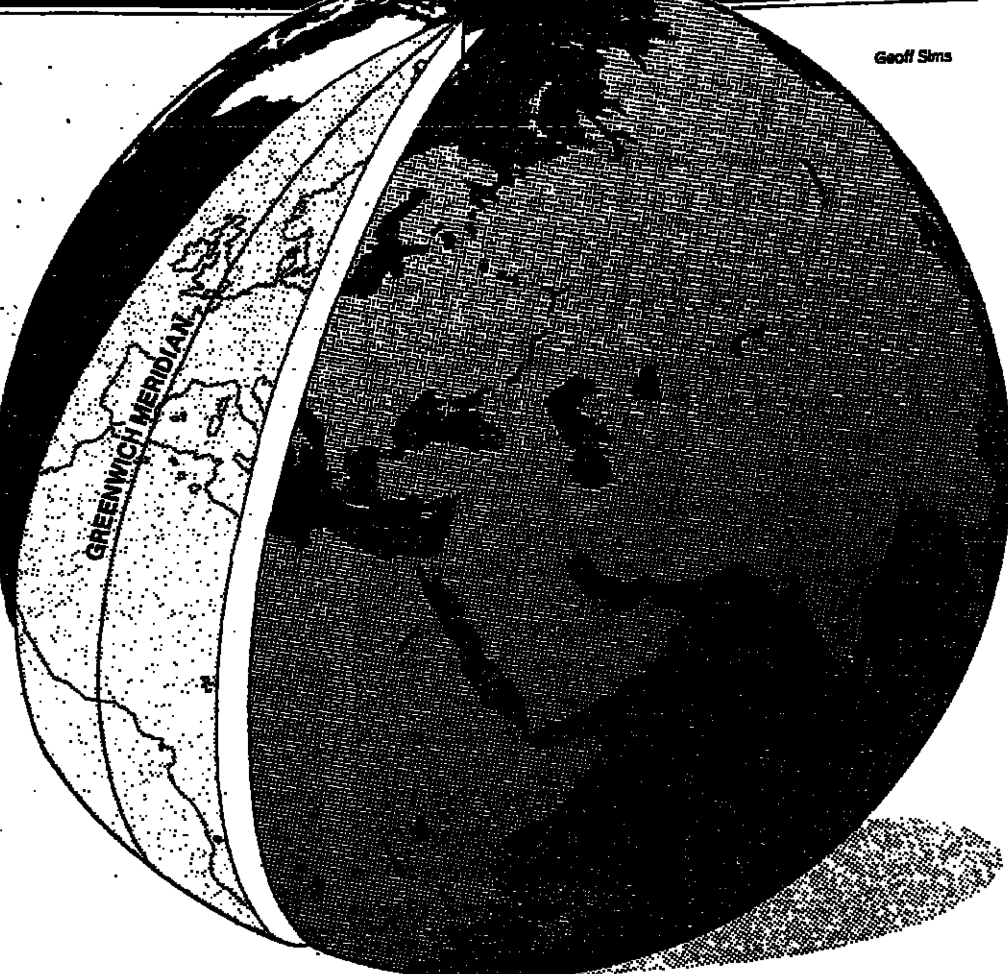
The meridian, a circle passing over the earth's north and south poles, in Britain runs from the East Yorkshire coast north of Spurn Head, across the mouth of the Humber, through Lincolnshire where it passes through the market place at Louth, and the eastern counties to Greenwich, then through Sussex and out to sea at Peacehaven. It is hoped that during the coming months of celebration there will be permanent marking of the line at various other places.

The zero meridian at Greenwich remained the datum-line when, after the Second World War, the Royal Observatory escaped the smoke, street glare and pollution in which suburban Greenwich was then engulfed for the tranquil acres of Hurstmonceaux Castle in Sussex, an area more favoured by the patient astronomers for their delicate celestial observations and researches.

The old observatory and many of its ancient scientific instruments then came under the care of the National Maritime Museum, an appropriate union in view of the nautical history of the observatory.

The museum in its present form was created by an Act of Parliament of 1934 which authorized the illustration and study of Britain's maritime history and was the culmination of many years of preparation in acquiring collections of historic interest and finding a home for them in the elegant buildings of the Royal Hospital School, which by then had moved to Suffolk.

In the succeeding years the museum has become the world's leading maritime museum, as befits a country that has depended so much on ships and the sea, establishing close links with other countries with maritime interests and is the centre of world-wide historical maritime research. Its staff includes experts on diverse subjects – from polar exploration and maritime archaeology to ship propulsion, technology and design.



Geoff Sims

What the Navy's museum owes to Sir James

An Act of Parliament in 1934 formally established the National Maritime Museum, but that was neither the beginning nor the end of the story: it was the culmination of years of effort and assembling of material and the beginning of the development of the new institution into what has become the largest and most complex maritime museum in the world.

It consists of many parts – a museum of arts and sciences, a picture gallery, a historic house, an archaeological research centre and the focal point of international maritime historical research.

The idea of a museum devoted to Britain's naval and nautical achievements had been suggested many years before: in 1927 Lord Stanhope, as Civil Lord of the Admiralty, presided over the first meeting at the Admiralty of the preliminary board which pioneered the idea. He continued in that capacity until the museum was established and then acted as chairman of the trustees until 1959.

The museum really owed its existence to the interest and generosity of the late Sir James Caird, a Scottish shipowner, who devoted much of his life to the preservation of maritime records and relics, an interest he maintained until his death at the age of 90 in 1954.

When the elegant buildings in which the museum is now housed at Greenwich were vacated by the Royal Hospital School he paid the £80,000 to convert the classrooms and dormitories into galleries and his gifts of collections in all sections of the museum, but particularly the library and manuscript department, amounted to many thousands of pounds.

He and the then director, Sir Geoffrey Callender, the eminent naval historian, met weekly and toured West End sale rooms together viewing possible purchases.

He was also appointed a trustee when the 1934 Act was passed. The library is appropriately named after him: at its entrance stands his bust executed by Sir William Reid Dick in a rotunda designed by Sir Edward Lutyens.

The new museum brought together existing collections such as those of the Royal Naval Museum which had been in the Painted Hall of the nearby Royal Naval College, the Greenwich Hopital pictures and the Admiralty collection of ships' plans.

The museum was officially opened by King George VI in 1937, who spoke of his belief that the museum would further the knowledge of Britain's maritime history.

The museum buildings, together with Wren's Observatory building high on the hillside above and his Royal Naval College nearby, comprise the finest architectural group in Britain. In the centre of the main buildings is the Queen's House, the small palace designed by Inigo Jones for Queen Anne in 1616 but not completed until 1635 for Charles I's queen, Henrietta Maria.

It is the finest example of Inigo Jones's work in existence, its Great Hall and spiral staircase to the upper rooms remaining as Jones conceived them. Many of the museum's finest paintings are now displayed there, along with other treasures such as the Barberini collection of 17th century astronomical instruments.

During the 1970s, under the direction of Dr Basil Greenhill, a ten-year development programme was undertaken which has greatly improved the museum and resulted in a large increase in the number of visitors: from fewer than half a million to more than 1½m a year.

Modern display techniques were used and new galleries created by adding additional floors to the spacious old buildings. Four main themes emerge from the displays: the history of the development of wooden ships from pre-history to the early nineteenth century, the history of marine painting, the history of astronomy and navigation, and the story of the development of the steamship.

Under Dr Greenhill's leadership the museum developed an international role as a centre of maritime historical research. It maintains close links with British and foreign universities and among other extra-mural activities organizes conferences on maritime historical subjects and members of the staff are active in the work of the International Commission on Maritime History the secretariat of which is based at Greenwich. The International Congress of Maritime Museums, now the official forum for maritime museums throughout the world, was set up there in 1972.

Apart from the use of the library by students, the museum also has a special education section which provides advice and teaching for staff, students and children from schools, colleges and universities. A club known as the Half-Deck provides opportunities for organized groups to use the museum and its facilities for practical activities for children and adults to develop their studies. There is a boatbuilding shop where groups can build traditional craft of up to 12ft in length. There is a third centre for educational programmes with the Planetarium housed in the dome of the south building of the old Royal Observatory.

Tremendous advances since 1934 have put the museum in the forefront of national institutions. The 1970s concentrated on rebuilding and modernizing the museum: in the 1980s the emphasis will be on conservation, cataloguing and consolidating the museum as the pre-eminent maritime museum in the world.

Our link with the Thames

Cyril Bainbridge talks to Dr Neil Cossons, director of the National Maritime Museum

The now cleaner Thames below Tower Bridge becoming a new axis of leisure interest and activity is foreseen by Dr Neil Cossons, who became director of the National Maritime Museum last August.

Dr Cossons, who succeeded Dr Basil Greenhill, is only the fourth director in the museum's history and was president of the museums association in 1982. He was formerly director of the Ironbridge Gorge Museum in Shropshire, the success of which is testimony to his combination of entrepreneurial flair and management abilities.

He sees the preservation of all aspects of the maritime heritage developing in the 1980s in the way that landscape and historic building conservation did in the previous decade.

"A growing interest in the sea as the last unconquered frontier, in its economic, strategic and leisure uses, and in the history of man's relationship with the sea will be sustained", he predicts.

"At a more popular level the opportunity for growth is considerable. The Thames, downstream of the Tower of London, is now clean again, the old London docklands are already becoming a major point of economic growth with new residential accommodation, the Thames Barrier will become a major tourist attraction in its own right and, further downstream, there are exciting plans for the historic Chatham dockyard."

Dr Cossons sees the museum, with its associated activities, as a major partner in exploiting this growth and playing a vital and central part in the coming revival of London's river.

The increasing public interest in all things maritime presents a dilemma for institutions like the museum, coinciding as it does with a period of constraint on public funding.

With an astute financial eye that proved successful in his former post, Dr Cossons has spent the months since he took over the museum directorship looking for possible solutions that can be applied in the differing environment of a national museum.

One of his remedies, a proposal to impose an admission charge from the beginning of April, with the museum retaining all the proceeds, has already outraged some of his colleagues in the cloistered world of museums.

Dr Cossons admits that admission charges are not necessarily the answer to every museum's financial problems. In the case of the maritime museum they form part of a package of income-earning efforts and funding – a mixture of private and public revenue to meet the increased demands being made on the museum.

"We cannot respond to the increased interest in the maritime heritage because our budget is not determined by demand but by the dictates of the Government's spending policy. If the Government is proposing to reduce public expenditure we become less and less able to meet the demand. We want a situation in which the Government continue to underwrite the service and building costs but with the museum able to earn some money with which to make it an even better museum, to improve its services to its public and to market itself," he says.

Admission charges are only a part of a broader picture of his plans for future funding of the museum. "We are also aiming to radically improve membership of the Friends of the Museum and to put the museum shops on a proper profit-making basis and to encourage some forms of private sponsorship. But the largest part of our funding will always be from the Government. The proposed new forms of revenue will amount to no more than 20-25 per cent of our income.

"This is a formula we feel applies here but it may be inappropriate to another museum. I do not think admission charges are appropriate to all museums but they are appropriate here and we are seeking our own future in relation to our own market."

One of the immediate benefits from admission charges will be the reopening of the museum on Mondays and bank holidays.

Dr Cossons is anxious to consolidate the museum's high reputation and at the same time to bring it closer to its customers and users. He is engaged on a major programme of computerising the vast amount of information reposing in the museum collections and its staff to make it more accessible to users of the museum.

This means training and persuading staff with a high scholarly knowledge of their particular subject to acquire and practise the equally important skills of making their knowledge available to their customers through their response to inquiries and providing facilities for the different categories of inquirers.

"Museums are going to have to be more able to satisfy their customers than they have been in the past. It is all very well knowing about it but if you don't know how to present it your knowledge is wasted. More thought and effort has to go into the message we wish to get across."

He sees also cooperation and links with other maritime museums as vitally important. "I suspect that in the next ten years we will much more coordinate various efforts, partly to avoid duplication and to enable each museum to specialize in those things they can do best. I would like to feel that as our collections become more readily accessible we could network our computer services and have access with other maritime museums".

Cataloguing and programming is obviously a major task. Acquisitions are being made at the rate of 30,000 objects a year and it is not known with any certainty what is the total number of items in the museum collec tions. One of the crises of the museum is that it is bursting at the seams in its present complex. Vast improvements have been made and new galleries created under a ten-year development plan masterminded by his predecessor. Nevertheless, items are stored in various warehouses, some a distance away. "Our aim", says Dr Cossons, "is to bring all the acquisitions within five minutes' walk of the museum."

One of the exciting future maritime projects will be centred on the preservation and development of the 70 acres of Royal Naval dockyard at Chatham, scheduled for closure this year. A trust has now been established to supervise the project, with a multiplicity of uses, both public and private.

"We see this as being a living dockyard in which history can be preserved through the buildings still there but in an active sort of way. I think we could do at Chatham what the very nature of this complex of buildings prevents us from doing at Greenwich".

The opportunities for the National Maritime Museum in the 1980s are, he believes, great. Exploitation and marketing are words he uses frequently and may seem a little out of place in the quiet and dignified corridors of Greenwich, but the situation which makes them necessary presents a challenge he readily accepts.



Dr Neil Cossons, director of the National Maritime Museum, aboard the Reliant, a 100ft long vessel which operated as a tug on the Manchester Ship Canal for 44 years and later towed colliers in and out of Seaham harbour. The vessel dominates the museum's New Neptune Hall, where it is known as "the world's largest ship in a bottle".

On the ball with Greenwich Mean Time

The history of Greenwich Mean Time – or universal time as it has also become known – dates to 1675 when Charles II had the Royal Observatory built in his park at Greenwich and instructed his Astronomer-Royal, John Flamsteed, "forthwith to apply himself with exact care and diligence to the rectifying of the tables of the motions of the heavens and the places of the fixed stars so as to find out the so much desired longitude of places for perfecting the art of navigation".

It was a tall order but the King wished his mariners to benefit from any help the heavens could give to make navigation simpler and safer.

The building of the observatry and habitation for Flamsteed was to be carried out in royal fashion, the King instructed, and Sir Christopher Wren, a distinguished astronomer himself, was brought in to design the buildings.

Despite royal intentions, there was some stringency on costs. Wren built it from bricks, lead and iron salvaged from an old fort at Tilbury and wood from a demolished gatehouse of the Tower of London. The total cost of £500 was raised from the sale of old gunpowder.

It was completed the following year and named Flamsteed House, after the first Astronomer-Royal. Wren sited it on the highest point of the rising hill of Greenwich where its outlines could be seen for miles around and, in succeeding centuries, have become familiar to generations of mariners sailing up the Thames.

Additions have been made to the observatory but Wren's original building remains much as it was in Flamsteed's day. Its chief glory is the Octagon room, with most of its original panelling and ceiling, and now containing displays of telescopes similar to those in use between 1676 and 1830.

Flamsteed's most important observations were made through a 60ft long telescope in his observatory at the bottom of the garden. He never found the solution to the problem of longitude but his astronomical calculations concerning the motion of the moon, amounting to more than 30,000, and his compilation of an accurate star catalogue, were important advances that greatly assisted his successors.

The work of the observatory for the first 200 years was almost entirely related to the needs of navigation. The Greenwich Meridian and the time zone system based on it were both by-products of the researches, which along with others had an application ashore and to astronomy generally.

Data from the Greenwich observations was used to produce the Nautical Almanac in 1767 which provided seamen with forecast positions of the sun, moon and planets for any moment of time. The first use by seamen of the Greenwich meridian dates around this time and it was then adopted by British map and chart markers. The Almanac has been produced annually since then.

On the eastern turret of Wren's buildings a time ball was erected in 1833, the world's first visual time signal and, in advance of radio time signals, another important aid to navigation. The Admiralty gave notice that the ball would be dropped at one o'clock solar time so that all vessels in the adjacent reaches of the Thames as well as most of the docks could regulate their chronometers.

In those days most of the chronometer manufacturers were congregated in the Clerkenwell area of London and they were also able to observe the time ball and set their instruments by it. As a preliminary signal the ball was hoisted half way up the pole five minutes before one o'clock and near the top three minutes later ready for the signal. The practice of dropping the ball is still followed every day, difficult though it would now be to see it from Clerkenwell.

A subsequent Astonomer-Royal, Sir George Biddell Airy, whose name was to go down in astronomical history, designed his specialised telescope for the accurate measurement of star position and of time in 1850. The problem of time differences had become acute by then with different countries and individual towns keeping to their own particular times and a dozen or so different lines of longitude were in use on charts.

Airy's transit circle remained in use for a hundred years and is still maintained in working order.

Outside the courtyard gates of the observatory is the Gate Clock, with its 24-hour dial showing Greenwich Mean Time. It was one of the earliest examples of an electrically-operated public clock when it was installed in 1851. When everyone in Britain puts their clocks forward to British Summer Time every March, this clock continues to show Greenwich Mean Time throughout the year, demonstrating how GMT continues to be used by navigators, astronomers, meteorologists and in international communications whatever differences may be made nationally.

During the Second World War much of the equipment at the observatory was stored away for safety and its activities were limited.

When the observatory was first built Greenwich was a country village well clear of London's smoke and grime. By the 1940s, Britain's oldest scientific institution had become engulfed by suburbia and Wren's prominent site on top of the hill was no longer suitable for the delicate celestrial observations of its astronomers.

A proposal to move the observatory to Herstmonceaux Castle in Sussex was announced in 1946. The move took several years to complete and the old observatory then became part of the National Maritime Museum. Many of the ancient scientific instruments were returned to their surroundings in the restored old buildings, in galleries named after famous Astronomers-Royal.

For example, in the Edmond Halley gallery, named after Flamsteed's immediate successor of comet fame, is one of the most important collections of astrolabes in the world, the Nevil Maskelyne gallery is devoted mainly to sundials, the Nathaniel Bliss gallery contains hour glasses and is also devoted to the history of the Nautical Almanac, and the Spencer Jones gallery is concerned with mechanical and electrial time-keeping.

Since it was opened to the public in 1967 the old observatory has become one of the sights of London.



Wren: £500 was raised from the sale of old gunpowder

What to see where to go

Special events are being planned to celebrate the two anniversaries throughout the year. Most will take place at the Old Royal Observatory or the Maritime Museum, but others are being organized by local authorities and other organizations in places through which the line of the Greenwich Meridian passes. June 26 has been designated Meridian Day.

Events so far planned are:

January 31 to June 10: The War at Sea, 1939-45 exhibition of work by war artists.
April 11: Exhibition to mark 250th anniversary of Lloyds List.
May 13: London Marathon: runners will cross the Meridian line twice.
June 5: Friends of the National Maritime Museum garden party at Old Royal Observatory.
June 26: Meridian Day: programme of activities mainly for children between 10.30 am and 3 pm. Other activities along line of Meridian. Post Office issue special stamps.
June 28 to end of Dec: On The Rocks: photographic exhibition of shipwrecks.
July 9-13: Longitude Zero symposium for astronomers, scientists, navigators, and historians.
July 26: 50th anniversary of Royal assent to National Maritime Museum Act.
August: Throughout month children's holiday activities at museum junior centre, the Half Deck.
September 15: Thamesday on theme of Meridian and Time and Longitude Zero exhibition, Royal Festival Hall.
Sept 16-20: The shipowner in History symposium.
October 13: Meridian Centenary anniversary. Bonfires along Meridian Line. Reception for invited guests, Octagon Room.

SPECTRUM

John Lennon's widow of 'the war between sanity and insanity' tells **Nicholas Wapshott** of her hopes and fears

The ballad of Sean and Yoko

The instruction were clear: "Go to the Porter's Lodge and ask for Mrs Brown in Room 120". The porter rang the number and an American voice came on the line. "Would you wait downstairs and I'll fetch you", he said. He came out of the lift and asked for indentification. He was built as broad as a horse and his face remained blank, his eyes dead and distrustful all the way up to the suite. As one of Yoko Ono's two constant minders, he is paid to take no chances. Insanity arrives in many guises – perhaps even in the English schoolboy uniform of a reporter from *The Times*.

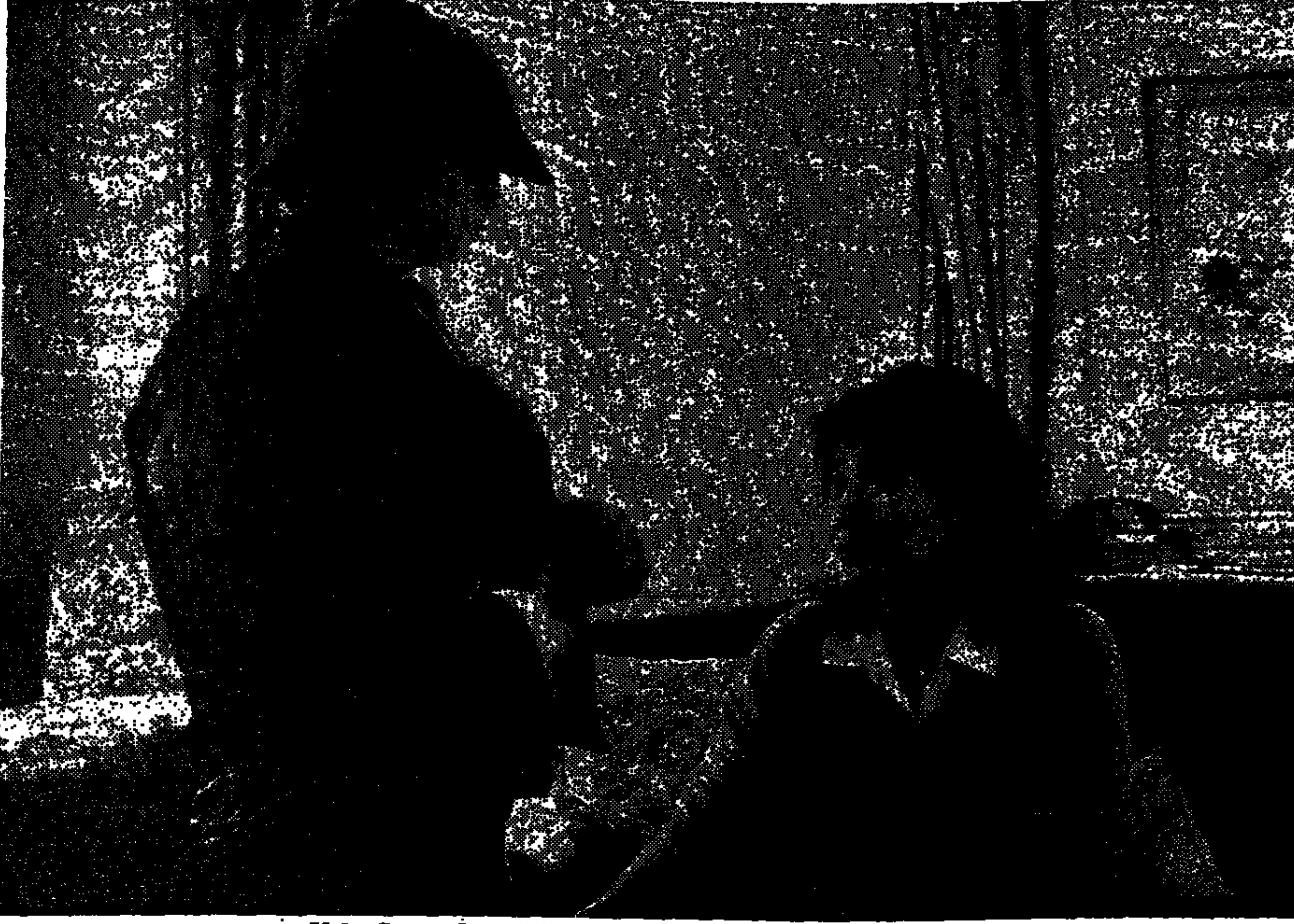
It is now three years since John Lennon was shot dead on the steps of his apartment building in New York by a plausible young man posing as an autograph hunter. Yoko Ono was standing next to Lennon as he dropped, a casualty of the war, she says, between sanity and insanity. Since then she has lived the restricted life of a potential victim. She came to London to promote *Milk and Honey*, an album of recordings Lennon left behind alternated with songs by herself. She was also here to show Sean, their eight-year-old son the sights of his father's home city, Liverpool, and see Lennon's Auntie, Mimi, who brought him up after his mother's death.

For many of the Beatles generation, Yoko has become the Queen Mother of Rock 'n Roll, a brave and conspicuous reminder of Lennon's reign. Others see her more as a Mrs Simpson who, like the Duchess of Windsor, stole the living symbol of his age to live a self-imposed exile in another land. It was never easy to be a Beatle's mate, as Paul McCartney's girlfriends Jane Asher and Linda Eastman found out, but Yoko was more than that. Her independence, her power over Lennon and the threat she seemed to pose to the public's hopeless wish that the Beatles would play together forever was enough to put most against her. But added to that was a spiteful, xenophobic rage against her as a Japanese woman – so alien, so unattractive, so dangerous – bent on marrying one of Britain's favourite sons. Time and Lennon's death have softened that impression of her.

She is a small, quiet woman who sits cross-legged on a sofa, smoking cigarettes and politely answering intimate questions about her life. And she was reluctantly photographed without the perpetual dark glasses which she wears like a Victorian widow's veil. They are, she explained, to show her strength. "I have to look tough in the world, you know. It is very important. You see, I am a mother and I have to concentrate on surviving."

The fear of a violent end for her and Sean has made her life little more than luxurious house arrest. The boy comes in, dressed in a deerstalker hat and with a Cavern Club badge pinned to his lapel. He kisses his mother goodbye and she warns him to be very careful and to stay close to his bodyguard, Kevin, when on his outing to Windsor Safari Park. "It is better than the zoo," she said. "I didn't want him to see animals caged." Sean Lennon has enough confinement already.

Last year Yoko and her son suffered from threats which even now she will not talk about. "Sean didn't like the guards at first and he kept complaining. But because of the type of things that happened last year, he began to understand. I don't want to mention them because some people are encouraged by such things and want to copy them."


Photograph by Nobby Clark

Yoko Ono and son: life as a kind of luxurious house arrest

Lennon's death still haunts them. "I promised Sean that I would survive until he didn't need me any more and he replied: 'Daddy promised me the same thing and he didn't keep that promise'. Last year I broke it to him that maybe I am not going to survive and that he should remember that his Mummy and Daddy loved him very much. And he said he didn't want to live alone, so let's die together. So now we are both glad to be alive. But it means that we can't go around the corner to a shop like everyone else. That's how it is."

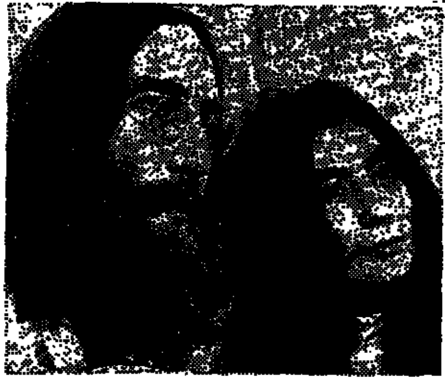
Yoko Ono's present plight is a pathetic sequel to the bubbling, confident life that she shared with Lennon in the heyday of the Beatles. In those days the hope of an alternative world founded upon the vagaries of peace and love appeared a feasible option to a generation of young people now in their thirties and forties. And John and Yoko, always up to antics like hiding in bags and being photographed naked, headed the movement.

Their marriage was announced in the Beatles single "The Ballad of John and Yoko", a number one hit in Britain which sold two-and-a-half million copies around the world. And their love affair was the inspiration for dozens of Lennon songs which expressed his passion for Yoko in the lyrics.

When the Beatles finally broke up, however, in a muddy mess of accusations and recriminations, John Lennon settled in New York, to the disappointment of his British fans. And it was Yoko who was blamed. She was blamed again when Lennon gave up recording for a quiet house-husband's life, bringing up baby Sean while Yoko successfully managed his complex business affairs. The prediction that Yoko would eventully stultify Lennon's genius appeared to be coming true.

Talking now to Yoko, that assessment seems harsh. "Before we had a child I was worried that I couldn't take care of children because the traditional role of a mother didn't appeal to me. John kept saying: 'I'll take care of it once you drop it'. John wouldn't like anyone else to look after his child, so naturally when Sean came, the business end fell on my shoulders. It worked out very neatly and it was fine.

"Our family business is extremely complicated, so for me it was a challenge. And, like John taking care of the child, there was a good reason to do it. For John there was an element of atonement. He comes from a very male chauvinistic background and woke up to the feeling that through taking care of Sean and baking bread and so on he would come to know what most women go through. That gave him satisfaction.



John and Yoko: time to remember

"In my case, I had this kind of snobbery that artists didn't have to be concerned with money and I looked down on people who looked after money. I preferred to be a waitress or live hand to mouth rather than be an accountant. But then I had to face it that I wasn't taking the financial responsibility of living with John. I began to want to know what it was like to be bothered with accountants and lawyers as John was the whole time. So it was for both of us a strange sort of atonement."

One of the ironies of Lennon's death is that it happened at a time when he had returned to the recording studio and also to Yoko after a lengthy separation during which he took over another lover. His come-back album, *Double Fantasy*, with a picture of him kissing Yoko on the cover, was a celebration of a return to writing and playing music for the public. The hit single taken from it was called, aptly "Starting Over". It was planned that, when the album reached number one in Britain, John and Yoko would return to London, crossing the Atlantic on the QE2.

Lennon's murder in 1981 was front page news, although by the time of his death his music and life style was old-fashioned and few were interested any more in the minutiae of gossip about ex-Beatles. Even the recurrent rumours that the group would reform for one last album or concert raised little interest. But the nature of the Lennon shooting cast a sourness over the memory of the indulgent, extravagant Beatle years and the event became the moment when a once rebellious, once young generation realized that they had crossed the threshold into middle age.

For Yoko, watching her husband shot before her was a trauma from which she has still not fully recovered. "I found that I could not stand because my legs were shaking so much. I stayed sitting in the apartment for a very long time". But the tragedy left her the main recipient of Lennon's vast royalties – reported to be worth £150m – and of his remaining unreleased tapes.

"To be rich is the last thing I thought of. It started like a joke between us. John was rich, but I never thought of myself as rich or a rich man's wife. That feeling lasted until very late into our marriage. Until then I thought: 'I am an artist without a cent who is being liked. It's great'."

Another consequence of Lennon's death is that Yoko has been forced to become close to the other Beatles, not least because they share a large and lucrative business. She was in London with Sean last year talking about business with Paul McCartney, George Harrison and Ringo Starr – something Lennon found hard to do. Their joint company, Apple, founded in the 1960s, steams on. And, despite reports, Yoko believes that the relationship will continue.

"If you think of the Beatles as a family, like brothers, they all have little things that they remember about each other and that will always be so. I am here to protect the growth of John's legacy and so we will always have something to do with each other. And we say hello at Christmas, sending cards and gifts."

And Yoko, billed at the time as the seductress who destroyed Lennon's first marriage, to Cynthia, is also protective towards the child of that first marraige, Julian. "Whenever he comes to New York he always visits us and even when we were in San Francisco he would call and have a long conversation. I think that Julian is going to surprise you." And her relationship with Cynthia? "No, that is more delicate. It is the usual situation with ex-wives and new wives. I feel close to Julian and I know what Cynthia went through, all that hardship. So on a mental level I have feelings for her."

Being widowed also forced Yoko to become a proper mother – an occupation she dreaded. "I never thought I would be interested in children, but perhaps Sean's so special, he's become a great friend. I find that I am not trying to be a good mother at all. It is just like a gift." And she has decided to continue living in the Dakota apartment block in New York, with all its tragic memories. "Tragic memories are going to follow me anywhere I go in the world, I cannot avoid that. Even if I moved to Africa I would remember them and, in a way, being in the same home you also remember the good times and that makes it all seem somehow bearable." As for the future: "I never had any plans, really. I know I have another couple of albums of my own songs and I must find the right way to present John's other unreleased material."

As for the Lennon fans, this week's top ten chart shows how many are still around. Lennon's new single "Nobody Told Me", is at number two.

however... Russell Davies

Andy in the red corner

The World Fighting Council is again in uproar over the latest postponement of negotiations which might lead to the oft-heralded clash between top-ranking superheavyweights Patsy "Bomber" Reagan and Maxie "Afghan Hound" Andropov. The pre-confrontation meeting, several times rescheduled during the past two years, will not now take place until 1985 at the earliest, says matchmaker Dickey Muff. "I am cheesed off with the pair of them quite frankly. They are turning into a right couple of posers. Obviously they do not like each other's face, but who does in the fight game? One's face is there to be knocked off, isn't it. It is part of the ante one puts up in order to be a serious contender. Swipe me."

In spite of this new setback, preparations for the fight are going ahead. It will probably take place somewhere in Europe. There are still disagreements over the size of the theatre. Muff has privately confirmed that "everything points to Berlin", though he admits that the last championship fight to be staged there was not a success. By the time Pan-German champion Battling Hitler retired in the middle of the sixth, most of the spectators had left the arena.

Neither of the two fight-shy contestants is free of problems within his own camp. Seldom-seen Andropov is said to be some way from peak fitness, and Reagan, likewise a veteran at his weight, suffers from a severe form of colour blindness which leaves him unable to discern any colour but red. Furthermore, Reagan faces a challenge to his own All-American title, from an opponent yet to be named.

Top-rated challenger is still Walter "Gentleman Fritz" Mondale, an experienced in-fighter with, it is thought, millionaire backing. Mondale is said to be "colourless", though more than one commentator has pointed out that this makes him, from Reagan's point of view, almost impossible to see coming. The most notable progress up the rankings has been made by Jesse "Dogcollar" Jackson, the black contender who recently scored an unexpectedly easy victory over Syrian opposition.

Meanwhile Reagan, compounding the confusion, has held a series of controversial press conferences. Pressmen, gathered in the tiny gym over the White House pub in Washington's lovable East End, have heard him claim that the only good reason for training top-class fighters is so that they can deliberately refrain from fighting each other. He has hinted not only that the long-awaited match between himself and Andropov is unlikely to take place, but also that it should perhaps be abandoned as promotional project.

These sentiments have naturally not endeared the American to matchmaker Muff. "Only a wally would come out with this on the eve of pre-negotiation meetings with a view to establishing a dialogue," he commented at Heathrow "You would not get it from the lightweights. I am just off now to South America to scout some prospects. Very promising material down there among the smaller men. Hungry fighters. Nick Aragua, I understand he's one. And they've got a fellow down there, R. Gentina, he's another. Lots of mouth, shows aggression. That's what I like."

So where does this leave the fight fan? What is now his best hope of ever seeing Reagan and Andropov in the ring together? Says British cruiseweight champion Mike "The Spike" Heseltine, who knows both men well: "I reckon it will do no harm for them to come face to face under any conditions whatsoever. Reagan smiles too much, and Andy will not go for it, not in any way, shape or form. He is naturally aggressive, having done all that time for KGB, which as you know is the Russian equivalent of GBH. I feel that when they set eyes on each other, the sparks will fly."

If they finally do – and this is one point on which the parties do agree – it could be under the eyes of a British referee. However, the British Fighting Board of Control have yet to accept this arrangement. Some members of the committee are known to feel that a British official would be employed not for his capacity to keep order, but for the ease with which he could be knocked out of the ring at the start.

FINDINGS

A series reporting on research

PUBLIC OPINION

Class image stays put

It was 1949 when Orwell's *1984* was published, and that year Gallup asked: "If you had to say what social class you belonged to, which would it be?" In December 1983, MORI repeated the question exactly as they had asked it, expecting a vast shift. Instead, we found a remarkable symmetry. Then, 45 per cent said they were working class, and 48 per cent middle class (and 2 per cent upper class!). Now, working class "self perception" has only fallen by 3 per cent, to 42 per cent, and middle class has risen by 4 per cent to 52 per cent. Those saying "upper" have disappeared; only two people out of the 1,082 interviewed said they were upper class.

"Status inconsistency" is the term psephologists have applied to the people who are assessed objectively (by the occupation of the head of the household, see Findings November 24, 1983) in one class and by themselvers in another. Just over half (53 per cent) of our sample who we assessed as working class concurred; 20 per cent of middle class people interviewed said they think of themselves as working class.

Bureaucritique

A recent survey in France conducted by Faits et Opinions for L'Express found that 13 per cent of the French public consider the weight of bureaucracy on them to be "intolerable", and a futher 43 per cent think it "difficult to bear". One respondent in three felt a victim of administrative bureaucracy for what he or she considered an important problem. And over half thought that the French bureaucracy was increasing. By two to one, respondents blamed the bureaucrats' implementation rather than the laws themelves. This goes some way towards explaining the front cover of the magazine, which had just two words: "Bureaucracy", and underneath, "Strangulation".



The reluctant voter

On June 14, if the last Euro-parliamentary elections are a guide, fewer than one in three British electors will bother to vote in this year's Euro-election. Across the EEC countries last time the average turnout was 62 per cent; in Britain only 32 per cent bothered to turn out to vote, 15 per cent fewer than the next poorest turnout, which was Denmark.

The European Voter, by Jay Blumler and Anthony Fox (PSI), uses survey evidence to explain why the British were so reluctant. Interestingly, it is *not* in either the perceived future of the Parliament (Britons are the most likely to say they expect the Euro-parliament to have a "great effect" in the future), nor is it in the expressed interest in the election itself. Rather it is attitudes towards the European Community. British electors most of all said that membership was a bad thing (41 per cent v 4 per cent for Italy, 6 per cent for Germany); that European unification should be slowed down (3 per cent v 3 per cent for Belgium and 7 per cent Germany and Netherlands.

Part of the blame is laid at the door of the media – 43 per cent of the British sample said there had not been enough coverage of the election campaign on television.

Memory failure

Although younger people have grown up with television, they are less likely to remember things they see on television than older people, according to a recently published study by Mallory Wober.

While 71 per cent of adults say they usually remember the weather forecast seen on television, only 58 per cent of 16 to 34-year-olds say they do; even fewer say they recall weather forecasts heard on the radio – 58 per cent of adults and just 50 per cent of the younger people. And for a desert island disc, the overwhelming preference is for an audio cassette (with sound, no vision) with music of their choice rather than a video cassette (with vision, but no sound) with a picture of their choice. Men at 14 per cent were twice as likely to choose video as women.

Fanciful opinion

What the Americans describe as "voodoo polls" is reaching alarming proportions in Britain. It is one thing to have a harmless postcard "poll" of the most admired men/women for 1983, but it is quite another thing for the *Sun* newspaper to print a ballot form in their newspaper on the miners' strike and ask for readers to send it in.

Options magazine seems to be turning these voodoo polls into a fine art. In its February issue it reports that, "75 per cent of men fancy sex less than they used to..." How many men filled out the questionnaire and sent it in, or how representative is the sample is left unreported.

Left activists

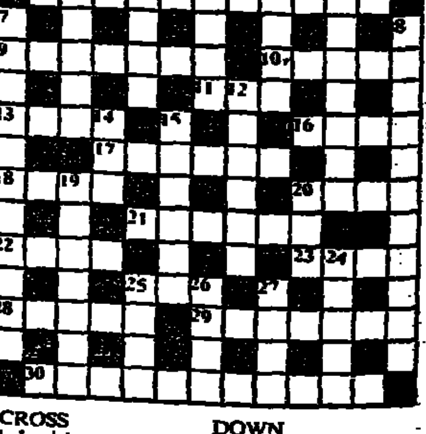
Some 7 per cent of the population of Britain is left-handed, but a recent MORI survey found they are "distinguished" in a number of ways. People who are left-handed are nearly twice as likely to be men as women, and nearly twice as likely to be in the upper social category (AB) rather than in the lower (DE).



Robert Worcester

The author is the chairman of MORI. Details of fieldwork, dates and samples are reported in British Public Opinion Newsletter, *published by the firm.*

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 260)



ACROSS
1 Jewish emblem (4,2,5)
9 Analgesic (7)
10 Orchard tree (5)
11 Not night (3)
13 Body wash (4)
16 Tie (4)
17 Except (6)
18 Vault (4)
20 Exam (4)
21 Setting (6)
22 Long forearm bone (4)
23 Increase in size (4)
25 Society girl (3)
28 Large crab claw (5)
29 Bizarre collection (7)
30 Difficult situation (5,6)

DOWN
2 Salmon-like fish (5)
3 Gleams (4)
4 Ran off (4)
5 Apart (4)
6 Beseech (7)
7 Sharp neck blow (6,5)
8 Off the peg (5,2,4)
12 Texas capital (6)
14 Focal point (3)
15 Artificial channel (6)
19 Cloak (7)
20 Jerk (3)
24 Main German river (5)
25 Challenge (4)
26 Stakes (4)
27 Male pig (4)

Recommended dictionary is the New Collins Concise

MONDAY PAGE

TALKBACK

A change to simplify the system

From Professor Harry Keen and Dr Peter J Watkins.

The article by Mrs Nancy Waller (Monday Page January 9) on problems of changing to a new standard strength of insulin prompts us to make some comments.

A new standard strength of insulin, namely U100 (100 units of insulin per ml) was introduced after many years of debate by the British Diabetic Association in order to simplify the existing system where, for historical reasons, marks on the syringe do not correspond to units of insulin. The sole reason for its introduction was to eliminate the many errors which have arisen in the past, causing serious illness and even some deaths, and not simply to follow the practice of other countries. In changing from the previous strength of insulin to the new U100, the dose *in units of insulin* is the same as before. Diabetics are also transferred to the same types and species of origin of insulin to which they were accustomed, so that there should be no actual change to their treatment. Most insulins are already "purified" and, in the majority of cases, there is no change of purity in switching to U100. However, some of these using older beef insulins will indeed, as Mrs Waller points out, use a purer brand of beef insulin but a change of dose is not normally required, although minor changes are, for various reasons, occasionally needed. Halving the dose of insulin is not seen and one would suspect some error of calculation in the changeover if such a large alteration were required. It is exactly errors of calculation of this kind which will be eliminated by the changeover to the standard U100 insulin and this has been welcomed by the great majority of diabetics and doctors alike.

From Mrs Barbara Holmes, Lyford Road, London SW18.

I was very perturbed to read Nancy Waller's comment on U 100 insulin. With respect, it would appear that someone did not do his/her homework.

I attend the diabetic clinic at a large London teaching hospital and it was emphasized from the first that this change did not involve the number of units injected. This was said to me several times by both medical and nursing staff.

As well as this, *all* diabetics on U100 insulin were supposed to be given an explanatory leaflet.

May I suggest that Nancy Waller's troubles could have been easily avoided?

Incidentally I, also, developed juvenile onset diabetes at the age of 40 and am still difficult to stabilize – however, this is nothing to do with U100 insulin.

From Alexandra Weston, Park Corner, Swyncombe, Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire.

I would not like your readers to think that the experiences of the lady describing her change to U100 insulin are typical. I myself am an insulin-dependent diabetic aged 12 and am using an insulin pump with U100 insulin. I feel fantastic!

The doctors have always been so kind to me and have encouraged me to think that there is nothing I can't do if I want to. It is clear that diabetes affects different people in different ways, both at the level at which they have an insulin reaction and how they feel when having it, so Nancy Waller cannot say that her "crime" was that she did not fit into the pattern, because there is no pattern.

I must emphasize that it was fully explained to me how to calculate the amount of U100 I would need to keep the number of units the same and I have not had any problems as a result of the change.

Three cheers for the doctors!

The unsung caesareans

From Jan Green, Woodbury Hill Farm Great Witley, near, Worcester

I am really astonished that we are now being treated to an article on the caesarean delivery of Sara Keays' baby (Friday Page, January 13). I am sure I cannot be the only reader of *The Times* to think, Sir, that this kind of reportage is totally unworthy of a great newspaper. Ms Keays is, after all, only one of countless single women who have given birth by caesarean section, and I very much deprecate all the publicity which, no doubt will continue so long as reputable newspapers treat gossip as news.

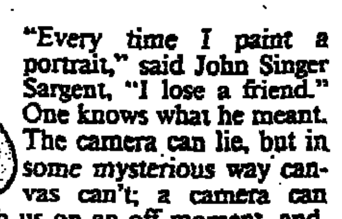
From Hilary Clapham, Elgin Crescent, London W11

I am writing to say I don't think you should have used Sara Keays as the example in the article Awake for Baby's First Cry and in its trailer on the front page of *The Times.*

There must be hundreds of ordinary mothers who have had this type of caesarean and who could have been a case for your article. The point would have been made better without linking it to someone who cannot help being a sensational mother at the moment. Your article uses gossip to highlight an article in a way I don't expect from *The Times.*

From Finlay and Kathryn Ross, Silverwood, Fairmile Lane, Cobham, Surrey

May we expect the cookery editor to feature Miss Keays' christening cake recipe next?



"Every time I paint a portrait," said John Singer Sargent, "I lose a friend." One knows what he meant. The camera can lie, but in some mysterious way canvas can't; a camera can simply catch us on an off moment, and, my dear, aren't there lots of those, but a painted portrait seems to suck out our essence, to probe through the mask of our face. As the artist Humphrey Ocean says, holding up a tube of paint, "Just one little tube. Looks so harmless, doesn't it? But think of Lady Churchill . . ." What did she feel, one wonders, when she destroyed Sutherland's portrait of her husband? And what did Paul McCartney feel last week, when Ocean's portrait of him was unveiled? If someone takes an unflattering photo of you, it's funny. If it's an unflattering painting, it's . . . uncomfortable.

That doesn't stop us immortalizing what we fondly imagine to be ourselves for posterity, however disconcerting the results. Is this really me? Can it possibly be? "My portrait caused more friction in our household than anything ever has," says our columnist Penny Perrick. "I think it captures me perfectly: withdrawn, depressed, frightfully old. My husband can't bear it."

Practitioners can be found by visiting the Royal Society of Portrait Painters in London and looking through its files, or visiting its annual show in May. Then, like a marriage bureau, the Society effects an introduction to the painter of one's choice. Depending on the artist, prices range from under £300 for a pastel, to more than £4,000 simply for head and shoulders.

Or, if you're really famous, you can be asked. Sometimes this can carry a sting in its tail. In recent years, for instance, John Bratby has written letters to what he calls "the important people of this century", inviting them to his Sussex studio for a sitting. After three hours he's polished off their likeness. This is then followed by a request for £150 which, of course, can be refused. One sitter said: "Working on a seaside photographer's ratio, if one person in six is flattered enough to cough up, that makes the rest worthwhile."

From the artist's point of view, of course, there's a subtle difference between painting a face because it's fascinating, and painting it because you've been paid to do so. What are the obligations and constrictions? Do the results, in the latter case, have to be flattering? Do any of our portrait painters feel, like their predecessor Gainsborough, "sick of portraits and wishing to take my viol de gamba and walk off to some sweet village where I can paint landscapes"?

The occasion of the recent opening of the new Twentieth Century Galleries at the National Portrait Gallery, the unveiling of June Mendoza's portrait of the Princess of Wales, and last week's unveiling of the Paul McCartney portrait prompted us to seek out various practitioners, from Royal Academicians to a chap in Brent Cross Shopping Centre, to ask them how they approach that inexhaustible object, the human face – and the fragile ego that lies behind it.

Artists of the portrait

SITTING PRETTY



Photograph: Suresh Karadia

Carlos Sancha (right), is unashamedly a society painter who makes his living from painting rich people on commission. He has, in fact, painted the Royal Family. "When I was painting Prince Charles they brought me the most exquisite tea I'd ever seen, and I ate it sitting on the floor like a plumber." He has painted Lord Mountbatten, a man partial to his own image, in five separate portraits, wearing five different uniforms. "I stayed at Broadlands and thought: 'If Mum could see me now'." And he has painted Edward Heath. "Such a large head. He looked like a bus conductor. It was only when I put on some music that he relaxed."

His main income, however, is from family portraits, usually grouped in front of the stately pile, or even Wimbledon mock-Tudor. "Portrait painting? Of course it's a straitjacket. What I really love are landscapes, but still..." He laughs ruefully. He has the charm of somebody who has to be diplomat as well as painter. Does he chat? "Oh yes. But all has to do really is to field them, they do most of the talking."

The women look awfully pretty. Does he idealize them? "Well, I have to please."

Some people dress up for their portraits. Lady Vestey ("not the easiest sitter") had her dress specially designed by the Emmanuels for her huge, £6,000 portrait. Most, however, wear their typical clothes, and we all know how country ladies dress. It gives a surprising result: ranged in front of beautiful Zoffany-type landscapes are wives wearing tweed jerkins and Gor-Ray skirts. Emblematically, their sons clutch their BMX bikes. And how the English breed! All those daughters in their riding caps. "Once you get these large families together you hear the most tremendous rows – adolescent daughters squabbling with their mothers over what to wear."

Depending on size, these conversation pieces can take two months to paint and cost between £2,750 and £5,500, plus VAT, with an additional £400, plus VAT, for each figure. "Difficult to draw the line. What does one charge for a pony, which is often far harder to paint?" Often he slips people in for free; behind the full-size portrait of Mrs Walker is a tiny Peter Walker, strolling through his grounds. "I do that for fun", he says. "Sometimes, years later, someone will have another baby and want me back to paint it in. Sometimes it's possible – I can repaint the woman's arms, and make the dog look up at her lap."

He ensures that they will agree with the finished product by making detailed oil sketches first. "One of the things I've noticed: men often get their wives painted when their marriages are getting rocky. It's the same as saying 'I love you', but without the bother."

He roars with laughter and points to the seven portraits in progress, stacked around the studio.

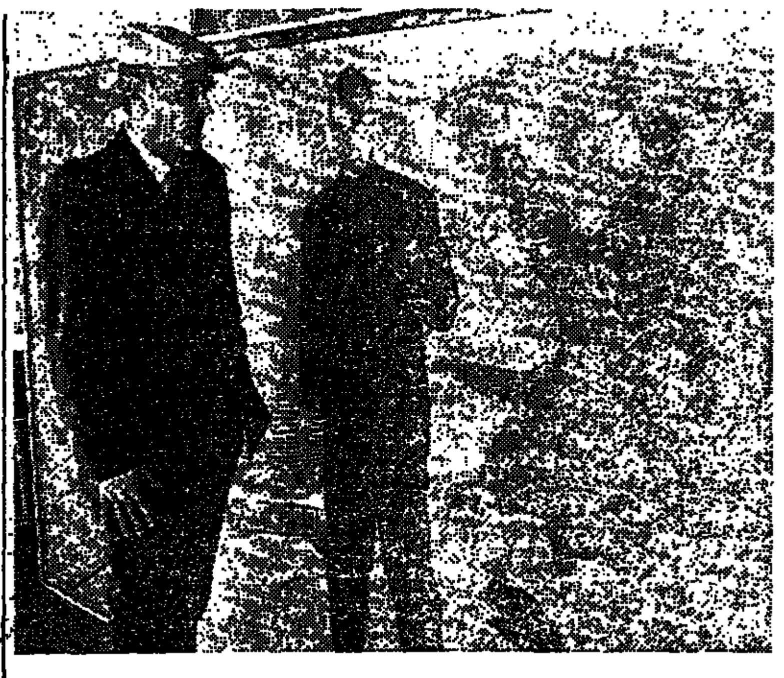
BRUSH WITH ROYALTY

Rodrigo Moynihan, (below), now 74, is one of the Grand Old Men of British Art. He himself is a splendid study for a portrait, with a large, weathered, melancholic face like Rembrandt's. Hidden away in South Kensington there is a series of galleried studios, a sort of artists' Albany, all brass bells and hush. It's here that he lives, along with neighbours like Bryan Organ (also of portraiture fame).

With Moynihan's reputation, he can pick and choose, and at present he is painting Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. Propped against the wall, she gazes at us disconcertingly as we speak. When painting royalty, you are allowed four sittings of an hour each; from then on you're on your own, using a tailor's dummy for robes, etc. With other important people you just get them when you can. "I made a good start before this parliamentary session; now she's much busier. She doesn't come here; I go to Downing Street. The more important people are, the more flexible you must be."

Propped next to Mrs Thatcher is Dame Peggy Ashcroft. "Actresses know how to sit. She likes it because it shows her best profile. I try to filter a character through a portrait. Photos? Oh yes, I use them, but just for reassurance. Reference. Portrait painting is completely different from any other kind, which is interior: just you and the canvas. Portraits are social; you must establish a relationship.

"Men want to look like types – generals all want to look like generals. But women all want to look the same. Yesterday I was looking at the perfumery girls in Harrods – they'd all made themselves identical. The most difficult people to paint are conventionally pretty women. Oh, and academics – so timid. Such grey, unremarkable faces."



SEALED AND SIGNED

Next to the rear exit of John Lewis at Brent Cross Shopping Centre is a shop that specializes in restored images: photographs enlarged and heat-sealed on to canvas so that they look weirdly like paintings. Black and white, with retouching, costs up to £95; coloureds up to £480, framed. Clarence Cornford (above), resident painter at Images, says: "They have more prestige, don't they, when they're on canvas." He runs his hand over them. "And in a curious way they're more eternal. Everyone feels the camera can lie, but these seem more truthful."

He can go further than this: photos can be enlarged to a huge size and then literally painted over, line for line, so that they become a portrait painting. "This is not a new technique", says Paul Kaye, who runs Images and its sister shop near Baker Street.

There are two main types of personal customers. "Somebody will bring in a photo of a dearly beloved who has passed on", says Cornford. "It may be only a passport photo, all they've got, but we can enlarge this and, in a sense, bring a loved one back to life. Then there are the women who bring in photos of themselves, but always much younger.

"We've never had any complaints about the portraits we do of them. Once an Arab woman stood behind me all the time I was retouching her; she knew just what she wanted", Cornford sighs. "It's prostitution really, but not everybody can afford one of my real portraits – they cost £1,000."

Images also does a flourishing trade with the diplomatic corps, and government officials, particularly from the Middle East and Africa. The original photos can travel full circle: once pressed on to canvas they can again be photographed, in their thousands, so that each government office receives what could almost be a reproduction of a painting. "These are our African portraits", says Paul Kaye, indicating a wall full of officials in national dress. He points to one: "He was a great friend of ours. Unfortunately, he's just been deposed."

Deposed, yes, but also restored.

RHYTHM 'N' HUES

Humphrey Ocean (above) used to be a rock musician. He lives in Peckham, where he paints faces because he likes the look of them. "They don't pay me; I suppose I should be paying *them*. Still, I give them a meal and a drink." Just now he's painting an acquaintance: a shifty-looking chap "with a diabolically Irish face".

His most famous painting to date is the jokey *Lord Volvo and his Estate.* This does not depict, as its name implies, a dynastic portrait, but a Volvo car surrounded by thugs. But the frame is lined with postage stamps. "See, each one's a portrait. If people don't like the picture, they can always look at the frame."

He has only done one or two commissions. "The first was a disaster. It's a huge portrait of two 10CC musicians. They wouldn't buy it because they didn't like the way I'd portrayed them; they thought they looked too old and pushy." An amiable chap, he didn't mind too much, and the painting now fills his tiny hall. "Course, I would've liked the bread, but I learnt a lot from it."

In 1976 he was Artist in Residence on the Wings tour of the US (now the subject of a book (*The Ocean View*), but he was too diffident to paint Paul McCartney properly, apart from sketches in 'planes. So last year he was commissioned to paint a real portrait, in the garden of the McCartney country house. "He'd sit four hours at a stretch; it was strangely relaxing. He'd been filming for months; that's all sitting around, but it's tense and boring. It's not positive, like sitting for a portrait."

The reclusive family lifestyle of the McCartneys helped. "It's an extraordinarily modest little house in the middle of a wood. When visitors come, they always whizz straight past, thinking it's the lodge and the big house is further on. They end up lost in the woods." You can judge this pastoral superstardom for yourself at the National Portrait Gallery, which is aiming to broaden its appeal to a younger audience.

Deborah Moggach

Aids that disabled people cannot use

FIRST PERSON

The year of the disabled has come and gone, and we see evidence of society's concern for the welfare of the disabled all around us. There are disabled toilets, parking spaces, aids for more independent living. Unfortunately, frustration abounds when disabled people try to use these. The disabled toilet is locked and the key is not readily available, or the wheelchair ramp is steep and the door opens outwards, making it impossible for a solo wheelchair or occupant to get in.

Nine months ago, I set about getting a tray to clip across the arms of my husband's armchair. He has advanced Parkinson's disease, and the tremor at times makes it impossible for him to hold a newspaper steady, or lift a cup from a side table. A friend recommended a salesmen of aids for the disabled, and he called on us, disucussed what we needed, and came back with a carpenter who undertook to make us a tray to our specifications. Marvellous, we thought. A few weeks later the invoice arrived, and I rang the firm to ask when they could deliver . . . "Oh it isn't made yet" they said. "Ring us in about a month." I rang. "We'll call you when it's made", they said. "We're rather busy at the moment." They didn't call me, so I rang again.

This time they said they had no record of the tray being ordered. I pointed out that the invoice had come from their office. They said I'd better contact the salesman. I did. He was full of apologies, very upset, he would get on to the carpenter and get back to me. He didn't. I continued to contact him, got promises – something would be done. After six months of waiting I told him to cancel the order.

Next day I took my husband and his chair to the Disabled Living Foundation showroom in Birmingham. They have a ramp for wheelchairs, self-opening doors, a competent, sympathetic staff. We found that a well-known firm of furniture manufacturers makes a clip on tray that exactly fits our chair. We would have liked to buy the tray and take it home with us, but the Disabled Living Foundation is only a showroom. Instead, the occupational therapist offered to refer my husband to our local social services department, for them to buy it for us. Marvellous, we thought.

That was at the end of October. Early in January I rang the Disabled Living Foundation to discover what was happening. The referral had gone through, I should check with the social services. I did. They told me they don't do trays, there's no money available until April, and a social worker will visit us to assess what we need. I complained that what we needed was to be told promptly that they couldn't provide the tray, and wrote to the furniture manufacture to ask them for the price of the tray and approximate delivery date.

They have replied, quoting a price nearly double that quoted by the Disabled Living Foundation (£40 as against £22) and a wait of five to seven weeks for delivery. I rang the Disabled Living Foundation, who told me they can't order it for me at their price, and advised me to ask my local social services department to order it for me at the lower price and allow me to reimburse them. Even if the social services agree to do this for me, promptly, it will be nearly a year before my husband gets his tray, from when I set out to get it for him. And of course something might go wrong . . . Probably I shall pay the extra £18, just to get what we need at last.

Penny Perrick

Putting the pieces together



Fearlessly, last month Channel 4 gave a second airing of a programme which, when it was shown a year ago, brought the new television station much opprobrium. It wasn't about Michael Heseltine, or giving birth under water, or similarly challenging issues; the programme was called *Quilts in Women's Lives* and, since quilting is my favourite pastime – I claim to have invented the patchwork bathmat – I sat down to watch the first transmission. The female quilters interviewed were articulate and their handiwork very beautiful so, after a while, my husband, who is by no means a needleman and could do with rather fewer homemade quilts in *his* life, began to watch it too. Switching off the television, we agreed that a patchwork quilt can be a thing of beauty and a joy for ever and went about our business.

So we were quite surprised when, during the next few days, "that patchwork programme" got on to the receiving end of a bit of GBH launched by a combined Fleet Street force of flying brickbats. Chris Dunkley of the *Financial Times* said that, typical of Channel 4's output, the programme involved "that sort of religious obsession which brings a crazed gleam to the eyes of its disciples", while the *Daily Mirror* thought it "bizarre".

Well, come to think of it, there's always been something about women and sewing that has given men the needle. But in a book called *The Subversive Stitch** – I do hope Channel 4 dramatizes it in several episodes just to annoy Mr Dunkley – needlework is seen as keeping women in their place in two ways. First, society insisted that women did so much sewing that they had no time to grapple with larger issues, and, second, even when their sewing resulted in beautiful works of art, such as altar-cloths, these were labelled "crafts" to stop their makers being known by the superior name of artists.

Romantic heroines like Mme Arnoux in Flaubert's *L'Education Sentimentale* had a piece of embroidery always about their person, like an extra appendage, but to excel at needlework was not automatically praiseworthy. Not permitted to do much else, women took up their needle and then were taunted for being such lightweights. The Victorian papa in the play, *Washington Square*, tells his plain, clumsy daughter that she is good for only one thing, "Your embroidery". When Sir Ralph Richardson played the papa, he managed to roll the middle "r" so juicily that "embr-r-roidery" *did* sound like something truly contemptible.

Today's households are thought to be complete without beaded jug-holders, smocked nightgowns and, indeed, patchwork quilts so this shrill aversion to quilts, in women's lives, and possibly traycloths embroidered with lazy daisies and tapestry footrests too, has another source.

Now that women can choose to sew rather than be forced into it, Brenda Cox, of the Quilter's Guild, thinks: "The males have a fear of it taking us over." Perhaps it is a bit galling for men to hear their quilt-making wives babble about finding their true creative selves in little pieces of cut-out fabric. One woman in the Channel 4 programme said that making quilts was her way of producing order out of chaos, which raises the question as to who was creating chaos in the first place? To soften up the anti-patchwork brigade maybe quilters should adopt a more tactful approach, mentioning pricked fingers and knotted thread rather than peace of mind and satisfaction, which some men would like to see provided from sources other than quilting.

I don't know whether this will make Mr Dunkley feel better, but Brenda Cox told me that the best and best-known quilter in the world is a former artist who couldn't have found a place in *Quilts in Women's Lives* since his name is Michael James and he's a man.

* *To be published in August by the Women's Press*

● Do you remember the International Year of the Disabled? It was 1981 and as the year progressed there was a lot of talk about better access to public places for the physically handicapped. I thought of this recently when I visited one of London's newest cinemas, the Chelsea Cinema in the King's Road, with a friend who has a badly injured back. The entrance lobby, with fairly easy to manage swing doors, was on the ground floor which, however, contained nothing else but a flight of stairs rising skywards, just like the kind seen in Hollywood musicals.

Since my friend was no Fred Astaire, it took her a full 10 minutes to get to the top, where she was met by a tetchy usherette who told her to hurry because the programme was about to begin. Just one example of how a situation declines once an international year has been given over to improving it.

If you want another example, International Women's Year was 1975 and, since then, things have been going from bad to worse, to the extent that a report pubished by the European Parliament earlier this month announced, ". . . the traditional division of roles according to sex is likely to be reinforced again, and there is a danger of a return to reactionary thinking".

This year is International Anti-Racism Year. I wish it weren't, since if things run true to course, the end of it will see increased racial tension, more discrimination and the return of *The Black and White Minstrel Show.*



PARIS DIARY by FRANK JOHNSON

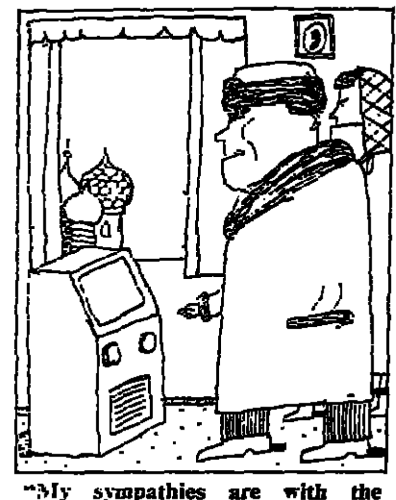
Up against the wall

Today is the fiftieth anniversary of the most influential Paris riot of the twentieth century, so far. This was the one when the anti-parliamentary right, feigning outrage at corruption in high places, marched on the Chamber of Deputies with vague intention of overthrowing it and no idea of what to put in its place.

The mob got as far as the police lines at the Left Bank end of the Pont de la Concorde, which is very far indeed – being virtually on the steps of the parliament building. Taking the view that it would be bad form for bourgeois democracy to collapse without their being invited, the Communists joined in against the police, who in due course opened fire with live bullets, thus making the proceedings altogether more serious than our own generation's of 1968. The final result was about a score of rioters dead, 700 more hurt, 1,000 policemen injured, one government fallen.

At the time of writing nothing has appeared in the press or on television to commemorate the event. Doubtless items will appear

BARRY FANTONI



"My sympathies are with the British GCHQ – we're both forced to watch Russian TV"

since, contrary to Anglo-Saxon myth, the French are pitiless examiners of their past. But the anniversary has cast one shadow. M Jean Marie le Pen, the leader of France's National Front, had been complaining that he was being kept off television. Whereupon Channel 2 offered him the prized place on a political interview show optimistically entitled *The Hour of Truth*. Then, according to the word around the town, someone remembered this was the anniversary of the riot and M le Pen was offered an alternative date.

We know that governments have far greater control over television and radio in France than in comparable countries. Does, then, this careful attitude by the broadcasters towards the date of M le Pen's appearance indicate a certain concern within the government about the prospect of right-wing rioting? A small start was made by the right with some disturbances last year. Following tradition, the extreme left joined in although this time they were not the communists who today, unlike in 1934, are supposed to be in the government.

It seems reasonable to predict that the Mitterrand years will reach some riotous apogee. These upheavals are far less frequent in post-1870, post-commune Paris than the casual foreign observer may think. But you can never be sure.

Walking home the other evening in the wintry twilight I encountered a crowd of protesting dockyard workers from Dunkirk massed in front of a police line guarding the entrance of the rue de Varenne, where the Prime Minister has his official house. For the new resident in the city, an important moment, this: his first riot. Away from the main crowd, some worker appeared to be stationed at regular intervals for several yards on either side of the street, faces turned to the wall, heads bowed as a symbol of lament for yet another betrayal of the workers by a socialist government.

Closer inspection revealed them to be peacefully urinating.

☆ ☆ ☆

A new film, attracting large audiences all over the city, *Le Bon Plaisir*, is about a famous politician who is found to have an illegitimate child. The Sarah Keays role is taken by Mme Catherine Deneuve. Mr Cecil Parkinson is played by M Jean-Louis Trintignant, with the difference that he is the President of Rebublic and has a walking stick. Mme Deneuve has her handbag snatched. It contains a letter from the President sent 11 years before and referring to the child, then unborn.

Blackmail follows. There are sad consequences for all concerned, and for the politician's career. *Le Figaro* reviewed the work with a certain amount of innuendo. The title of the review reproduced, with ironic intent, the words at the end of French films which say that all the characters are fictitious, etc. Inquiries among sophisticates revealed that this innuendo was a reference to an extremely important figure in the present French government.

On the face of it, there is something wrong here. Every time a British politician is plunged into crisis as a result of his private life, we are assured that the French are baffled – that in France such irregularities are overlooked. Yet here we have an extremely French film about something which is supposed not to be a danger in France. The explanation, I suspect, is that reported French reaction to British scandals is in truth the reaction of Britons who like to depict themselves as being as wordly as these imaginary French. There is enough in this theory to reassure people in both countries.

The new first lord of the Foreign Office



Margaret Thatcher and Janos Kadar: a shared concern over East-West relations

Julian Haviland, who travelled with the Prime Minister on her first ever trip behind the Iron Curtain, assesses its impact

Mrs Thatcher has decided that President Reagan is mishandling the West's relations with Moscow and that the British electorate expects her now to do what she can to make this defect good. As she returned from her first official visit behind the Iron Curtain, some Conservatives welcomed this commitment. But there are others who still fear that inexperience may make her rash, recalling how in Peking she accidentally gave offence to the Chinese.

In Hungary, however, no such lapses appear to be made. Margaret Thatcher much enjoyed her 48 hours in Hungary. Her reception in Budapest's central market on Saturday was friendlier than any she could count on in many English towns.

Smiling housewives lined her route, as if for a healing touch. Stallholders pressed her to take their cheese or honey, without payment, to her confused delight.

Security was wonderfully gentle, and there was not a solitary left-wing demonstrator of the kind that nowadays can so mar a by-election visit to the safest of Tory seats.

Her public statements were designed to exploit Soviet weakness

So, she knows now what she has sometimes seemed reluctant to take on trust, that Eastern Europe is peopled by human beings.

That must be something gained, because obvious truths about East and West have not always seemed obvious to the Prime Minister. When she said in Washington last September and again at Blackpool in October that the Soviet Union and the West lived on the same planet and had to go on sharing it, her words were represented to journalists as the most profound wisdom.

Of the few modest claims which Mrs Thatcher made for her visit, the soundest may have been in her reply to a Hungarian journalist at the end. "I believe I have a greater understanding now than I had 48 hours ago," she said.

Some business seems to have been done. The Hungarians were content with Mrs Thatcher's statement after the talks that both Hungary and Britain want to see a resumption of disarmament negotiations. Her public statements were well designed to exploit, so far as she could, the weakness of the Soviet position, that *it* is they who are seen to be resisting the resumption of talks.

The two sides found they shared deep concern about the state of East-West relations. It was common ground that only the two superpowers could bridge the present divide, but common ground also that all possible bilateral contacts between lesser members of the two alliances should be pursued.

At the same time, the Prime Minister showed herself alert to the danger that the Soviet Union, by encouraging contacts with Western Europe, may seek to make mischief between European Nato members and the United States.

At her final press conference she said emphatically that she did not believe there were differences between the United States and the UK. Both were loyal and devoted members of Nato, and President Reagan was "absolutely sincere" in his desire for arms agreements.

It is far from clear what path Mrs Thatcher sees herself following after Budapest in her new unofficial role as first lord of the Foreign Office.

Last week's adventure had been in her mind for more than a year. The choice of Hungary as her first destination in Eastern Europe fitted the undeclared British policy of encouraging diversity within the Soviet block.

Hungary finds favour for its experimentation with capitalism and private profit at the margins, and ministerial visits are a form of reward.

At times she looked almost disarmed; she clearly liked the people

These same features and the relative lack of internal repression make it the most congenial point of entry to Eastern Europe for any politician with a lifelong aversion to communism.

Margaret Thatcher seemed at moments almost disarmed. She clearly liked the people and their leaders. Of Janos Kadar, the party boss, she said: "We found it easy to talk very openly." She had found a generous welcome everywhere.

Her reputation for frostiness towards the Soviet Union and its Warsaw Pact allies became an asset, bringing a response from her hosts. They told her that they believed her decision to visit Eastern Europe had called for some political courage on her part, which they appreciated.

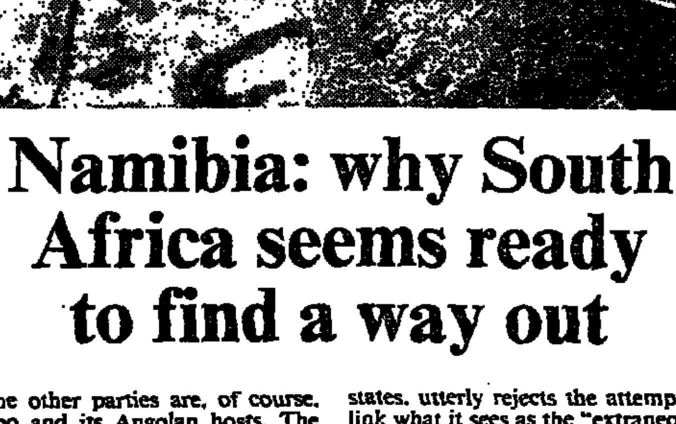
But last week with Mr Kadar and his colleagues, the Prime Minister was in warm and shallow water for her preliminary lesson. If she really contemplates talking face to face one day with Yuri Andropov, a preliminary meeting with a Husak, a Honecker or a Jaruzelski might be more chillingly instructive.

Meanwhile the Prime Minister's initiation into East-West diplomacy, after four years in office, has been an intriguing study. Her main message was forcefully delivered for relaying to Moscow: that the West is genuine in seeking mutual arms reduction and is concerned at the growing difficulty of controlling défence costs.

So as not to obscure this theme, her big speech was stripped of any sentiment that could possible have caused offence. Nothing was said of human rights or civil liberties. The interned Solidarity members in Poland, the harassed dissidents in the Soviet Union, the relatively few and submerged critics of the regime in Hungary itself, would find no word of comfort in her text.

It was hard to recognize the Iron Lady who has for years, at every opportunity, damned the Soviet system and all its works. Some Tory backbenchers recall a moment recently when their leader left them speechless at a private meeting by describing herself as "a world statesman". They remain to be convinced that she has the coolness and the experience to measure her new response to the Soviet challenge though they do not doubt her resolve.





Prime Minister P. W. Botha and some of the Republic's troops on patrol in Angola near the Namibia border

Namibia: why South Africa seems ready to find a way out

Cape Town

Is South Africa at last preparing its exit from Namibia (South-west Africa), the vast, thinly populated and mineral-rich territory whose independence from South African rule has for years been one of the most sought-after, but elusive prizes of international diplomacy?

The announcement in parliament last week by Mr P. W. Botha, the Prime Minister, of the "disengagement" of all South African troops in Angola, Namibia's northern neighbour, has raised hopes that, after many false dawns, a Namibian settlement may finally be in sight.

It would be foolish, on the record of these tortuous and seesawing negotiations, to be anything but sceptical about South African intentions and Mr Botha's sudden emergence as a dove of peace, but, though difficult and hitherto intractable obstacles to a settlement remain, there are reasons for optimism.

The South African "disengagement" is not of itself particularly significant. Most South African forces in southern Angola had already been withdrawn after the incursion in December against bases of the Swapo (South-west Africa People's Organization) guerrillas who have been fighting for Namibia's independence for most of the last 17 years.

South African troops will remain poised along Namibia's northern border, ready to charge back into Angola at a moment's notice. Whether or not the disengagement leads to a real ceasefire, Mr Botha has said, will "depend on the cooperation we receive from the other parties concerned."

The other parties are, of course, Swapo and its Angolan hosts. The latter, it appears, have given a private assurance, via the Americans, the chief intermediaries in the complicated negotiations, that Swapo will be restrained from taking military advantage of the South African withdrawal.

How much weight should be attached to this assurance is a moot point. Angola's control over Swapo is uncertain, as is Swapo's ability to communicate effectively with its guerrillas in the bush, some of whom operate permanently inside Namibia. If a South African soldier is killed or wounded in an ambush or land-mine explosion somewhere in northern Namibia in the next couple of weeks, will Pretoria regard that as a breach of the disengagement agreement?

Even if the fragile truce holds, which would undoubtedly be an important psychological step towards a settlement, the diplomatic and political obstacle of the presence of Cuban troops in Angola remains. The South Africans, with United States backing, have made their removal a precondition for the grant of independence to Namibia.

Angola, supported by other black states, utterly rejects the attempt to link what it sees as the "extraneous" issue of Cuban troops to the implementation of the United Nation's independence plan for Namibia, contained in Security Council resolution 435, whose terms South Africa itself has accepted.

It is difficult to see how either side can easily retreat from the positions they have taken up on the Cuban issue. The Angolan government's situation is complicated by the threat it faces in the eastern and south-eastern parts of the country from the Unita insurgency of Dr Jonas Savimbi, which is aided and abetted by the South Africans.

If Mr Botha's statement gave rise to optimism, it was less because of the disengagement announcement than because of the general terms in which he discussed the Namibia problem, which seemed to reflect a degree of weariness and eagerness to be rid of the whole issue that has not been apparent before.

He repeatedly emphasized the economic burden of South Africa's military and administrative presence in Namibia, running, he claimed, at more than 1,700m rands (£970m) a year or about 10 per cent of the South African budget. This is not a wholly new theme, but it has not been given such strong emphasis before.

Mr Botha also noted that not only Swapo, but almost all other political groups in Namibia, now say they want independence, and that Namibia "is not and never has been part of South Africa."

It is, of course, true that South Africa has never claimed legal sovereignty over Namibia, its presence there deriving from a trustee mandate conferred by the League of Nations after the First World War when Germany's former colonial possessions were distributed among the victorious powers. The mandate was revoked by the United Nations in 1966. This, however, is not something which Pretoria has usually chosen to draw attention to in the recent past.

In perhaps the most striking passage in his statement to parliament, the Prime Minister asked rhetorically: "Can it be expected from the Republic of South Africa to continue to bear this burden under circumstances where we do not claim sovereignty over the territory, where we are exposed to criticism from the internal parties of South-west Africa, where we are severly condemned by the West and where the United Nations is threatening us with enforcement measures?"

On the face of it, Mr Botha could hardly send a clearer signal to the white voters of South Africa that he considers the time has come to get out of Namibia. But similar signals have proved misleading in the past, and it remians to be seen whether the South African goverment is now committed to withdrawal.

Michael Hornsby

Ferdinand Mount

When quality fails to rate

It is "constitutionally outrageous" or, looking at *it* another way, "a despicable act of centralization", or possibly even an "intolerable loss of local democratic influence".

The *it* in question is last week's White Paper proposing that the Manpower Services Commission should have rather more control and the local authorities rather less control over the colleges of further education. But *it* might just as well refer to the Bill to cap the rates or the plan to abolish the GLC and the other metropolitan county councils; or the initiative by the MSC (again) for vocational training in schools. There is, in short, a lot of *it* about.

It always provokes the most instant and dramatic squawks of outrage from the municipal lobbies and from the trade unions involved. No felled footballer ever rolled on the ground and affected agony with more thespian zest.

Few of the protesters seem to care very much about the *quality* of the service before and after. The question whether or not the new arrangements will train better or worse hairdressers, engineers and cooks scarcely arises. Indeed, the less said of that, the better, for it is generally agreed that job training in Non-advanced Further Education, or NAFE, is what is politely described as "patchy".

To sound convincing, the objections to change therefore have to be based on high constitutional grounds. Local democracy forever! Venerable traditions are alleged to be at stake. Village Hampdens are thick on the ground, famous for their dauntless breasts, in the words of Stellar and Yeatman.

Indeed, there is more than a touch of *1066 and All That* about this version of history. After all, it is not exactly *democracy* for which local government echoes in song and story. The chartered boroughs and the justices of the peace were highly undemocratic institutions, designed to keep the peace and keep the lower orders in their place. The Peasants' Revolt – which in fact included a strong "middle-class" element – was largely a revolt *against* local taxation. Wat Tyler met his end, it will be recalled, at the hand of a leading representaive of local government, to wit the Lord Mayor of London. John Hampden could, I suppose, be described as a ship-tax-capper. As for Pym . . .

The idea of democratically elected local authorities reared its head only towards the middle of the nineteenth century. In the counties, the councillors were not elected until 1888.

At about this period, the history of local government takes a crucial and fascinating turn. Liberals and Conservatives alike became intoxicated by "Gas and Water Socialism". New responsibilities of all sorts were generally agreed to be civic and best carried out wholly or partly by public undertakings – education, housing the poor, drains, public baths, cemetries. But there was no general agreement about the political implications. Some enthusiasts agreed with Joseph Chamberlain's view: "I am inclined to increase the duties and powers of local authorities, and would do everything in my power to constitute them real local parliaents supreme in their special jurisdiction."

But the voters would not wear it. Full-blown local democracy of this type never struck most people in this country as a true development of British parliamentary democracy. And so a tortuous minuet got under way, in which the British talent for avoiding hard choices was marvellously exercised.

On the one hand, governments wished to nationalize – for benevolent or arrogant purposes – a growing number of services. At the same time, they did not wish to appear ruthless and Bismarckian. A certain deference had to be paid to local feeling. Hence, a growing variety of services and undertakings was dumped on the doorsteps of the town halls.

On the other hand, the town halls made it clear that they were not going to pay for all these new activities out of the rates. And so governments began to foot a growing share of the bill. Before the First World War, government grants made up only one fifth of local authority expenditure. By the mid-1970s the government was paying *two-thirds* of the bill for local government services, a figure reduced in recent years by just over half.

The comfortable way out – taken by many Tory rebels on these issues – is to say "Let's stop tinkering and start again from the beginning to work out a sensible and rational division of labour between government and town hall so that locally raised revenue matches local duties. Let us in short be more federal, like the Germans or the Americans." But we aren't like the Germans, or the Americans. That cold and pompous phrase, "a unitary state", means some thing – that we tend to write to our MP about the drains before we write to our councillor, if we can remember his name.

It is hard to say all this without sounding dimissive or at best patronizing towards elected councillors who have to oversee not only drains and dustbins, but also the police, the schools and children's home's. But it is precisely because keeping track of so many different responsibilities is so incredibly difficult that there is a case for "professionalizing" one or two of them, such as job-training (although it might fairy be argued that the MSC will do no better).

But what must be resisted is the "municipal imperialism" of boroughs such as Camden and Sheffield, for they are trying to resurrect the ghost of Joe Chamerlain. And that is a ghost that will not walk.

The author was until recently head of the policy unit at No 10 Downing Street.

Anne Sofer

The power struggle test case

"He who has the greatest power put into his hands will only become the more impatient of any restraint in the use of it", wrote Hazlitt. The second Thatcher administration is manifesting daily the truth of this aphorism. Its entire programme for this Parliament – with the largest majority for decades – is devoted to limiting the powers of others. Having run out of ideas on the economy, with no further Falkland-type adventure abroad, it occupies itself with self-assertive bullying.

This style is evidenced not only in its legislative proposals. It dominates the new mode of decision-making that dispenses with consultation – witness Sir Geoffrey Howe and the Cheltenham communications workers, or the recent action of Mr Tom King and Sir Keith Joseph in switching considerable powers and funding from education to the Manpower Services Commission without any discussion with anyone involved. In some cases, an arrogant refusal is seen to be sufficient answer: why, for instance, will no environment minister take part in a television debate on the abolition of the GLC? "The Government has decided: we do not have to argue with you", is the attitude.

In this atmosphere it is a pity to have to pick on one of the few remaining decent people in the Cabinet. Mr Peter Walker is neither arrogant, nor unpleasant, nor stupid, and how he stands the company he has to keep at present I do not know. And of course he was (as we all know) in China when the abuse of power I am now going to discuss was decided on. Nevertheless he is the minister responsible.

I am talking about is the issue of electricity charges. The cabinet decision last summer to increase them beyond the level of inflation, and beyond what was needed for the industry to break even, was seen by the press and public as a defeat for the wets – and an unfair one at that, taken as it was in Peter Walker's absence: a mean and ungentlemanly move in the political game. Nobody, so far as I know, saw it as illegal.

Yet that is what the London Electricity Consultative Council now claims. This is the consumer body established by statute as watchdog to the London Electricity Board. It has obtained legal advice to the effect that the Goverment is not permitted by law to require the electricity boards to make a profit in order to help it finance the Public Sector Borrowing Requirement. Its counsel has described such an action as "a form of taxation unauthorized by legislation".

The advice further suggests that the LEB would be in breach of its duty if it carried out such directions from the Government. The board is not permitted to extend its functions "in order to embrace assistance to the Goevernment in promoting and achieving wider economic objectives not directly associated with the electricity industry." On the contrary, its duty is, by statute, to balance the books and "to secure so far as is practicable, the cheapening of supplies of electricity".

Members of the board are therefore in a jam. Appointed by the minister, reappointable every three years by him, their instinct, interest and inclination may well be to carry out his directions.

To a local government politician bruised by the battering of the last few years, this is music to the years, balm to the soul. There is the added piquant delight that the main authority for much of the argument is the case of Bromley LBC v GLC (the London Transport "Fares Fair" case). The law which was evoked to protect the ratepayers against one lot of politicians may be called in to protect the consumers against another.

No doubt other legal opinions will be sought, and the matter is not likely to be quickly resolved. In the past the relationship between the nationalized industries and the Government has operated more by convention and well-bred arm-twisting – that stately tango top people love to perform along the corridors of power – than strictly by statute. As the LECC counsel blandly puts it: "It has been a phenomenon of this century that governments of the day, partly because of the pressure on parliamentary time, have frequently sought to achieve their objects by persuasion or even extra-statutory agreements. . . . I mention this phenomenon only to make the obvious point that all actions of government do not necessarily have the backing of legislation or, for that matter, the law."

It is the present Conservative administration that has made it clear that government by consensus, negotiation and gentlemen's agreement is out. In its strong position, taking the stance it does, it should not be surprised if there is now a mounting wave of legal challenges to its authority. And it would be a stimulus to the consumer movement in Britain – which, compared to the American, has been relatively supine – if electricity charges were the first battle. *Au loi, citoyens!*

The author is SDP member of the GLC/ILEA for Camden, St Pancras North.

THE TIMES

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QUEEN AND COMMONWEALTH

During its absence from the news stand the Times has received many letters commenting on the critique of the Queen's Christmas broadcast. It has only been possible to publish a fraction of them owing to the passage of time. but the issues raised by the broadcast fall into two distinct categories – the constitutional point and the question of how best to facilitate growth and development in the poorer societies of the world. To the latter theme we will return later. In the meantime. the constitutional position raised by Mr. Powell. both in a speech and the subsequent article, deserves further exploration.

When the Queen was formally proclaimed, one of her titles was Head of the Commonwealth, though at the time it had no statutory basis. That came later in the Royal Titles Bill, passed into law before her coronation. It was during the debate on that Bill that Mr. Powell voiced the only known dissent to the title and its implications.

That Bill for the first time recognized the divisibility of the crown, since after its passage the Queen was differently described in each Commonwealth parliament where she reigns. The Statute of Westminster in 1931 had certainly given statutory recognition to the legislative independence of the parliaments of the empire, but with two limitations – concerning their right to alter either the succession or the title; but the Crown had remained one and the same. Yet even then tensions could arise between Britain and the Dominions, as to who should advise the sovereign when he was abroad. There were many arguments, for instance between Canada and the British government over which minister should accompany George VI as he crossed the Canadian border into the United States in 1938.

Though the Royal Titles Bill in 1953 first gave statutory recognition to the title Head of the Commonwealth, its origins lay in the legal device to keep India, though a republic, in the Commonwealth. That device was a law which set aside India's republican status, and thus preserved intact the status and right of Indian citizens as though their country continued to owe allegiance to the Crown.

At her coronation, the Queen was seven monarchs in one. By now she is 17. Can such a multiplication retain its original meaning? Does it need to? Or does this strange simultaneous embodiment of one and many acquire new meanings as it expands? As Mr Patrick Gordon-Walker said in the 1953 debate, there was a paradox between the new idea of the divisibility of the Crown and its preservation as a symbol of unity over a Commonwealth of more and more diverse nations. It meant something very important to all parts, but different things in different parts. That is obvious today when the Queen attracts quite as many and perhaps more crowds touring Commonwealth republics than she does in what are technically her own domains.

It is her constitutional position during these tours, however, which remains unclear. It cannot satisfactorily be said to derive entirely and exclusively from her position as Head of the Commonwealth. That is a title, and a symbolic one. But one has to beware of subjecting symbols to the austere stare of the logician, or the jurist. The position of Head of the Commonwealth has no hard substance. There is no hallowed procedure to be followed. It has no constitutional foundation based or ritual and precedent. It is an ornament without any plinth of support from ministers or politicians who act in accordance with convention. Without some of those buttresses the title could come to threaten the stability of the monarchy.

The essence of constitutional monarchy is that Her Majesty's ministers are there to accept responsibility for what she says and does. In certain circumstances when parliamentary conventions have broken down the monarch can still exercise her sole prerogative to accept or withhold a request for dissolution or to find a Prime Minister from a hung parliament. The person who subsequently accepts the Queen's commission to form a government implicitly assumes ministerial responsibility for the prerogative acts which occurred during the absence of ministers.

In 32 years as Head of the Commonwealth the Queen's stature has increased enormously. She towers over her own ministers. Presidents of former colonies respect the reservoir of knowledge and experience which, combined with a perceptive personality, provide the foundations for great influence. That is all the more impressive for being sparingly exercised, as was shown at the Lusaka and Melbourne gatherings. However, influence operates on the basis of doing good by stealth. It suffers from visibility. It is the visible and audible role of the headship of the Commonwealth which can become controversial. Since the Queen cannnot answer for herself, who then is there to answer for her?

The Queen's Christmas broadcast is only a symptom of a larger hiatus in the normal chain of advice and responsibility which links the monarch to the body politic in all her countries. Her tour of India at the time of the Commonwealth Heads of Government meeting was another. Indeed it was during that tour that much of the filming for the broadcast took place, with its central passage depicting the Queen sitting with Mrs Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, and appearing to interview the latter about development and technical co-operation.

Mrs Gandhi is a highly controversial political figure, as much within India as outside it. Is it conceivable that any of Her Majesty's other Prime Ministers, if they had access to such a proposal, would have advised the monarch to base much of her Christmas message to the Commonwealth on an interview with any Prime Minister of another country, particularly a political figure with such a controversial past and facing an election next year? One has only to recognise how inconceivable it would have been for the Queen to be seen engaged in a television chat with Mr Trudeau, Mrs Thatcher or, say, Mr Muldoon, in her Christmas message to see how far the concept of the broadcast has strayed onto controversial ground.

But the heart of the issue is not so much the broadcast, as the question whether it is tenable for the Queen to visit Commonwealth republics without the support of any structure of ministerial advice. When she is in Canada she is advised by the Canadian Prime Minister and paid for by the Canadian taxpayer (though if she visits Canada in the Royal Yacht Britannia the British taxpayer continues to meet the cost of her travel). The same goes for any Commonwealth monarchy; but when she visits a republic it is the British taxpayer who pays to send her there. That is why British ministers should shoulder the responsibility for her actions, and their primacy was implicitly recognised by all the Commonwealth at the time that her personal security was in question prior to the Lusaka meeting, (though in the event the Palace pre-empted Mrs. Thatcher's deliberations by announcing unilaterally that the Queen intended to go).

If the cost of the Queen's visit to Commonwealth republics is borne by the British taxpayer it follows that she is operating within the British political context, regardless of the multilateral nature of the title as Head of Commonwealth. British ministers cannot therefore avoid the logic of their position, which is that they should accept formal responsibility for Her Majesty's deeds and words on those occasions. The fact that her Commonwealth Prime Ministers have direct access to the Queen without going through Downing Street and that she has a longstanding personal relationship with many Commonwealth presidents will always put her at an advantage over her British ministers where Commonwealth affairs are concerned. It is no wonder then that the Palace properly cherishes and indeed cultivates the Commonwealth connection since it gives a vast extra dimension to the status of the British Crown compared to the other European monarchies.

But when that link comes down from the symbolic to the practical question of accountability, it must, in the final analysis be for British ministers on behalf of the British taxpayer to answer for the Queen. The only alternative would be for the Commonwealth as a whole to provide a fund for the Head of the Commonwealth to operate on a multilateral basis when she is visiting Commonwealth republics. Even under such an arrangement, however, the Queen, as 17 different monarchs in one, would be exposed to the danger that though the title recognizes what she is, it gives no guidelines about what the Head of the Commonwealth should say or do. On that she would still always be on her own with her private advisers. The world being what it is, that is a dangerous position to be in.

TWO-TERM STABILITY

One of the consequences of Watergate and Vietnam was to diminish the power of the Presidency in the United States. Successive Presidents, it was believed, had abused the power of the office: therefore it was better to cut the office down to size. Mr Jimmy Carter even won election with the promise of what amounted to a pedestrian Presidency. As the office lost its magic, do did incumbents quickly shed their authority and their appeal. Not since Eisenhower has any President served two full terms.

This trend may have been inevitable in the circumstances. But it was certainly unfortunate. The American system of government requires a strong President. He alone can give coherence and consistency to the process, especially in the field of foreign affairs.

It has been the greatest achievement of President Reagan's first term that he has done much to restore the status of his office. This has been essentially a triumph of personal style. He looks like a President and, in his set speeches at any rate, he sounds like a President. His political responses are well attuned to those of the average American, so he can speak to them in terms which command their confidence. No President in recent times has been so adept in using the White House as a "bully pulpit".

His strength and his weakness is that he governs with a broad brush. Not for him Mr Carter's obsessive concentration upon detail. Mr Reagan's approach is in general a much better way to carry the awesome burden of the Presidency, but in some respects he goes too far in his disregard for the specifics of policy. It is not true that he is simply programmed by his staff. On those issues on which he has focused he has a steely determination and cannot be diverted from his chosen path by the pressure of advisers. No amount of persuasion has induced him to forgo the personal tax cuts on which he had set his heart or to curb defence expenditure. But there is a number of issues upon which Mr Reagan does not focus; and there are occasions, particularly at his press conferences, when he displays an unbecoming ignorance.

The size of the budget deficit is evidence of his failure to tackle the hard choices which are necessary to make sense of his own policy. This could be more easily understood if Mr Reagan had reached a deliberate conclusion that the deficit does not matter so much after all, and that the economic recovery can be sustained despite it. Some American economic observers have taken that position. But Mr Reagan is not among them. He does not happily tolerate the deficit: he has simply failed to resolve the conflict between irreconcilable policies.

Yet for all that, the economy looks in much healthier condition. The United States has come through the recession, the recovery is well under way and is expected to last at least into next year. Both inflation and unemployment have fallen.

In international affairs, although American forces are precariously placed in Lebanon, there has been no major reverse for the United States since the President entered the White House and Grenada is a definite plus. The Soviet Union has withdrawn from the nuclear disarmament negotiations, having by its own actions made that an unavoidable response to the deployment of the missiles in western Europe. Deployment has been successfully begun, and it would be reasonable to expect the Soviet Union to resume negotiations in due course.

Mr Reagan is already 73, and would be almost 78 by the end of his second term. Sometimes old men in office suffer a sudden decline, and if that were to happen to Mr Reagan, he might soon lose the authority he has restored to the White House. Obviously, therefore, he needs to be scrutinized carefully during the course of his campaign.

But there is much to be said in principle for resuming the habit of a double-term Presidency. It offers the prospect of greater stability and continuity in government, which are particularly needed in a country whose political system is dominated by the tyranny of incessant elections. There would be still more to be said in practice for giving another term to the President if he emerges creditably from the challenge of this year's campaign.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Ineluctable choice at GCHQ

From Sir Brian Tovey.

Sir, Lord Bancroft (February 4) takes the view that the handling of the deunionisation of GCHQ has been "breathtakingly inept" and you yourself, whilst generally in support of the Government's action, refer to "a whiff of mismanagement" (leading article February 4).

As the former Director of GCHQ, and hence as the individual largely responsible for drawing up the original proposals, I do not consider that any other means of presentation and implementation could sensibly have been put forward.

Those who think otherwise are ignoring precisely that situation which makes the deunionisation of GCHQ essential; my reasons for taking this latter view may be found in today's *Sunday Times.*

Yours faithfully,
BRIAN J. M. TOVEY,
Naval and Military Club,
94 Piccadilly, W1.
February 5.

From Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Waite

Sir, The last paragraph of the article on Government Communications Headquarters by Peter Hennessy (January 26) refers to my case against GCHQ for unfair dismissal.

I should point out that my case did not in any way concern any possible breach of security and also that I was not a member of any trade union, so that I did not have union support and I had to bear all the legal expenses, which amounted to a very large sum.

GCHQ's main excuse for failing to honour the conditions of employment under which I was recruited was that agreement had been reached with the unions that officers must be either dismissed or regressed to a lower grade on attaining age 60.

Both the Court of Appeal and the House of Lords confirmed the Industrial Tribunal's finding that I had been unfairly dismissed. Although there was no doubt about the moral justification of my claim, I lost the case on a legal technicality on the grounds that I had no legal rights under the Employment Protection Act.

I feel sure that if I had been a member of the union GCHQ would have been compelled to honour the promise given when I was recruited that I would be employed to age 65. In any event, with union support I would not have been compelled to meet the costs of litigation.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN A. WAITE,
23 Twixtbears,
Bredon Road,
Tewkesbury,
Gloucestershire.
January 26.

Peace studies

From Miss Hilary Lipkin

Sir, I would like to clarify our position and show that allegations levelled at us by Mr Scruton (feature, January 3) and Lady Cox (January 9) are unfounded. Teachers for Peace is a group within CND which is totally opposed to nuclear weapons and which aims to draw attention to the role that education can play in working for a peaceful world. However, as professional teachers we do not misuse our position in the classroom.

Some subscribers to our newsletter are not members of CND but nevertheless they take their role as professional teachers in a democracy seriously, in as much as they wish their pupils to have access to all materials on the controversial subject of nuclear disarmament.

It is a tradition in the teaching profession that teachers form common interest groups – e.g., religious and political groups. They meet in these groups because their professional role of teachers as educators prohibits them from misusing their position in the classroom to unduly influence their pupils – i.e., they are teachers not preachers. They aim to attract other members of their profession and to ascertain that their students' curricula contain opportunities for discussion on the subjects which interest them as a group.

The reason for this tradition is democratic. In a dynamic, democratic society young people are called upon to make democratic choices. They cannot do so if they are not aware of what the choices are about.

Yours faithfully,
HILARY LIPKIN,
Teachers for Peace,
42 York Rise. NW5.

Appointment of judges

From Professor L. Neville Brown

Sir, For the Court of Justice of the European Communities in Luxembourg, the Treaty of Rome (article 167) expresses the qualifications for appointment as judge or advocate general as those "required for appointment to the highest judicial offices in their respective countries or who are jurisconsults of recognised competence".

Whereas other member states have from time to time made use of this alternative, the United Kingdom has still to do so. As the European Court is chiefly concerned with law, not fact, the objection raised by Mr Grayson (January 24) would not appear to be relevant.

Certainly, the past or present academic lawyers on the European Court have made no less distinguished contributions to its developing jurisprudence than their colleagues recruited from Bar or Bench.

Yours faithfully,
L.NEVILLE BROWN,
Faculty of Law,
Chancellor's Court,
University of Birmingham,
PO Box 363,
Birmingham.
January 24.

Last chance to catch the Airbus

From the Managing Director of British Aerospace

Sir, It is timely to put on record my company's view of the A320 debate. Whilst looking backwards can and must teach us some lessons, too much historic perspective can be misleading and, in this case, dangerously irrelevant.

As an example, Concorde was an investment in the unknown. The A320 is quite the reverse and if it were possible to take on the additional investment required for a 20 per cent share of the A320 without some special arrangements, BAe would certainly wish to do so. What are the facts?

1. Despite the double impact of nationalisation and denationalisation, British Aerospace has remained profitable and we intend to continue so.

2. In the period 1978–82, the date of last publlished accounts,BAe has doubled its sales, increased its trading profit from £68m to £113m and achieved a forward order book of £4.3bn.

3. Our people are intelligent, well motivated and involved in the business.

4. Largely as a result of previous Government pollicies BAe has lost a whole generation of programmes in civil aircraft, military aircraft, guided missiles and space. Yet, British Aerospace is still top of the manufacturing export league and the UK aerospace industry is number three in the totality of its capability in the world, after the United States and Russia. We are sure we can capitalise on this and be able to share in the forecast growth in the 1990s and in order to ensure this we are already investing heavily in:

(a) Civil aircraft. Some £550m of company money has been invested in civil aircraft programmes since 1978.

(b) New military combat aircraft. The experimental aircraft programme, and developments of the Hawk and the Harrier.

(c) Guided missile development. Sea Eagle, Alarm (Air-launched anti-radar missile), Merlin, Vertical Launch Sea Wolf, etc, etc.

(d) Communication satellites. Including direct broadcasting.

(e) In general avionic and electronic developments from wind energy to sophisticated detection devices.

Thus, if we are not to unbalance the business we believe we must have launch aid for the A320 in the same way as all the other Airbus partners. Even with launch aid we will be funding at least a further £250m ourselves and we have offered to pay back the loan divorced from the sale of the aircraft.

Our problem, paradoxically, is not lack of opportunity but of an abundance. Aerospace is both high technology and relatively manpower intensive and in what else is the UK number three in the world? It is also a very long-term and capital-intensive industry; it is the totality of the investment required to exploit all our opportunites that presents the problem.

In the past there were many companies competing for the large civil aircraft market. In the future, it will be just Boeing and Airbus Industrie. If we are not to be a continuing partner of Airbus Industrie we will have missed the last chance to capitalise on our vast investment in men and money over the years and in our view that would be a tragedy. It is important to get the facts straight.

Yours sincerely,
RAYMOND LYGO,
Managing Director,
British Aerospace, plc,
100 Pall Mall, SW1.
January 16.

Closing the gap for impoverished

From the Bishop of Worcester

Sir, Your leading article ("Keynes, not Robin Hood", January 23) misrepresents the Queen's Christmas Day message to the Commonwealth: "The greatest problem in the world today remains the gap between rich and poor countries". This central statement you do not challenge. Many would strongly agree with it. It is in the remedies to be adopted that the debate begins and your misrepresentation occurs.

In arguing, "we shall not begin to close this gap until we hear less about nationalism and more about interdependence", the Queen was giving voice to a key clause in the Commonwealth Heads of Governments' "New Delhi Statement on Economic Action". This drew attention not to the need for "income redistribution" or a "direct transfer of wealth from the better off," as your leader puts it, but to the terms of trade and the rules of the market place, by means of which new wealth can be earned.

The Commonwealth Heads went on to say, "Many countries have been severely affected ... from depressed commodity prices". The fact is that with depressed prices and a lower volume of exports, the earnings of poorer primary producing countries fell by $21bn during 1980-82.

It is the failure of the "market place" to deal with injustices like this that is causing and creating poverty in the world economy at the moment. It is a travesty of the truth to refer to the consequent gap between rich and poor nations as "natural economic diversity".

Far from perceiving wealth as existing in a "pool" to be redistributed by charitable handouts the Lambeth Conference of Bishops, for example, recognized that "production and distribution of income are dynamic parts of the same process". They urged that "the trading of commodities in the market place should be an area where human values can be affirmed and not ignored".

It is in pursuit of this goal that much Christian energy is devoted to changing the structures of world trade at UNCTAD and GATT conferences.

Egalitarians, as you call them, have never argued for inappropriate aid, nor did the Queen's speech. We ask for a moderation of market forces which will offer a sense of justice to trading nations and which will close the gap between rich and poor. Gap there is, and to use phrases like "a continuous range of incomes" is sheer fudge. At least we did not get that this Christmas.

Yours faithfully,
†PHILIP WORCESTER,
The Bishop's House,
Hartlebury Castle,
Kidderminster,
Worcestershire.
January 26.

From Mr Philip Snow

Sir, At Christmas the Queen makes an unusual and refreshing speech. She ventures to claim that we are not merely a provincial people shrunk into a small corner of north-west Europe; that peoples elsewhere on our planet are of legitimate interest to us; that there is a case for generosity towards them. And, strangely enough, her claim is supported by a certain amount of shared history, even if, as your leading article (January 21) pedantically discovers, it is made from a position which "has no constitutional character".

But no, this modest claim is too much. A voice of provincialism is raised, first to condemn the outrageous notion that we might attend, even for a moment, to "the interests and affairs of other countries", and secondly to trace it to the perverse desire to cater for "a vociferous minority of newcomers". A predictable voice.

But then worse happens. On the second point, *The Times* acquiesces: at any rate, not a word of reproach is breathed. On the first point *The Times* actually approves. It is "very arguable", declares your leader, whether we should "hear less about nationalism and more about interdependence".

There is no "gap" between rich and poor countries, only a sliding scale (tell that to the shoeshine boy outside an African tourist hotel) and the idea of redistributing income from rich to poor is an "insidious" product of comic documents called "Commonwealth communiques". Let us help no one.

I do not think I am the only reader who will have glimpsed in your article a society going downhill; very fast indeed.

Yours faithfully,
PHILIP SNOW,
53 Gloucester Street, SW1.
January 22.

Dangerous fantasy?

From Mr David Hart

Sir, In "An end to fairy stories, please" (January 26) Jeremy Seabrook offers his own dangerous fantasy.

Yes, there has been "considerable public distrust of politicians", but hasn't Jeremy Seabrook noticed that Mrs Thatcher has changed that? The unique distinction she has brought to postwar politics is her patent honesty.

Clearly, though a journalist, he hasn't spent much time on the street. Had he, he would have discovered that it is next to impossible to find ordinary people who think that Mrs Thatcher is dishonest. That is why she won the election without making any promises of material benefits. Ordinary people trust her.

No, the "fear of organised labour" has not been assimilated in fantasy. Ordinary people do fear organised labour. So they should.

Who broke bones and caused bloodshed at Grunwick and Warrington? Who sent coffins to Eddie Shah's house, including small coffins for his small children? Who goes on strike and by so doing ensures that the lives of entirely innocent people waiting for health service operations are shortened? How many televsion shots of bleeding policemen at factory gates has Jeremy Seabrook seen?

It is because ordinary people believed that the Prime Minister had the "bottle" to take on the mob violence of organised labour that they voted her into power after organised labour's very own winter of discontent. And she has not disappointed them.

The Seabrook fantasy is much more cruel than any he thinks he has discovered in Mrs Thatcher's rhetoric. His fantasy is of the kind that gives life to the great Marxist lie that would have us believe that we have nothing to fear from organised labour and everything to fear from capitalism.

History shows that only in capitalist societies, where economic power is diversified, can individual freedom flourish. Only when individual freedom flourishes can the likes of Seabrook write such nonsense. (It is the price we have to pay for a free press. We pay willingly.)

If "capital is not free to work its beneficent wonders", which clearly he hopes it will not be for too much longer, it is most unlikely that Seabrook will be free to work at all, certainly not at publicly criticising the government of the day.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID HART,
8 Chester Street, SW1.
January 27.

Destruction of a country heritage

From Lord Melchett and others

Sir, A beautiful estate in Essex, not far from Constable country, has for the past few weeks been subjected to a ferocious mechanical operation described by the farmer in question as "a trim and a tidy-up".

Boundary hedgerows of blackthorn, hawthorn, hazel and elder have been shaved to ground level and the same has happened to the hedge alongside a footpath which was covered with wild roses, bramble, bryony and old man's beard. Gone are the scabious, wild violets and cowslips. Wide strips of hedgerow running alongside a ditch have been razed to the ground, denuded of wych elms, saplings, shrubs and undergrowth, with the overall result that what was once rural farmland now looks more like a prairie.

A stretch of disused railway line, a sanctuary for wildlife of all sorts, has had its young oaks torn out, been levelled and put under the plough. Whilst the machines roar and whirr Europe's grain mountain grows bigger.

This is not just topsy-turvy; it is an act of vandalism. Many hedgerows in our countryside are hundreds of years old and are wildlife reserves in miniature. If a man pulled down an eighteenth-century church on his land he would be in trouble. So how is it that the farmer – or more accurately the business man who calls himself a farmer – is permitted to destroy a heritage that he cannot replace?

The time has come to make it illegal to destroy hegerows without specific consent. Farmers should no longer be allowed to ruin the ecological balance of the countryside with impunity. We must legislate before the birds, butterflies, insects, small mammals, wild flowers, shrubs and grasses are made homeless and become things of the past.

Food must be produced and farmers must make a living, but this does not have to be at the expense of the English countryside and our native wildlife. It is both brutal and irresponsible to annihilate our rural heritage.

East Anglia has suffered more than most areas but before the rest of rural England is ruined we must call a halt to what must be the worst period of vandalism in our farming history. We must have laws to stop the denuding of the landscape and the loss of habitat for our wildlife, to safeguard the beauty of the countryside and the richness of our wildlife for future generations to enjoy.

Yours etc,
PETER MELCHETT,
DAVID BELLAMY,
ROSAMOND RICHARDSON,
RENE CUTFORTH,
RONALD BLYTHE,
MICHAEL ARCHER,
As from: Courtyard Farm,
Ringstead,
Hunstanton,
Norfolk.
January 17.

Road block

From Mr Alan Leng

Sir, Mr John Beardmore (January 24) suffers from the common delusion that cycling two abreast is an offence. It is not!

The Highway Code advises (section 131): "Do not ride *more* than two side by side. Ride in single file on busy narrow roads" and this, of course, is what the vast majority of sensible cyclists do. Let us hope that, as a motorist, Mr Beardmore knows *his* part of the Highway Code better than this one!

Yours faithfully,
ALAN LENG, National Secretary,
Cyclists' Touring Club,
Cotterell House,
69 Meadrow,
Godalming,
Surrey.
January 24.

Point of departure

From Mr Michael Codron

Sir, Your New York correspondent, Holly Hill (report, January 18), believes disarmingly that it might be chauvinism that makes her prefer the Broadway production of *Noises Off*, but also gives as a reason "the shrewd addition of a cactus used as a weapon in act II".

This could well confuse those of your readers who have seen the play in London and who, since its first performance on February 23, 1982, will have seen a cactus appear at exactly the same time and place as its American cousin, in order to wreak exactly the same amount of painfully comic disarray.

This is in no way to belittle the American cast, who perform it splendidly. But then so, too, have all three English casts. Or am I being chauvinistic?

Yours sincerely
MICHAEL CODRON,
Aldwych Theatre Offices,
Aldwych, WC2.

Cross words

From Dr Charles Cruickshank

Sir, The earlier *OED* boy network (Philip Howard, January 20) sometimes slipped from the straight and scholarly narrow in selecting quotations. Witness: "League of Nations – Leagues of Nations are, we believe, useless" chosen by a less than enthusiastic supporter of that body; and the deliberate self-send-up: "Scriptorium – drowsy intelligences and numbed fingers in a draughty scriptorium will easily account for deviations".

Only two out of 15,000 words, and perhaps not in the same class as Johnson's personalised definitions. Maybe your readers can add to the list?

Yours faithfully,
CHARLES CRUICKSHANK,
15 McKay Road,
Wimbledon Common, SW20.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

SANDRINGHAM
February 5: Divine Service was held in West Newton Parish Church this morning.

The Reverend Gervase Murphy preached the sermon.

Mr Richard French had the honour of being received by The Queen when Her Majesty invested him with the Insignia of a Member of the Victorian Order (Fifth Class).

Mr Cyril Crowe had the honour of being received by The Queen when Her Majesty decorated him with the Royal Victorian Medal (Silver).

Today is the thirty-second anniversary of the accession of the Queen.

The President of the United States is 73 today.

The Prince of Wales, President of the Royal Association of British Dairy Farmers, will attend the annual governors' and members' luncheon at Hatfield House on March 8.

The Duchess of Gloucester has become patron of the Royal Surgical Aid Society Homes for the Elderly.

A memorial service for Dr Bernard Charles Saunders will be held in the Chapel of Magdalene College, Cambridge, at 3 pm on Saturday March 3, 1984.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr K. W. Smith-Bingham and Mrs F. M. Pilkington

The engagement is announced between Kim, eldest son of Mr C. A. Smith-Bingham, of The Mill House, Woodspeen, Newbury, Berkshire, and Mrs M. C. Devas, of Hunton Court, Maidstone, Kent, and Fiona, eldest daughter of Captain John Macdonald Buchanan, of Lower Swell, Stow-on-the-Wold, Gloucestershire, and Lady Rose Bardsley, of St Mary's House, Tormarton, Avon.

Mr C. A. Beaton and Mrs S. Watson

The engagement is announced between Callum Andrew, elder son of Mr and Mrs C. Beaton, of Wivenhoe, Essex, and Sandra, only daughter of Mrs G. M. Singleton, of Edinburgh, and Mr C. Watson, of Glasgow.

Mr A. M. Grant and Miss T. J. Burton-Brown

The engagement is announced between Alan Marshall, younger son of Mr and Mrs Alan Grant, of Santa Barbara, California, and Teresa Juliet, second daughter of Mr and Mrs Antony Burton-Brown, of Godalming, Surrey.

Mr J. M. Stevenson and Miss J. M. Donald

The engagement is announced between John Michael, elder son of the late Rev Dr J. W. Stevenson and of Mrs Stevenson, of Leighton House, Dunblane, Perthshire, and Jean Margaret, younger daughter of Dr and Mrs C. Donald, of April Rise, Hoghton, Lancashire.

Mr C. C. Warlow-Harry and Miss M. A. B. Hickes

The engagement was announced on January 26, 1984, between Christopher Charles, only son of the late Major R. C. Warlow-Harry and of Mrs Warlow-Harry, of Michaelstow, Bodmin, North Cornwall, and Melanie Anne, only daughter of the late Mr A. C. S. Hickes and of Mrs S. L. Clarke, of St Leonards-on-Sea, Sussex.

Mr R. S. C. Harrison and Miss S. M. Bailey

The engagement is announced between Richard, son of the late Brigadier L. C. C. Harrison and of Mrs Harrison, of Fleet, Hampshire, and Shelagh, daughter of Mr and Mrs B. O. Bailey, of Great Ellingham, Norfolk.

Mr N. F. K. Johnson and Miss A. S. Gallifer

The engagement is announced between Neil Francis Keith, son of Mr and Mrs D. K. Johnson of Tatsfield, Kent, and Amanda Sarah, daughter of Mr and Mrs D. W. Gullifer, of Henleaze, Bristol.

Captain H. R. Lawford and Miss P. A. Mackenzie

The engagement is announced betwen Huw Lawford, the Royal Regiment of Artillery, only son of the late Mr J. D. Lawford and of Mrs H. P. Lawford, of Reading, Berkshire, and Patricia, second daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs A. L. Mackenzie, of Larkhill, Wiltshire.

Mr S. D. McLeod and Miss E. M. Hohler

The engagement is announced between Stephen, elder son of Mr and Mrs G. R. McLeod, of Bethesda, Maryland, and Mabel, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs H. A. F. Hohler, of Budock, Gloucester, Virginia.

Mr C. J. A. Newstead and Miss H. Slater

The engagement is announced between Charles, only son of Mr C. Newstead and the late Mrs Newstead, of Walsall, West Midlands, and Hilary, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs R. Slater, of Sanderstead, Surrey.

Mr T. K. Saer and Miss C. C. Wilcox

The engagement is announced between John Kenneth, eldest son of Dr and Mrs John Kenneth Saer, of New Orleans, Louisiana, and Carolyn Cusworth, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs Stephen Root Wilcox, of Cadogan Square, London, and South Londonderry, Vermont.

Outrage within church over marriage ban

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

The affair of the Derbyshire former soldier refused and then granted permission for a church marriage caused a great deal of public indignation against the Roman Catholic Church. What is highly significant, however, and not yet appreciated, is that the indignation was no less within the church.

"Disgusting", "appalling" and "horrifying" were words being banded about by priests among themselves and in private conversations with journalists. Ten years ago such attitudes and the frankness with which they were expressed would have been inconceivable.

Not untypical was an anecdote about a priest canon lawyer from a diocesan marriage tribunal who was invited, so he thought, to lecture to a church group on the church's marriage law. In fact the lecture was billed as being on "Christian marriage", and he refused to give it, on the ground that it was not his subject. "At least he admitted it", was the dry comment of the priest telling the story.

In the particular case of the crippled ex-soldier, the commonest complaint – or cause for shock – was the discovery that the marriage had been refused on technical grounds, which only made sense according to a purely physical definition of marriage. "I really believed that had gone for good", was one clerical remark.

It appears that the couple were able to have a sexual relationship which lacked only ejaculation. That was known to the Nottingham canon lawyers, but they deemed it sufficient to rule out marriage. To equate that with "impotence" is to stretch the meaning of the word beyond its limit, and the same source added: "I thought marriage was something to do with love". It is this tone, almost of disbelief, which coloured almost all those private comments.

Some remarks probed more deeply: that the church's whole approach to marriage had been through a profound revolution, and word of this had still not reached to the four corners; or that priests were still sometimes so personally embarrassed by sexual questions that they could only handle them by reducing tham to technicalities. The Roman Catholic clergy seem, on that sort of evidence, to have quite a healthy degree of critical self-knowledge.

More sympathetic opinions included the observation that if it was an over-technical application of canon law which caused the problem, it was a correct application of the same law that removed it. It was observed that the new Code of Canon Law is freely available in English, so that anyone may check what it says and judge for himself whether justice has been done; some satisfaction was found in that too.

A point which has to be left to an outsider to make is that the present structure of the Roman Catholic Church in Britain contains no adequate channels through which public opinion inside the church can formally express itself.

Faced with the prospect of a set of rules to decide who may marry in church and who may not, the clergy of the Church of England have been protesting vigorously and their voices heard. But the synodical system provides an institutional framework, even if the recent round of consultations were strictly speaking extra-synodical.

Roman priests with things to say are less fortunate, though they have the national Conference of Priests: Roman Catholic lay people are institutionally disenfranchised completely. Whether victims themselves of some bad decision by authority, or merely wishing to express a view on some matter in which they are not personally involved, they have little alternative but to turn to the mass media.

The couple's own parish priest, Father John Mack, said in *The Tablet* this week that he "could not help thinking" that the media had done the couple a service. He had a good relationship with them, and had himself tried to soften their disappointment before the matter reached the headlines.

One conclusion several have drawn is that the Roman Catholic Church is bound to be seen and judged on cases like this, and the public cannot be expected to understand that local dioceses are virtually autonomous.

That undermines the assumption behind the recent reorganization of Roman Catholic central structures in England and Wales, that its essential unit is the diocese and it has no "national" character. The damage done by a case like this is no respecter of diocesan boundaries, and it makes no difference whether one lives in Derby (in the Roman Catholic diocese of Nottingham) or in Chesterfield (in the diocese of Hallam.)

Birthdays today

Mr Claudio Arrau, 81; Sir Denys Buckley, 78; Mr Peter Cadbury, 66; Sir Robert Erskine-Hill, 67; Sir John Gardener, 87; Air Marshal Sir Victor Goddard, 87; Mr Louis Heren, 65; Dr J. E. C. Hill, 72; Professor Nevil Johnson, 55; Mr Patrick Macnee, 62; the Rev E. Garth Moore, 78; Mr Denis Norden, 62; Mr Manuel Orantes, 35; Lord Roskill, 73; Mr Jimmy Tarbuck, 44; Mr Fred Trueman, 53; M François Truffaut, 52; Mr Keith Waterhouse, 55; Lord Woolley, 79; Mr Billy Wright, 60.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include: Mr Maurice Bilmes, deputy county court registrar on the South-eastern Circuit, to be joint registrar for the West London County Court from today.

Lord Selborne to be president of the South of England Agricultural Society in succession to Lady Abergavenny.

Mr Brian MacArthur, aged 45, deputy editor of *The Sunday Times*, to be editor of *The Western Morning News*, Plymouth.

Surgeon Captain (Commodore) G. J. Milton-Thompson, RN, to be promoted to Surgeon Rear-Admiral from May 15, and to be Surgeon Rear-Admiral (Operational Medical Services) in succession to Surgeon Rear-Admiral E. E. P. Barnard.

Mr M. A. C. Drummond to be a member of the Southern Water Authority.

Marriages

Mr G. M. Philipps and Miss G. B. Cooke

The marriage took place at the Church of St Mary the Virgin, Twyford, Hampshire, on Saturday of Mr Geoffrey Philipps, son of the late Hon William Philipps and of Lady Jean Philipps, of Slebech Park, Haverfordwest, and Miss Georgina Cooke, daughter of the late Rear-Admiral J. G. B. Cooke and of Mrs Cooke, of Downstead House, Morstead, Winchester. The Rev Geoffrey Holland officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by Commander Jonathan Cooke, wore a gown of oyster silk taffeta in Edwardian style and an antique lace veil. She was attended by Benjamin Payne, Tom Carver, Zoe Beford, Lucy Iliffe, Eleanor Cooke and Daisy Cooke. Mr Jo Iliffe was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

Mr C. A. Holborow and Mrs J. Crooks

The marriage took place on Saturday, February 4, in St Paul's Cathedral of Mr Christopher Holborow and Mrs Caroline Crooks. The Right Rev Kenneth Woollcombe, brother of the bride, officiated.

A reception was held at Tallow Chandlers' Hall.

Mr K. J. Tarn and Miss C. A. Stockton

The marriage took place on Saturday at Skipton Register Office of Mr Keith Tarn, younger son of Mr A. Tarn and Mrs C. Srebnick, of London, and Miss Carol Stockton, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs R. Stockton, of Skipton, Yorkshire.

Coward celebration

A celebration of the life and work of Sir Noël Coward, incorporating the unveiling of a memorial stone, will be held at 11.30 am in Westminster Abbey on Wednesday, March 28, 1984. The orchestra will play a medley of Sir Noël's music from 11.00 am by which time ticket holders are requested to be seated. Those wishing to attend are invited to apply for tickets to: The Chapter Clerk, The Chapter Office, 20 Dean's Yard, Westminster Abbey, London, SW1P 3PA, enclosing a stamped addressed envelope, by Wednesday, March 14. Tickets will be posted on Wednesday, March 21.

Caledonian reunion

HMS Caledonia will hold a final reunion on Saturday, August 4, 1984, to mark the end of naval technical training in HMS Caledonia. Ex-Caledonians who wish to attend should write to: Lieutenant-Commander S. Eltins, Royal Navy Reunion, Secretary, HMS Caledonia, Hilton Road, Rosyth, Fife, KY11 2XH.

Dinner

Institute of Petroleum

Mr Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Energy, was the guest of honour and principal speaker at the annual dinner of the Institute of Petroleum held at Grosvenor House on Thursday. He proposed the toast of the institute and the petroelum industry. Mr Alan Gregory, president of the institute, who presided, proposed the toast of the guests, to which Mr Sandy Gall replied.

Reception

English-Speaking Union of Pakistan

The English-Speaking Union of Pakistan gave a reception in honour of Mr C. J. Marshall, Ambassador of Canada in Pakistan and vice-chairman, ESU of Pakistan, at the Beach Luxury Hotel, Karachi, yesterday evening. Mr Ahmed E. H. Jaffer, chairman, presided.

The Falcon, in Chester's city centre.

Pub's conservation prize

By Rupert Morris

The saving of The Falcon, now a public house, has been one of the outstanding achievements of a restoration scheme in the centre of Chester which is about to become the only British architectural project to receive a Europa Nostra award for conservation this year.

A Grade One listed building, with a facade dating back to the fifteenth century, The Falcon was built as the town residence of the Grosvenor family, but fell into disrepair in this century.

The family handed it over to the city's conservation programme when it appeared beyond economic repair.

A charitable trust set up in 1979 to restore the building raised the necessary £300,000 with the help of the Grosvenor estate, the Pilgrim Trust, the Historic Buildings Council and Samuel Smith, the brewers, who bought a lease in advance of restoration.

The Falcon is now a flourishing public house, which invites visitors to look round its oldest part, a thirteenth-century sandstone cellar with oak timbers

Architects to the Falcon Trust, and the Bridgegate conservation scheme, of which it was part, are Donald Insall and Associates.

Middle Temple awards

The following awards have been made:

Harmsworth (Major) Entrance Exhibitions

M R N Cannon, St Dunstan's C and Lincoln C Oxford; C A G Clement-Davies, Westminster and Magdalen C, Oxford; H Clinton-Davis, St Paul's and Downing C, Cambridge; O P Lewis, Ysgol Gyfun Rhydfelen, Pontypridd, and Robinson C, Cambridge; C W Orr, Rugby and Downing C, Cambridge; R W Pearce, Abbot Beyne S, Burton-on-Trent and Trinity C, Cambridge; J Smouha, Harrow and Magdalene C, Cambridge; A J M Spink, Sherborne and Queens' C, Cambridge; M T Westgate, Denes H S, Lowestoft, and University C, Oxford.

Harmsworth (Minor) Entrance Exhibitions

S L Arnold, Maidstone Boys' G S and Clare C, Cambridge; N D Caddick, Eggar's S, Alton C and St Edmund H, Oxford; G J Clarke, Tudor Grange S, Solihull, Solihull VI Form C and Wadham C, Oxford; S R Davies, Baines G S, Poulton-le-Fylde, Lancashire and Downing C, Cambridge; J M Hadley, Plymouth C, King's College, Cambridge and New College, Oxford; E J W Hess, Rugby and Peterhouse, Cambridge; M A C Humphreys, Eton and Downing C, Cambridge; J P Medd, Winchester and Queens' C, Cambridge; H C Mercer, K Edward VI S, Stourbridge and Downing C, Cambridge; Miss J O'Hara, St Joseph's C, Bradford and St Hilda's C, Oxford; D R K Parsons, Winchester and Queens' C, Cambridge; Miss T L M Pond, Lady Eleanor Holles S, Hampton and Clare C, Cambridge; S E Shay, Westminster and Lincoln C, Oxford; S P Moverley-Smith, Reading S and Pembroke C, Oxford; M J Standen, Cranleigh and LMH, Oxford; S W Taylor, Highgate S and Trinity C, Cambridge; Miss D A Tomplinson, Convent of the Sacred Heart, Woldingham and LMH Oxford; Miss A T Wearing, Alcester G S and Brasenose C, Oxford; I P Woolfenden, RGS, High Wycombe and Jesus C, Oxford.

Entrance Bursaries

Miss H J Birks, K Edward VI HS for Girls, Birmingham and Merton C, Oxford; A P S Budgen, Ampleforth and St Benet's H, Oxford; S Morris, Quarry Bank Comp S, Liverpool and Newcastle Univ; Miss M R Riddle, Tottenham County S and Sussex Univ; Miss L A Marsh-Smith, The Friends' School, Great Ayton and East Anglia Univ.

Baron McAlpine of West Green

The life barony conferred on Mr Robert Alistair McAlpine has been gazetted by the name, style and title of Baron McAlpine of West Green, of West Green in the County of Hampshire.

Baron Henderson of Brompton

The life barony conferred on Sir Peter Gordon Henderson has been gazetted by the name, style and title of Baron Henderson of Brompton, of Brompton in the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea and of Brough in the County of Cumbria.

Baron Bottomley

The life barony conferred on Mr Arthur George Bottomley has been gazetted by the name, style and title of Baron Bottomley, of Middlesbrough in the County of Cleveland.

Latest wills

Lord Glenconner, of Liapades, Corfu, left estate in England and Wales valued at £11,943 net.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid):

Howard, Mrs Joan Olive, of Stinchcombe, Gloucestershire £408,266

Preston, Mr Charles Algernon, of St John's Wood, London £387,524

Summerfield, Mr John, of Keele £358,759

Druce, Margaret Roy of Chidham, Chichester, West Sussex £360,851

Gibbins, Mr Frederick Joseph, of Northwood, Middlesex, architect and surveyor £320,825

University news

Oxford

Elections

Honorary fellowship: Professor Sir Geoffrey Wilkinson, FRS and Sir Edward Frankland professor of inorganic chemistry, Imperial College London.

Emeritus fellowship: Margaret Elizabeth Paul, MA, BPhil, formerly fellow and tutor in economics.

Parliament this week

Commons. Today (2.30): Debate on OUP motion on Northern Ireland agriculture. Motions on District Electoral Areas Commissioner (Northern Ireland) Order and [illegible]

Thursday (3): Telecommunications Bill, committee, first day. Fishing Vessels (Financial Assistance) Scheme.

Friday (11): Debate on research.

Select committees. Tomorrow: EEC subcommittee G (Environment). Evidence on air pollution (10.45).

[illegible]

Progress of legislation

[illegible]

OBITUARY

THE DUKE OF BEAUFORT

Founder of Badminton Horse Trials



The Duke of Beaufort, KG, GCVO, PC, former Master of the Horse, died yesterday at the age of 83. He was the founder of the Badminton Horse Trials, which was to become the most celebrated equestrian event in the country.

The Duke was a direct descendant of John of Gaunt. But for an illegitimacy in the line (the 1st Earl of Worcester was the natural son of Henry Beaufort, 2nd Duke of Somerset), the Duke, as senior lineal descendant of that Plantagenet monarch, might have been England's King.

A keen countryman, he was Lord Lieutenant of the County of Bristol and Gloucester from 1931 to 1974 and of Gloucestershire 1974-78. He was a former President of both the MCC in 1953 (the year England regained the ashes) and of the British Olympic Association. He was Chancellor of the University of Bristol from 1966 to 1970 and High Steward of Bristol, Gloucester and Tewkesbury.

He was called "Master" by his friends and even by his wife, a nickname earned when at the age of 11 he was given a pack of harriers by his father. In his memoirs published in 1981, he wrote with pride: "Obviously the hunting of the fox is my chief concern". As a young man serving with the Blues, he obtained special leave to hunt two days a week in lieu of the annual two months leave.

He succeeded his father as Master and Huntsman of the Beaufort Hounds, and became a legendary figure in the hunting life of the nation. He will long be remembered for the fine pack of foxhounds which year after year he bred to the highest standards. He first introduced the present Prince of Wales to hunting and was proud when the Prince wore his "Blue and Buff".

For many years he was chairman of the Masters of Foxhounds Association and President of the British Field Sports Society. Indeed there was almost no equestrian cause in which he was not keenly involved. A good humoured, amiable man, the only way to incur his wrath was to transgress in the field and ruin a good day's sport.

After the 1948 Olympic Games he felt there was a need to improve the standard of equestrian training in Britain. Therefore he opened his home, Badminton, for a Three Day Event in 1949, which has since become the most important annual equestrian event in Britain.

Henry Hugh Arthur FitzRoy Somerset, was born on April 4 1900, the only son of the 9th Duke of Beaufort, by his wife Louise Emily, widow of Baron Carlo de Tuyll and the daughter of William Harford, DL.

As Marquess of Worcester, he entered the Army Class at Eton, where he was taught by John Christie, later founder of Glyndebourne. After Sandhurst he was commissioned into the Royal Horse Guards, joining the Reserve the following year.

He was Honorary Colonel of the Royal Gloucestershire Hussars from 1925 to 1971, and of A and C Squadrons The Wessex Yeomanry (T & AVR) from 1972.

In 1923 he married Lady Mary Cambridge, elder daughter of the 1st Marquess of Cambridge and Queen Mary's niece. She shared her husband's passion for hunting and was particularly good at lawn tennis.

He succeeded his father as 10th Duke of Beaufort in 1924. He was created GCVO in 1930, Privy Councillor in 1936 and Knight of the Garter in 1937. In 1953 he was given the Royal Victorian Chain.

The Duke held the office of Master of the Horse longer than any of his predecessors. Appointed to this position by Edward VIII in 1936 he resigned in 1978 after the Silver Jubilee. The Master of the Horse is the third great officer of the Royal Household and the senior personal attendant on the Sovereign on any state occasion.

The Duke was also known to be a great support to the Queen, especially in the early years of her reign.

The Duke and Duchess had no children. The title now passes to the Duke's cousin, Mr David Somerset, a well known art dealer.

SIR ARTHUR ARMITAGE

Sir Arthur Armitage, Vice-Chancellor and Professor of Common Law at the University of Manchester from 1970 to 1980, and formerly President of Queens' College and Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, died on February 1, aged 67.

Arthur Llewellyn Armitage was born in Marsden, W Yorkshire, on August 1, 1916. He went to Queens' from Oldham Hulme Grammar School and obtained first class honours in the Law Tripos and the LLB. Cambridge was followed by two years at Yale on a Commonwealth Fund Fellowship, after which Armitage was called to the Bar by the Inner Temple (who elected him an honorary bencher in 1969).

After five years' service in the army, where he served as a Major, he returned to Cambridge and had the immediate offer of a Fellowship at Queens'.

By 1958 he was Senior Tutor and when Dr Venn, the President of Queens' died suddenly, the Fellows elected Armitage President.

The college flourished under his presidency; the number of Fellows doubled over twelve years. Perhaps his greatest inspiration happened not long before leaving for Manchester: he suggested to the Cripps Foundation that the new building in St Johns could be balanced by another at the other end of the Backs.

Over the last fifteen years the munificence of the Cripps Foundation has provided Queens' with the largest building in its history. Within that building, in the Armitage Room, hangs Ruskin Spear's remarkable likeness of Arthur Armitage.

Armitage's genius for administration found him on many university committees, and his appointment as Vice-Chancellor for the period 1965 to 1967 was the culmination of his service to the university.

Armitage's leadership of the University of Manchester was characterized by its grasp of affairs on the business and financial side coupled with his practical and pragmatic approach to the solution of policy problems.

He was deeply conscious of the relationship between the Senate and the mainly lay Council. His recognition of the importance of lay advice was reflected in his bringing local people into the University and persuading them to serve on its Court, Council and committee.

Armitage left the university with a third more students than when he joined it. He completed a large programme of residential buildings for students and secured a new teaching building and an extension to the University library.

Involvement in university administration did not prevent him from continuing his legal writing and he produced three editions of a casebook on criminal law (with J. W. C. Turner) and was joint editor of four editions of the leading practitioners' textbook on the law of tort.

Armitage served on numerous committees outside the university including the governors of Leys School, the Northern Ireland Committee on Legal Education, the committees on the Supply and Training of Teachers and on the Political Activities of Civil Servants, and the Independent Enquiry into Lorries and their Effect on the Environment of all of which he was chairman.

He was chairman of the Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals from 1974 to 1976, and his international reputation led to his appointment as vice-chairman of the Association of Commonwealth Universities and of the Inter-University Council for Higher Education Overseas.

Since his retirement from Manchester in 1980 he had been the first chairman of the new Social Security Advisory Committee.

In 1975 he was knighted for services to education.

Not even the most casual acquaintance could fail to be impressed by Armitage's energy and vigour. But he was always more sympathetic to students' views and more concerned for their welfare than they may have recognised.

Beside him always stood his wife Joan, whom he married in 1940, publicly as a hostess and privately as a constant support and helpmeet. She survives him with their two daughters.

KARI NURMELA

Kari Nurmela, the Finnish baritone, died in Helsinki on January 21 at the age of 50. Initially a Lieder singer, he made his opera debut in Helsinki in *Il Trovatore* in 1961. He was a member of several German operhouses, before settling in Zurich, where he was a member of the Opera for eight years.

He made his American debut in Seattle in 1974 as Alfio and scored a great successs as Iago in Washington in 1976.

He first sang at the Savonlinna Festival last summer, taking the title-role in *The Flying Dutchman* at the final performance without rehearsal. When he agreed to sing Macbeth in Pier Luigi Pizzi's production at the Paris Châtelet in 1982 as a "one-armed tyrant", no one realized that his stump was real, Nurmela having been born with only one arm.

His powers were much admired at his British debut as Enrico in *Lucia di Lammermoor* at the 1979 Buxton Festival and this was followed by a memorable Scarpia in the Covent Garden revival of *Tosca* in 1980.

Science report

Artificial heart raises new issues

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

The long-awaited clinical report on the first use of an artificial heart has been published by the transplant team from the University of Utah's medical centre. It is accompanied by an account of the exceptional issues it raised for the ethical review board who had to approve the procedure, and by an independent assessment of the prospects for artificial organ transplantation.

The mechanical heart invented by Dr Robert Jarvik at Utah was given to Dr Barney Clark, who was aged 51. The heart worked for 112 days with one important mechanical fault which had to be repaired on the thirteenth day.

But the patient suffered several bouts of acute kidney failure and some complications associated with treatment designed to prevent the formation of blood clots. On the 92nd day his general condition deteriorated, and led to lung congestion and pneumonia from which he died.

In their report in the current issue of the *New England Journal of Medicine* the six man transplant team, led by Dr William DeVries, say the artificial heart system was intact and uninvolved by infectious processes or blood clots.

The artificial heart used at Utah and referred to as model Jarvik-7 was the culmination of 20 years of research and development. The chambers of the heart are constructed of polyurethane and are connected to the great vessels carrying venous and arterial blood by Dacron, a soft but strong synthetic material used for several years in vein grafts. Similarly, artifical valves control the flow of blood between the chambers of the heart.

It was one of those valves which fractured on the thirteenth day and needed replacing.

The chambers are pulsed by a pneumatic heart driver at adjustable rates of 40 to 120 beats, and each chamber has a stroke volume of 100 millilitres. The patient was connected permanently by two 2.4 metre plastic tubes to the air-driving system that powered the heart. This driving system, weighing 169 kilograms, is kept on a trolley next to the patient because of its size and weight.

The first artificial heart experiment in an animal was performed at the Cleveland Clinic in the United States in 1957 in a dog that survived for 90 minutes. The subsequent research has been principally in sheep and calves, and the Jarvik-7 Utah heart has survived in calves for up to nine months.

The United States Government has spent £100m on artificial heart research over 20 years.

The transplant team concludes that the first experience should encourage further clinical trials with the artificial heart. "But we emphasize that the procedure is still highly experimental", its members say.

In assessing the case of Dr Barney Clark and looking to the future, Dr Pierre Galetti, of Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island, highlights the difference between the issues raised by advances in drugs and diagnostic procedures and those raised by artificial organ transplants.

He emphasizes that the clinical report from Utah highlights the difference between the clinical feasibility and the clinical usefulness of an artificial organ. That notion is foreign to clinical trials with drugs, since the feasibility of the administration of a drug is hardly ever in doubt.

Dominated as medical culture is by biochemical concepts, doctors are reluctant to admit that artificial organs often address medical problems in a fundamentally different manner, Dr Galetti asserts.

For that reason, proof of feasibility must precede proof of usefulness, and in some cases that can only be obtained through experience in human beings.

He suggests that organ-transplant technology will be more acceptable when there is a fallback position if the device or transplant fails. In his opinion, the total artificial heart with a power source giving the patient a measure of autonomy will not be ready for clinical evaluation before the end of the decade.

THE TIMES
FINANCE AND INDUSTRY
Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Something borrowed, something blue

Once way or another, quite a bit can already be deduced about Mr Nigel Lawson's first Budget. (Lest this should increase Cabinet paranoia about Treasury "leaks", it is only fair to point out how much easier the journalist's job of interpreting pre-Budget hints has been made by the Government's quaint habit of publishing a financial strategy and actually trying to stick to it).

Detective work on preparations for March 13 begins with the Treasury's forecast. This is even more confident about growth than it was in the autumn, and perhaps a touch less optimistic about inflation. So – as the Institute for Fiscal Studies demonstrated last week – tax revenue looks quite adequate to supphe "broadly neutral" Budget Mr Lawson has muttered about to backbenchers, in place of the sligbtly-tax-raising Budget threatened in the Autumn Statement.

Mr Lawson will even be able to lower his target for the Public Sector Borrowing Requirement below £8 billion. This is necessary because the Treasury has accepted that some of the yield from public asset sales should be treated as a windfall, not a cut in spending – which means borrowing less than planned in years when valuable chunks of the public sector like British Telecom are flogged off. The first fruits of the Treasury's decision to disentangle the public sector's capital transactions will be seen in the public spending White Paper on February 16.

Mr Lawson could achieve "neutrality" by raising both income tax thresholds and excise duties in line with inflation – ie, about 5 per cent and leave things at that. This would fit with his own belief that Budgets should be boring, and earn him the record for brevity (so far held by Disraeli, who got through his 1867 Budget in 45 minutes). It would, however, also feed the fashionable political argrument that second-term Thatcherism is running out of steam. For his first appearance, Mr Lawson must offer more.

The Budget will be bulked out with two massively important issues: long-term public expenditure (distressingly coded "LTPE" in Whitehall) and monetary policy – Mr Lawson's particular preoccupation. Neither, unfortunately, will thrill the wider political audience he must address on March 13.

The philosphy of monetarism can be good populist stuff; its practical application is less disgestible. Mr Lawson's new monetary strategy, the result of compromise with the Bank of England, will consist of two target ranges for broad and narrow money, embracing perhaps four different aggregates, each with a different degree of influence on day-to-day economic management. The problem of public spending, too, will be couched in complicated and conditional terms. The Government's latest wheeze is to try and trickle information out discreetly via the inquiry being mounted by the Commons Treasury Select Committee, which may mean the Chancellor makes only the blandest of references in the Budget.

Budget initiative

So Mr Lawson needs at least one major new Budget initiative. Sir Geoffrey Howe liked to pump any spare cash into business, large or preferable small. He has left his successor some loose ends (the Business Expansion Scheme needs tidying up) and a big bill (the National Insurance Surcharge will automatically rise to 1.5 per cent unless £400m is spent putting this right). The Confederation of British Industry's Budget submissions naturally suggest more of the same. But industrial profits are up 30 per cent in two years, and Mr Lawson has other calls on his cash.

The tax priority wished on him by the lady next door was to get income tax thresholds way up, taking as many people as possible right out of tax. Raising thresholds by, say, 10 per cent more than inflation would cost £1.8 billion. Mr Lawson is a man for the broad brush, but that would be an awfully expensive single gesture – and not even the best way of endig the poverty trap. Fortunately, Mr Lawson seems to have been converted to a more radical review of the tax treatment of income and savings.

It is a common plaint of government ministers that job mobility is wickedly impeded by tax-advantaged company pension schemes. Another common grumble is that managerial talent is lost because of the unfavourable tax treatment of share option schemes. The "frozen pension" and the "boss loss" are only two minor features dictatorial tax system which distorts choice and funnels personal savings into a few narrow channels.

The results of a review of the tax reliefs that shape this system have been lying around the Treasury for a couple of years, waiting their time. It would be too much to expect radical reform this year. But a likely route for this Budget to mark out would be towards easier and more equal treatment of personal savings. This could be doubly satisfactory to a Chancellor wishing to encourage both wider share ownership as well as changes in financial markets favourable to financial control. The reduction in the investment income surcharge or in capital taxes he needs to make to satisfy his own party can be presented as part of the same pattern of change. Share option schemes are ripe for more favourable treatment. Stamp duty is an obvious target. But something more far-reaching is needed

Chancellor's hit-list

For a "neutral" Budget, the Chancellor has to find the money from other taxes – and the pub is the first obvious port of call. The EEC wants the duty on beer lined up with wine duties, a good excuse for a lucrative tax increase (an extra, say, 5p a pint would yield £400m). A far bigger, once-for-all bonus could be gained by speeding up payments of Value Added Tax on all imports. And then, on any Chancellor's hit list, there are the banks.

Two arguments are calculated to appeal to any tax-hungry Chancellor. First, that banks allow depositors to "dodge" income tax by holding down charges rather than paying interest on current accounts. Second, that banks "dodge" corporation tax by widespread leasing arrangements. Since at least half the tax advantages of leasing end up in the pockets of struggling manufacturing industry, the Treasury is not panting to plug this loophole.

But it makes less sense for the Chancellor to single out the banks for the second time in four years than to even out the tax advantages enjoyed by different financial institutions and develop some general tax on financial services or consumer credit to help finance the changes. A sum of £400m has been talked of for this, but in reality it could be pitched at whatever level the Chancellor fancied.

While none of these changes might be fully practical in 1984-85, they should be enough to finance an income boost for the poorest (preferably through child benefit, more probably through higher tax thresholds) combined with a savings boost for those rich enough to benefit. It is a long time since a Tory Chancellor banged the drum about the need to switch taxatiion from income to expenditure; but it was a favourite theme of Mrs Thatcher's back in 1979. Heaven protect us from a Budget as over-ambitious as Sir Geoffrey Howe's first. But send us an atttack on the structure of taxation worthy of a new Chancellor – and a new Government.

Sarah Hogg
Economics Editor

Mirror journalists seek four years' pay in event of bid

By Philip Robinson

Journalists at Mirror Group Newspapers are holding talks which could entitle them to four years' salary should any unwanted predator take over the newspapers.

The four London-based and two Glasgow-based newspapers may become vulnerable to a bid when they are floated as a separate company from their parent group, Reed International, on the London Stock Exchange at the end of April.

Analysts say that once a Stock Exchange listing is achieved no one can guarantee the indefinite independence of the newspaper group. Attempting to agree this four-year clause with Mirror management is one attempt to make takeovers difficult.

It would mean that the 600 journalists would be entitled to an average of £80,000 each.

The Reed board is considering details of the £1000m flotation plan put forward by Mr Clive Thornton, Mirror chairman. His package is designed to raise the best price for the *Daily Mirror*, *Sunday Mirror*, *Sunday People*, *Sporting Life*, *Sunday Mail* and *Daily Record*, while retaining editorial independence through the new company's memorandum and articles of association.

His plan includes encouraging the staff to buy as many shares as possible. It also contains a five-year development and expansion programme.

Mr Thornton said: "I want the float to incorporate the maximum number of incentives for all. It's all part of getting the *Mirror*ack to number one."

But by incorporating the principles of editorial freedom into the company's rule book – principles drafted by the Mirror Group editors – Mr Thornton believes he has avoided having to issue special shares with multiple votes, which are disliked by the pension funds and insurance companies whose cooperation is needed for the flotation success.


Clive Thornton: encouraging staff to buy shares.

Mr Thornton said: "Fleet Street needs something entirely new. Its cost base has been more or less out of control."

His plan includes a three-tier board. Mr Thornton would be chairman of a main board under which would be two subsidiary boards, comprising some editors. There would be one board for the Glasgow newspapers and one for London.

Meanwhile Reuters, the news agency and business information group, is still struggling to find a satisfactory structure to guarantee independence and inspire financial institutions to buy the shares.

The agency's £1 billion flotation, due after that of the Mirror Group, is the backbone of the pricing of Mirror shares and supports the share price of a number of quoted newspaper groups.

Rush to complete Nigerian loan

By John Lawless

British bankers working on the conversion of Nigeria's short-term insured trade debts into a six-year loan hope to have the package available by April or May.

Such a short timescale would be remarkable. Although the loan is crucial to both the Nigerian miliatary leadership and Britain's hard-pressed Export Credits Guarantee Department, it is dependent on the agreement of the International Monetary Fund to a standby credit of $2 billion (£1.4 billion) and coordination between the world's leading export credit agencies.

The ECGD is still unsure whether the outstanding unpaid exports it has insured are closer to £600m or £800m.

But Barclays Bank International, which is coordinating the loan arrangements, is optimistic that the diffiuclties can be overcome.

Mr Malcolm Stephens, the bank's director of international finance, said: "It is going to be extremely hard, because it is most unusual for short-term debts to be incorporated. But we think that we can get it all set up and ready to spring into place."

The ECGD has said that it will not act unless other creditors are ready to do so. However, senior Nigerian finance officials, who visited London before going on to meet the French and West German equivalents of the ECGD, are understood to have received a sympathetic hearing.

A complicating factor is that the ECGD expects uninsured British exporters to Nigeria to be treated equally with those whose sales it has covered.

A large number has gathered together and asked the merchant bank, Morgan Grenfell, to act for it in any negotiations.

Consumer spending boom 'to continue'

By Frances Williams
Economics Correspondent

Consumers are likely to go deeper into debt this year to finance spending, and their borrowings could easily exceed their savings, according to Mr Christopher Johnson, group economic adviser of Lloyds Bank.

Writing in the February issue of the bank's *Economic Bulletin*, Mr Johnson says that the savings and borrowing pattern of the "personal sector" is a misleading guide to the behaviour of households because it includes unincorporated businesses

The personal sector savings ratio – the proportion of income served – was 10.8 per cent in 1982 but the household savings ratio was only 2.5 per cent, he estimates.

US AND UK PERSONAL DEBT
£ per household end-1983

	US	UK
Home mortgage	14,900	9,100
Consumer credit	5,450	950
Total debt	15,250	5,400
Debt as % of financial assets	33.8	26.6
Debt as % of disposable income	81.0	59.9

Source: Lloyds Bank Economic Bulletin

Last year, the household savings ratio may have fallen to zero – for the first time since 1971 – and could drop to minus 2 per cent this year.

The Lloyds Bank analysis supports the Government's view that the consumer spending boom still has plenty of steam behind it. Although interest payments have risen from 2.7 per cent of income in 1970 to about 7 per cent today, while the ratio of debt to income is now approaching 65 per cent, British households still have a long way to go to catch up with the United States, where consumer credit per head is substantially higher, Mr Johnson says.

Inmos US sale report denied

Reports that the Government is planning to sell most of its 75 per cent stake in Inmos, the publicly funded microchip manufacturer, to an American industrial group, was yesterday dismissed as "absolute rubbish" by Hill Samuel, the merchant bank advising the Government on what to do with Inmos.

"I can really make no comment but like most of what I read and hear about Inmos, it sounds like absolute rubbish," a Hill Samuel spokesman said.

The weekend report suggested that a majority of the Government holding would go to Western Electric, the manufacturing arm of AT&T in the United States, while the rest had already been conditionally placed by Rowe and Pitman, the stockbrokers, with British institutional investors.

Both Western Electric and Britain's GEC are known to have been in talks with Inmos and the Government over possible involvement in the venture.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Decision day for Hanson

Hanson Trust will be forced today to raise or extend its takeover bid for London Brick. This follows a poor level of acceptances for its £212m offer, which closed on Friday.

Mr Marcus Agius, a director of Lazard Brothers which is helping to defend London Brick's independence, said he would be extremely surprised if Hanson had received more than 5 per cent acceptances.

Time is running out in the seven-week-old takeover battle because under City rules, Hanson is not allowed to raise its bid after February 14.

● George Wimpey is about to sell its remaining interest in Mr Harry Hyams' property group, Oldham Estates, for £34.5m, as part of a sweeping programme of asset disposals being instigated by its new chairman, Mr Cliff Chetwood. The buyer of the 10.26 per cent stake is the Cooperative Insurance Society.

● Problems of piracy and maritime fraud will be discussed at an intergovernmental conference beginning in Geneva today. The conference has been convened by the Unctad Maritime Transport Commission.

ECONOMIC VIEW

All eyes on the dollar

The behaviour of the dollar is likely to preoccupy financial markets this week after last week's shaky performance. The yawning trade gap and impasse over the American budget deficit have contributed to some nervous currency trading which, coupled with the more cheerful reappraisal of West German economic prospects this year, could lead to a lively week on the foreign exchanges.

The testimony to the US Congress of Mr Paul Volcker, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, on monetary targets for the coming year, will be closely scrutinized for signs that the Fed intends to pay more attention to the M1 measure of money supply.

Ministers and representatives from both sides of industry today begin a three-day meeting in Paris at the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development to discuss policies to deal with structural unemployment.

British economic statistics include the retail price index for January on Friday, which is expected to show a rise in the annual inflation rate to about 5.5 per cent from 5.3 per in December.

Provisional money supply estimates for banking January, due tomorrow, are predicted to show only a small increase because of heavy government funding in the month.

STOCK EXCHANGES

Friday's close

FT Index: 832.4
FT Gilts: 83.21
FT All Share: 500.48
Bargains: 28,008
Datastream USM Leaders Index: 105.88
New York: Dow Jones Average: 1197.03
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index 10,136.13
Hongkong: Closed
Amsterdam: 181.1
Sydney: AO Index 776.4
Frankfurt: Commerzbank Index 1094.5
Brussels: General Index 146.38

CURRENCIES

Friday's close

LONDON Sterling
$1.4280
Index 82.0
DM 3.91
FrF 12.0150
Yen 332.50
Dollar
Index 130.3
DM 2.7360
NEW YORK
Sterling $1.4333
Dollar DM 2.7330

ORDINARY SHARES

Textiles – a cash-rich sector

BY C. D. BURBRIDGE

Although there were notable exceptions, in general, textile groups in the 1970s found it difficult to generate sufficient funds to cover both working capital needs and new fixed assets expenditure. Debt levels, already high in a number of cases, increased.

The effect on balance sheet ratios could be masked in some degree by asset revaluations, but the impact on the profit and loss account could not.

With short term finance typically accounting for the bulk of borrowings, the sensitivity of the sector to variations in interest rates and stock swings in the pipeline was marked. The sector's reputation for volatility was justified.

In recent years a dramatic change has been taking place which should go a long way to improving the image of textiles.

In particular, the latest (mainly 1982) accounts of the nine major UK textile groups show that their aggregate net borrowings have fallen to £270m – just over half the peak of £500m seen in 1979. Over the same period, cash balances have improved by 50 per cent to £300m.

Moreover, it is probable that the real reduction in debt has been understated because the sharp fall in sterling has resulted in sizable increases in debt purely as a result of translation, particularly for those companies which have US$ borrowings.

Movements in the absolute level of debt need to be examined in relation to the total capital or asset base of a company. However, for the nine major textile groups, net debt expressed as a percentage of capital employed – one measure of "gearing" – has also fallen sharply – from 24 per cent in 1979 to probably under 10 per cent in 1983. This is well below the UK industrial average.

Sector cash and borrowings

% of capital employed	Textiles* 1979	Textiles* 1983	UK Average
Total debt	34	27	28
Cash	10	18	11
Net gearing	24	9	17

*The aggregate results for nine major groups. Estimates for 1983.

The marked improvement in the sector's financial position has resulted from the massive restructuring of the industry that has been underway in recent years. The contraction in the textiles industry has had two main effects:

(i) Closures have eliminated areas that were loss making and cash hungry and have released working capital and property assets. Over the three years to March 1983, for instance, Courtaulds reduced its working capital by about £150m and generated a further £90m from the sale of fixed assets.

(ii) Even in textiles, historically there have been some exceptional, cash-rich, companies and, in general they have continued to perform relatively well through the recession. During a time when some less well placed companies have contracted or even disappeared, their balance sheets and their results have become increasingly important to the sector as a whole.

Within the group of nine majors, last year Dawson and Nottingham Manufacturing together accounted for some 12 per cent of the total assets and 22 per cent of the total profits.

Eight years ago the comparative figures were only 4 per cent and 7 per cent respectively. Over the same period their net cash holdings have increased by about £90m. In stock market terms the value of these two cash-rich companies currently represents about 20 per cent of the sector's total against 5 per cent in 1976.

When the annual reports and accounts for 1983 are published they are likely to confirm that there has been a further considerable strengthening of the sector's financial position and debt ratios.

Over the last year, the changes in some balance sheets have been particularly marked. Vantona-Viyella, for example, in a recent statement noted that its gearing ratio had almost halved in the first year of the merger. Carpets International's last accounts (for 1982) did not reflect the sale of part of the holding in the US associate, Interface, at a considerable profit.

More importantly, following the quotation of Interface in the US in 1983, Carpets International's residual holding in this company is now worth £32m – substantially more than the group's total debt.

The textile sector is thus emerging from the recession looking relatively cash rich. Gross cash holdings for the major groups are likely to have increased to at least £350m at the end of 1983 – about 18 per cent of all assets employed and well above the UK average. (Put another way, £350m is equivalent to more than a quarter of the total stock market valuation of these companies.)

This leaves the sector well placed to finance an upturn in activity and also to continue to update plant and machinery. Moreover, there is increasing evidence that textile management is concentrating only on these areas that will provide better returns on capital and cash flow in the future.

The author is senior investment analyst with Phillips and Drew.

Stock Exchange Prices

Capitalization and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Jan 30. Dealings End, Feb 10. § Contango Day, Feb 13. Settlement Day, Feb 20.

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

BRITISH FUNDS

Stock outstanding £	Stock	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Int only Yield	Gross Red Yield
SHORTS					
1100m	Exch 14% 1984	101⅛	..	13.810	8.947
1250m	Exch 3% 1984	97¼	+1/16	3.089	9.289
1060m	Treas 12% 1984	101½	..	11.823	9.431
1000m	Treas 15% 1985	105⅜	•+1/16	14.235	9.466
215m	Exch Cv 12% 1985	102½	+1/16	11.707	9.588
1250m	Treas 3% 1985	94¼	+⅛	3.183	7.776
1200m	Treas 11½% 1985	102⅝	+¼	11.238	9.691
897m	Treas C 8¾% 1985	98¼	• ..	8.837	9.348
1300m	Exch 12¼% 1985	103⅛	+⅛	11.850	10.106
1150m	Exch 11¾% 1986	102¾	•+1/16	11.422	10.159
1000m	Treas C 10% 1986	101⅛	+⅛	9.885	9.273
700m	Treas 3% 1986	89	..	3.358	8.290
1100m	Exch C 10½% 1986	101¼	+¼	10.373	9.885
1150m	Treas 12% 1986	103⅛	+1/16	11.698	10.441
800m	Treas 8¼% 1984-86	98¼	..	8.661	9.321
1000m	Exch 14% 1986	107⅝	+1/16	13.006	10.671
1250m	Exch 13¼% 1987	106⅛	+1/16	12.458	10.687
1000m	Treas C 10% 1986	98⅝	•+1/16	10.291	10.390
650m	Exch 2½% 1987	85¼	•+½	2.938	8.087
1550m	Exch 10½% 1987	99 [illegible]	+¼	10.545	10.649
559m	Fund 6½% 1985-87	92¼	−¼	7.055	9.375
1100m	Treas 10% 1987	98¼	+¼	10.190	10.651
700m	Treas 3% 1987	83 [illegible]	+1/16	3.579	8.535
1950m	Treas 12% 1987	103½	+1/16	11.594	10.617
500m	Treas 7¾% 1985-88	94½	−⅛	8.211	9.476
1250m	Exch 10½% 1988	99 [illegible]	+1/16	10.572	10.691
1000m	Treas IL 2% 1988	104⅛	..	..	3.974
1000m	Treas C 9¾% 1988	97½	+1/16	10.014	10.490
1052m	Trans 3% 1978-88	81½	..	3.675	8.035
1550m	Treas 9½% 1988	95⅛	+¼	9.958	10.785
MEDIUMS					
2250m	Treas 11½% 1989	101⅛	•+½	11.288	11.014
1100m	Treas 10½% 1989	99⅛	+½	10.693	10.951
601m	Treas 5% 1986-89	83⅞	+¼	6.074	9.044
950m	Treas 13% 1990	108⅜	+¼	12.055	11.161
300m	Treas IL 2% 1990	91	..	..	3.813
1000m	Exch 12½% 1990	110⅛	+⅞	11.828	11.197
600m	Treas 8¼% 1987-90	91	+¼	9.187	10.487
2000m	Treas 11¾% 1991	103⅛	+¼	11.477	11.247
400m	Fund 5¾% 1987-91	82⅞	+⅛	7.104	9.480
1000m	Exch 11% 1991	102⅜	+¼	11.056	11.085
1350m	Treas 12¾% 1992	108⅜	+½	11.822	11.236
600m	Treas 10% 1992	95⅞	•+¼	10.440	10.804
1250m	Exch 12¼% 1992	104⅞	•+½	11.670	11.243
1757m	Exch 13½% 1992	116⅜	+⅛	12.087	11.341
1100m	Treas 12½% 1993	108½	+½	11.604	11.184
600m	Fund 6% 1993	78½	+¼	7.882	9.910
1250m	Treas 13¾% 1993	117⅛	+⅞	11.961	11.198
600m	Treas 14½% 1994	119½	•+½	12.039	11.083
1100m	Exch 13½% 1994	117⅛	+⅛	11.910	11.263
1550m	Exch 12½% 1994	107⅞	•+⅛	11.540	11.151
900m	Treas 9% 1994	92⅞	+⅛	9.917	10.450

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
11.5m	Dale Electric	87	+6	5.7	6.6	8.9
358.4m	Dalgety	482	−2	31.4	6.8	12.5
730.4m	Dana	£19⅝	−¾	74.5	3.8	30.6
29.9m	Datastream	225	+10	3.9	1.7	38.7
11.8m	Davies & New	185	+2	13.2	7.1	4.7
15.8m	Davis G. (Hldgs)	82	+1	5.7n	7.0	8.0
57.5m	Davy Corp	61	+2	5.3n	8.6	9.2
209.4m	Debenhams	154	+1	9.9	6.5	14.2
239.8m	De La Rue	630	+6	33.6	5.3	12.8
273.6m	Dee Corp	463	−5	24.3	5.2	19.1
104.4m	Delta Grp	73	−½	4.9	6.7	12.6
54.4m	Dewhirst I. J.	137	−2	1.5	1.1	27.6
159.0m	Dixons Grp PLC	255	−5	5.8b	2.3	10.9
64.5m	Dobson Park	78½	+2½	7.4	9.5	10.3
7,875,000	Dom Hldgs	105	..	6.1	5.8	11.5
32.7m	Dom Int Grp	126	−5	6.0	4.8	8.4
9,256,000	Douglas R. M.	61	..	2.5	4.1	..
17.4m	Dow'd & Mills	54	+1½	3.1	5.7	11.7
287.1m	Dowty Grp	142	−3	5.8	4.0	10.9
63.2m	Dunlop Hldgs	44	+1	..	..	..
264.7m	EBES	£28¾	..	291	10.1	..
40.2m	E Mid A Press 'A'	83	−3	3.0	3.6	16.9
8,964,000	Edbro (Hldgs)	108	−2	7.1	6.6	6.6
14.0m	Eleco Hldgs	83	+4	4.6	5.5	10.6
31.7m	EIS	176	+2	7.4n	4.2	10.2
280.2m	Electrocomps	275	−13	4.7	1.7	29.3
489.6m	Electrolux 'B'	£25¼	+1¼	80.0	3.2	22.6
116.8m	Electr'nic Rent	50	..	4.6	9.2	18.5
8,936,000	Elliott B.	32	+2	0.1	0.3	..
25.8m	Ellis & Everard	204	..	9.3	4.6	17.2
8,596,000	Ellis & Gold	37½	−¼	3.1	8.1	11.9
6,138,000	Elson & Robbins	62	−2	3.6	5.8	6.0
23.5m	Empire Stores	72	..	0.1	0.2	..
13.7m	Energy Serv	36½	+½	1.5	4.1	44.0
376.1m	Eng China Clay	232	−2	12.5	5.4	13.5
1,189.0m	Ericsson	£33⅞	+1¼	62.5	1.9	60.7
14.0m	Erith & Co	73	..	3.5	4.8	17.6
240.2m	Euro Ferries	86½	+3½	4.9	5.7	10.3
64.5m	Eurotherm Int	240	−20	4.6	1.9	21.7
10.1m	Evered Hldgs	116	..	..	..	20.1
20.3m	Evode Group	128	..	3.5b	2.7	10.8
85.9m	Extel Grp	495	+10	15.0	3.0	27.9

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
70.6m	Lilley F. J. C.	69	+2	4.8	5.3	9.4
3,737,000	Lincroft Kilg	78	+1	4.3	5.5	6.9
50.1m	Link House	418	+5	19.8	4.7	16.5
116.2m	Logica	332	+27	1.4	0.4	46.5
27.3m	Ldn & M'land	129	−1	11.1b	8.6	15.9
66.2m	Ldn & N'thern	75½	−1½	6.0	7.9	13.1
211.8m	Ldn Brick Co	156	h −8	5.9	3.8	18.4
4,331,000	Longton Inds	68	+7	1.4n	2.1	51.1
343.8m	Lonrho	131	+6	11.4	8.7	..
6,301,000	Lookers	85	+1	5.5	6.5	6.8
29.5m	Lovell Hldgs	172	−2	6.6	3.8	8.7
27.7m	Low & Bonar	198	+10	8.6	4.3	85.0
192.6m	Lucas Ind	213	+16	12.3	5.8	52.0
3,818,000	Lyles S.	105	..	9.6	9.2	9.3
286.8m	MFI Furn	146	−3	5.7	3.9	15.0
124.1m	MK Electric	338	−17	12.1	3.6	14.9
11.6m	ML Hldgs	314	+10	10.0	3.2	15.1
12.2m	MS Int	51	+4	0.1	0.3	..
5,081,000	MY Dart	28½	..	0.4	1.4	..
49.4m	McCorquodale	303	−12	14.3	4.7	9.3
20.4m	Macarthys Phm	155	..	10.0	6.5	7.3
21.8m	Macfarlane	143	−1	5.3	3.7	15.4
6,748,000	McInerney Prop	53	..	5.0	9.5	3.4
3,017,000	Mackay H.	61	+1	5.7	9.4	15.3
81.6m	McKechnie Bros	136	+6	10.4	7.6	9.4
8,783,000	Macpherson D.	48½	−1	6.0	12.4	29.4
272.0m	Magnet & S'thns	152	+4	6.0n	3.9	12.3
8,649,000	Man Agcy Music	115	+1	12.5	10.9	10.5
75.1m	Marchwiel	218	+1	11.1	5.1	13.9
2,962.2m	Marks & Spencer	225	−4	7.6	3.4	22.2
177.4m	Marley PLC	86	+1½	3.9	4.5	36.6
7,392,000	Marling Ind	49	+2	1.6	3.3	22.0
384,000	Marshall T Lox	32	−2	..e	..	..
1,433,000	Do A	33	..	..e	..	..
27.9m	Marshalls Hfx	183	..	10.0	5.5	10.6
19.4m	Martin News	148	+2	8.7	5.9	6.6
36.4m	Martonair	280	+14	12.1	4.3	14.6
27.8m	Matthews B.	174	+5	7.9	4.6	6.1
8,868,000	May & Hassell	126	−1	5.9	4.7	9.5
1,600,000	Medminster	80	−5	6.3	7.9	7.7
87.8m	Menzies J.	316	..	7.7	2.4	11.0
256.7m	Metal Box	340	−12	17.6	5.2	13.6
12.5m	Metalrax	48	−1	3.1b	6.5	11.6

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
91.3m	Superdrug	261	+5	5.0b	1.9	30.9
1,201,000	Sutcliffe S'man	52	..	..e	..	14.3
15.7m	Suter Elec	116	+7	2.9b	2.5	..
—	Swire Pacific 'A'	165	−1½	..	..	..
T — Z						
2,297.7m	TDK	21	+1½	9.2	0.4	35.0
129.9m	TI Group	214	+6	10.7	5.0	..
9,194,000	TACE	197	−8	4.3	2.2	66.1
4,105,000	TSL Therm Synd	58	+10	..	..	10.7
5,862,000	TSW	28	+1	1.7	6.1	11.2
3,231,000	Takeda BDR	£22¼	−¼	..	..	24.2
1,363,000	Talbex Grp	5½	..	..	..	..
602.5m	Tarmac PLC	444	−10	16.3	3.7	15.6
284.0m	Tate & Lyle	416	+1	22.9	5.5	8.9
196.6m	Taylor Woodrow	665	+10	27.9	4.2	13.5
17.9m	Telefusion	62	+1	2.8	4.5	10.2
9,813,000	Do 'A'	58	−1	2.8	4.8	9.6
48.8m	Telemetrix	244	+1	2.0b	0.8	32.5
143.5m	Telephone Rent	185	−5	7.1	3.9	19.9
596.9m	Tesco	177	−7	5.4	3.0	16.0
9,233,000	Textured Jersey	84	−1	5.7	6.8	14.5
1,116.5m	Thorn EMI PLC	639	−13	23.9	3.7	18.0
12.4m	Tilbury Grp	84	..	5.9	7.0	7.5
14.6m	Time Products	28½	+3	..	..	..
17.6m	Tomkins F. H.	69½	−½	2.3	3.3	15.5
82.3m	Tootal	46½	+½	3.4	7.2	9.6
8,206,000	Tottenham H	90	+5	5.7	6.3	11.7
14.4m	Tozer Kemsley	27	−1	..	..	..
543.3m	Trafalgar Hse	217	−1	12.1	5.6	9.2
60.6m	Transcont Serv	190	f ..	13.7	7.2	12.8
147.6m	Transport Dev	111	+½	6.4	5.8	15.1
5,293,000	Trent Hldgs	77	+1	1.0	1.3	15.8
63.0m	Trident TV 'A'	131	−4	7.9	6.0	12.9
1,600,000	Triefus & Co	40	−3	0.2e	0.5	..
2,603,000	Triplex Found	34	+5	0.7e	2.1	..
803.8m	Trust Hse Forte	209	−3	10.7	5.1	23.8
86.9m	Turner Newall	80	+1	0.4	0.5	..
8,809,000	Turriff	200	−1	8.3	4.1	4.8
80.7m	UBM	137	h +1	9.3n	6.8	13.4
84.8m	UEI	160	−6	7.4	4.6	12.7

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
64.9m	Eng & N York	81	..	3.3	4.1	..
7,568,000	Family Inv	172	..	9.1	5.3	..
67.7m	First Scot Am	214	..	7.4	3.4	..
167.6m	First Union Gen	225	+6	9.4n	4.2	..
66.0m	Fleming Amer	400	..	6.1b	1.5	..
1,970,000	Fleming Ent	197	+1	..	..	..
153.2m	Fleming Far East	304	+6	2.1b	0.7	..
74.8m	Fleming Japan	483	+4	2.5	0.5	..
1,793,000	Do B	459	+3	..	..	..
143.0m	Fleming Merc	99	−1	3.9	4.0	..
131.9m	Fleming O'seas	298	..	10.0b	3.4	..
59.1m	Fleming Tech	150	+4	3.1	2.0	..
55.0m	Fleming Univ	253	..	9.6	3.8	..
294.2m	Foreign & Colnl	112	−1	3.2	2.9	..
7,976,000	Frost JJ & D.	98	..	3.3	3.4	..
42.3m	Gt Japan Inv	167	−3	1.6	0.9	..
29.4m	Gen Funds 'Ord'	467	−2	12.1	2.6	..
2,282,000	Do Conv	470	+5	..	..	..
47.8m	Gen Inv & Tsts	155	..	5.4b	3.5	..
24.3m	Gen Scottish	124	−2	4.4	3.6	..
371.8m	Globe Trust	227	+4	12.1	5.3	..
17.1m	Greenfriar	428	+6	3.3	0.8	..
8,661,000	Gresham Hse	210	..	5.7	2.7	..
115.0m	Hambros	133	−4	4.9	3.7	..
196.2m	Hill P. Inv	208	−2	10.7	5.3	..
27.8m	Invest in Suc	455	+7	7.5	1.6	..
116.2m	Inv Cap Trst	188	−2	4.9	2.6	..
17.8m	Japan Assets	59½	+1	0.1	0.1	..
120.3m	Lake View Inv	268	..	6.1	2.3	..
31.9m	Law Deb Corp	141	−1	6.4b	4.6	..
165.3m	Ldn Merch Sec	69	+1	2.4	3.4	..
47.9m	Do Dfd	60	+4	..	..	..
12.6m	Ldn Pru Invest	210	+5	7.9	3.7	..
74.2m	Ldn Trust Ord	81	−1	5.4	6.6	..
81.8m	Merchants Trust	80	..	3.4	4.3	..
103.9m	Monks	134	−1	3.4b	2.6	..
25.8m	Moorside Trust	133	h ..	5.0	3.8	..
75.9m	Murray Cal	93	−1	6.3b	6.8	..
1,241,000	Do 'B'	88	−1	..	..	..
97.8m	Murray Clyde	74	−3	..	..	..
1,536,000	Do 'B'	72	−1	..	..	..
25.9m	Murray Glend	250	..	4.5	1.8	..
42.3m	Murray N'thn	153	..	2.9b	1.9	..
484,000	Do 'B'	149	..	..	..	..
109.7m	Murray West	94	−3	2.7b	2.9	..
2,336,000	Do 'B'	90	−4	..	..	..
6,900,000	New Darien Oil	69	+2	0.4e	0.6	..
14.8m	N Throg Inc 88	38	+1	3.1b	8.3	..
1,450,000	Do Cap	29	..	..	..	..
31.7m	New Tokyo	316	+1	..	..	..
48.9m	North Atlantic	266	−6	4.3	1.6	..
13.9m	Nth Sea Assets	116	−2	4.3	3.7	..
78.8m	Northern Amer	235	−1	7.7	3.3	..
15.7m	Oil & Associated	138	+24	6.3	4.6	..
46.5m	Pentland	286	..	9.8	3.4	..

INVESTORS' NOTEBOOK ● USM REVIEW

Stanley's game for a spring launch

The odds are shortening on a spring debut on the Unlisted Securities Market for shares of Stanley Leisure, owner of Britain's largest chain of privetely owned licensed betting offices.

Manchester broker Charlton Seal Dimmock hopes to bring the company to market in May, but says there are still details to be worked out first. "We havn't decided if it will be a placing or an offer for sale yet", says Mr David Youngman, a partner with the firm.

Stanley Leisure operates just over 100 betting shops in Northern Ireland, Lancashire and Yorkshire. It also owns three provincial casinos and a fixed odds football pools business. Last year the group made pretax profits of £550,000 and is looking for £1m in the current year.

Charlton Seal Dimmock is also pressing ahead with plans to bring Greater Manchester's **Piccadilly Radio** to the USM in April, as mentioned in *The Times* a few weeks ago. Piccadilly recently disclosed full-year figures showing pretax profits up 11.4 per cent to £501,000, and would be the third local independent radio station to join the USM.

Two companies which have announced their intentions of coming to market are CPS computers and Sangers Photographic.

Sangers Photographic – a wholly owned subsidiary of the fully quoted Sangers – has asked broker A. J. Bekhor to place 2.4 million shares (24 per cent of the equity) at 23½p. At this level the entire group is valued at £2.35m, but Sangers intends to hold on to its remaining 76 per cent stake. The shares are coming to market on a price/earnings ratio of 10.6 where they yield 7.6 per cent gross.

Over the past three years pretax profits of Sangers' photographic business have declined from £615,000 to £336,000, while sales have mushroomed from £11.7m to £15.54m. In the first six months of the current year pretax profits have totalled £303,000 and for the full year the group is forecasting £440,000 after interest charges of £85,000.

CPS Computer Group has arranged with broker L. Messel to place 10 per cent of its shares on the USM, amounting to two million shares at around the 60p level where they are on a P/E of 20. This values the entire company at £14m.

CPS is one of IBM's largest distributors of its personal computers and equipment and was formed from the ashes of a collapsed textile group. Over the past five years sales have grown from £3.7m to £18.7m, but profits have behaved erratically. Pretax profits of £110,000 in 1979 gave way to losses of £57,000 over the next two years as the group developed its Data Systems subsidiary as a distributor of microcomputers. By 1982 profits had recovered to £280,000, and for the year to September 30 CPS reported pretax profits of £735,000. No forecast has been given for the current year although the group has already made profits of £450,000 in the first quarter.

Mr Alan Baldwin, the energetic chairman of **Securiguard**, the security and cleaning services group, is soon to hit the acquisition trail again – just a few months after buying the loss-making northern security firm of Property Guard. This latest acquisition is also likely to be another security company to add further muscle to this side of Securiguard's fast growing operation. Mr Baldwin says he has already looked at several prospects, but has so far failed to agree on a sensible price.

Last week Securiguard announced its first full year figures since joining the USM last year after a placing of shares by broker Phillips & Drew. These showed the group comfortably exceeding its orginal forecast of £500,000, with a leap in pretax profits of 70 per cent to £532,000 on turnover up from £6m to £7.5m. Once again the security operation has provided the bulk of the profits as the cleaning side lost some of its impetus after the loss of the group's cleaning contract with the Merton education authority.

Property Guard should return to the black this year and make a first-time contribution of around £150,000.

Securiguard is chasing government contracts worth in excess of £3m and should easily achieve pretax profit of £850,000 in 1984. The shares closed on Friday at last year's placing price of 133p.

Investors continue to demand more coverage of USM companies by City analysts, a point that had not gone unnoticed by leading broker Hoare Govett which has started up its own USM research team.

Hoare has taken a shine to shares of **CPU Computers**, the computer equipment manufacturer and minicomputer maker, which joined the market back in June last year.

Over the past three years pretax profits have grown on average at a rate of 45 per cent a year, and Hoare expects that rate of growth to continue this year. Last year pretax profits stood at £1.4m and Hoare is looking for £2.1m this year followed by £3m next year. Two of CPU's biggest profit earners, CPU Peripherals and Synelec, are expected to benefit from a new range of memory devices and computer terminals being manufactured in Germany.

But the biggest contribution should come from its LSI subsidiary, where production of its Octopus machine is growing steadily. Only start-up costs and the build-up of a larger dealer network could threaten the final outcome. It is the cash generated by CPU's distribution side which will provide extra working capital and manufacturing capacity in LSI computers. None of this is reflected in the share price, says Hoare, which makes them an attractive investment.

Michael Clark

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THE WEEK AHEAD

Anyone looking for profits from **BOC Group's** welding interests this year is likely to be disappointed.

But the first quarter results due tomorrow *will still* show that the industrial gases and health care company is growing with profits of between £28m and £32m.

Imperial Group should turn in £180m profits against £149m last time.

Lonrho, which reports on Thursday, is expected to show more than £100m profits.

TOMORROW – **Interims:** BOC Group (quarterly), Cap Reserve Fund, GFSA, Howard Shuttering, Meat Trade Suppliers, ML Holdings, Reed Stanhouse (quarterly), Unitech.
Finals: Aaronson Brothers, Crescent Japan Investment Trust, George Dew, New Tokyo Investment Trust, Ozalid Group, Throgmorton Trust, Vantona Vivella.
WEDNESDAY – **Interims:** Waring and Gillow, Whitworth Elect.
Finals: F and C Enterprise Trust, Martin Ford, Scottish American Investment.
THURSDAY – **Interims:** Dale Electric International, Ewart New Northern, London Shop Property Trust, William Ransom.
Finals: Goode Durrant and Murray, Imperial Group, Lonrho, Plastic Constructions, Scottish Agricultural Industries, Tribune Investment.

BOARD MEETINGS

TODAY – **Interims:** Heelamat Holdings, Stocklake Holdings.
Final: Gencor.

THE GILT-EDGED MARKET

Breaking the 10 per cent yield barrier

BY MICHAEL HUGHES

Long-term British government bond yields are proving as reluctant to fall decisively into single figures as they were to break new ground into double digits in the early seventies.

The choice of 10 per cent is not arbitrary. The breakthrough on the upside in 1973 come after nearly 10 months of hovering in the 9 to 10 per cent range. It marked the beginning of a high inflation decade. A sustained break back into single figures would provide a formal market signal that the high inflation era was finally over. The market has not yet given that signal. It has spent some 14 months trading in a narrow 10 to 11 per cent yield range.

For most market participants, it is a question of when rather than whether this barrier will give. The secular improvement in the British economy which they identify, has been reflected already in the pattern of bond yields in recent years. First the peak bond yield in 1979 was around 15 per cent some 2.5 points below the 17.4 per cent yield recorded at the last peak at the end of 1974. Second in the summer of 1982 yields fell below the trend followed in the previous 25 years.

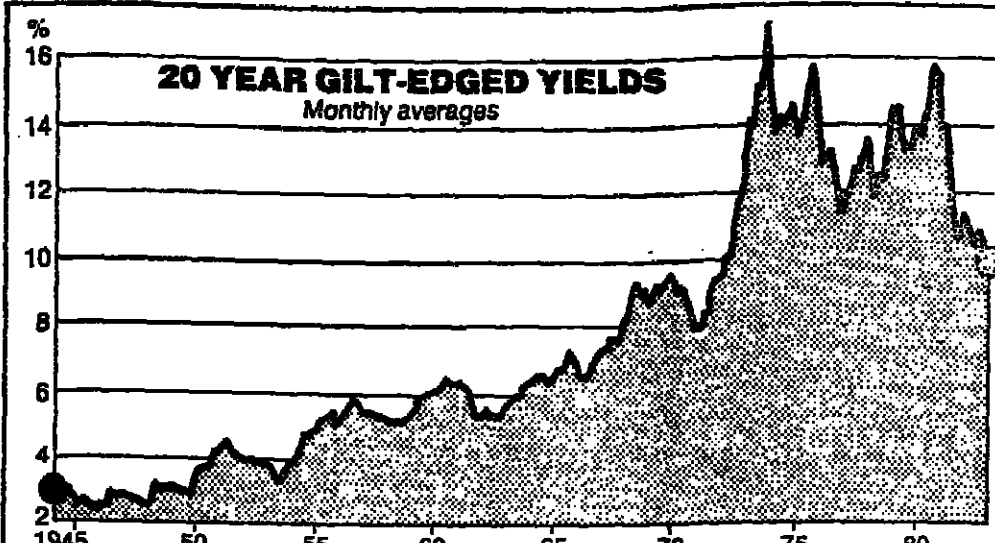
A sustained improvement, however, requires a continuous reduction in both actual inflation and expectation for future price levels. This improvement appears to have come to a halt, at least temporarily. The gilt market's long-term expectation for inflation measured by the difference between index-linked and conventional stock has stopped falling at around 7 per cent. There have been signs in recent weeks that it may now be rising again. An expected average inflation rate of 7 per cent over 20 years is still very high. Moreover, it is higher than the current inflation rate.

The Retail Price Index measured inflation in the year to last December at 5.3 per cent. The Chancellor has forecast a rise to perhaps 5.5 per cent or slightly more during the first half of the year, falling away to 4.5 per cent or so by year end. If he is right (and the Treasury's 1983 inflation forecast was spot on) then there is room for a further fall inflationary expectations and long-term yieds.

The gilt market is not giving him the benefit of the doubt. The consensus forecasts see inflation staying in the 5 to 6 per cent range. More important, alternative measures of inflation suggest that the underlying inflation rate in the economy may already be higher. The RPI has become a deeply mistrusted measure.

Stripping out nationalized industry prices and local authority charges from the RPI to produce a "private sector" inflation index reveals that the annual rate has already reached 6 per cent, a virtual doubling of this rate since last summer. Average earnings for the economy as a whole are increasing by 7.5 per cent. House price increases are over 10 per cent, while equity prices, acting as a broad measure of capital prices, are 22 per cent up on a year ago. Against this background the market's expectation of a 7 per cent inflation rate long-term does not look totally misplaced. Moreover, adding this 7 per cent to a 3 per cent *real* return on bonds, which has been the accepted norm since the days of the Radcliffe Report, produces the current yield structure of 10 per cent.

Inflation fears are bound up with a more general concern preoccupying the gilt market. The strength of the economic recovery raises fears that increased credit demands, higher wage settlements and a deteriorating balance of payments will, in combination, raise bond yields. This concern rests with the belief that whatever secular or long-term improvement may be taking place, we are currently in the upswing of the business cycle. This traditionally brings excess credit demands, wage inflation and balance of payments problems, all of which require a tightening of monetary policy eventually. The traditional consequence has been a fall in gilt prices usually lasting months.



This cycle differs in one important respect. The financial strength of the corporate sector has rarely been greater. The latest Central Statistical Office data suggests that retentions of income exceeded the expenditure of industrial and commercial companies by £2.5 billion in 1982 and a further £4.8 billion in the first three quarters of 1983.

These figures are probably wrong. They could well be under-estimates. Indeed, the same CSO press release reports that some £5.5 billion has yet to be allocated to the company sector accounts for 1982. A further £5.9 billion has to be accounted for in the first three quarters of 1983. The size of these "residuals" is unprecedented. They may well be disguising the size of the underlying cash surplus of the company sector. If so, three developments seem likely. First, the necessity for bank or indeed equity finance by companies in 1984 will be relatively low. Second, corporate investment prospects really do look optimistic. Finally, companies may be less reluctant to resist rising wage demands.

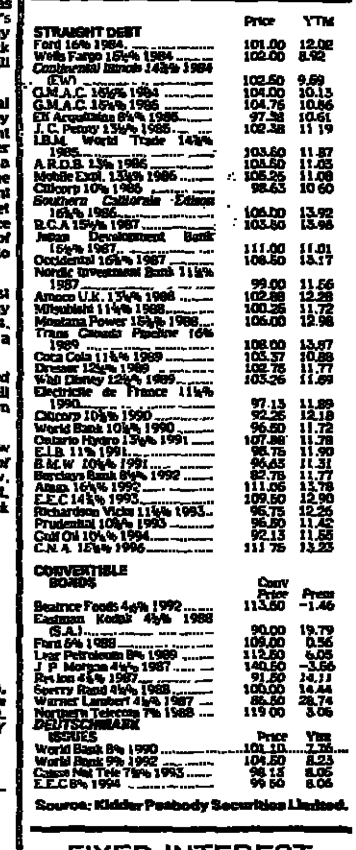
It is this last factor which justifies some concern for the gilt market at present, and not the prospect of galloping corporate credit demand. Real wages are already rising by 4 to 6 per cent a year. A continuation of these growth rates would maintain *household* credit demand at a high level. It is these consumer credit demands which have led to an acceleration in bank lending and not corporate borrowing. In days gone by, the expected policy response would be to tighten hire-purchase controls and/or raise indirect taxes. Either would have received a favourable response from the gilt market. The first policy is no longer a policy option. HP controls cannot politically be reintroduced. The second is also unlikely. Insofar as a policy of luxury goods VAT rate necessitates more civil servants to administer it, this conflicts with the programme of manpower reductions for the Civil Service. The gilt market must look to other, perhaps innovative, measures to calm these fears this time.

Nevertheless, restraining consumer demand does not imply that wage claims will also be limited. Wage inflation may well be the Achille's heel of government plans for 1984. It is also one of the keys to breaking the 10 per cent yield barrier in the gilt market. The post-war period has not seen an economic recovery without controls on incomes be they wages, dividends or profits. The current evidence does not look hopeful that a continuation of wage moderation can be achieved. While perceptions of inflation remain high and company coffers look full, the risks of returning to another, albeit modest, wage/price spiral are also high.

Doubtless it will be hoped that a reinstated Medium Term Stragety by a new Treasury team will provide reassurance that the path to price stability is still being followed and that this will impact on wage settlements. Recent political events suggest that the gilt market may be more impressed by statements of conviction by spending ministers rather than their Treasury colleagues. Then a renewed commitment to lowering inflation further would seem more believable both by the labour and gilt-edged markets.

Michael Hughes is a partner in stockbrokers de Zoete & Bevan.

EUROBOND PRICES



STRAIGHT DEBT	Price	YTM
Ford 16% 1984	101.00	12.02
Wells Fargo 15¼% 1984	102.00	8.92
Continental Illinois 14¾% 1984 (EW)	102.60	9.69
G.M.A.C. 16¼% 1984	104.00	10.15
G.M.A.C. 15¼% 1986	104.75	10.86
Elf Acquitaine 8¾% 1985	97.38	10.61
J. C. Penny 13¾% 1985	102.38	11.19
I.B.M. World Trade 14¾% 1985	103.60	11.87
A.R.D.B. 13% 1986	103.60	11.03
Mobile Expl. 13¾% 1986	105.26	11.08
Citicorp 10% 1986	98.63	10.60
Southern California Edison 16¾% 1986	106.00	13.92
R.C.A 15¼% 1987	103.50	13.98
Japan Development Bank 15¼% 1987	111.00	11.01
Occidental 16¾% 1987	108.50	13.17
Nordic Investment Bank 11¼% 1987	99.00	11.56
Amoco U.K. 13¾% 1988	102.88	12.28
Mitsubishi 11¾% 1988	100.25	11.72
Montana Power 15¾% 1988	106.00	12.98
Trans Canada Pipeline 16% 1989	108.00	13.87
Coca Cola 11¾% 1989	103.37	10.88
Dresser 12¾% 1989	102.76	11.77
Walt Disney 12¾% 1989	103.26	11.69
Electricite de France 11¾% 1990	97.13	11.89
Citicorp 10¾% 1990	92.25	12.18
World Bank 10¾% 1990	96.50	11.72
Ontario Hydro 13¾% 1991	107.88	11.78
E.I.B. 11% 1991	98.75	11.90
B.M.W. 10¾% 1991	96.63	11.31
Barclays Bank 8¾% 1992	82.75	11.77
Alcan 16¼% 1992	111.05	13.78
E.E.C 14¾% 1993	109.50	12.90
Richardson Vicks 11¼% 1993	95.75	12.26
Prudential 10¾% 1993	96.50	11.42
Gulf Oil 10¾% 1994	92.13	11.55
C.N.A. 15¾% 1996	111.75	13.23
CONVERTIBLE BONDS	**Conv Price**	**Prem**
Beatrice Foods 4½% 1992	113.50	−1.46
Eastman Kodak 4½% 1988 (S.A.)	90.00	19.79
Ford 6% 1988	109.00	0.56
Lear Petroleum 8% 1989	112.50	6.05
J P Morgan 4½% 1987	140.50	−3.56
Revlon 4¾% 1987	91.50	14.11
Sperry Rand 4¼% 1988	100.00	14.44
Warner Lambert 4¼% 1987	86.50	28.74
Northern Telecom 7% 1988	119.00	3.06
DEUTSCHMARK ISSUES	**Price**	**Yld**
World Bank 8% 1990	101.10	7.76
World Bank 9% 1992	104.50	8.23
Caisse Nat Tele 7¾% 1993	98.13	8.05
E.E.C 8% 1994	99.50	8.06

Source: Kidder Peabody Securities Limited.

FIXED-INTEREST STOCKS

Stock	Per Cent	Buying Price	Yields Flat	GRY
DEBENTURE STOCKS				
Allied-Ly	11¾ 09	105	11.31	11.29
Bass	8¼ 87/92	88	9.58	10.94
BICC	7¾ 90/95	79¼	9.80	10.94
Blue Circle	9 92/97	91	10.22	10.72
Courtaulds	7 82/87	90¼	7.98	11.82
Delta Gp	10¾ 95/99	96½	11.22	11.32
Euston Cen	10.40 92/97	97½	11.08	11.28
Inv Ind	7¼ 88/92	81½	8.96	10.83
Land Secs	9 98/01	86½	10.79	11.17
MEPC	12 17	110¾	11.26	11.24
MEPC	10¾ 24	25¼	11.20	11.21
Watney	12¾ 08	110¾	11.44	11.39
UNSECURED LOANS				
Allied Ly	7¾ 93/98	76½	10.21	11.10
BOC Group	12¾ 12/17	105¾	12.07	12.08
Barcl Bank	16 02-07	132¾	12.38	12.05
Burmah Oil	8¼ 91/96	75*	11.10	12.19
Imp Brew	10¼ 90/95	94½	11.18	11.46
Distillers	7¼ 88/93	79	9.38	11.28
Distillers	10¾ 93/98	97¾	11.18	11.23
Guard Roy	7 86/91	79¼	8.93	11.23
Imp Chem	7¾ 88/91	88¾	8.78	10.77
Imp Chem	10¾ 91/96	96¼*	11.16	11.32
Imp Group	10¾ 90/95	96¾	11.20	11.48
Midl Bank	14 02/07	117½	12.27	12.00
Nat West	12¾ 94	105¾	11.84	11.89
Reed Inter	7½ 96/01	75¼	10.32	11.10
Std. Chart	12¾ 02/07	110¾	12.15	12.08

* Ex Dividend
Source: Gilbert Eliot & Co

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	9%
Barclays	9%
BCCI	9%
Citibank Savings	†10¼%
Consolidated Crds	9%
Continental Trust	9%
C. Hoare & Co	*9%
Lloyds Bank	9%
Midland Bank	9%
Nat Westminster	9%
TSB	9%
Williams & Glyn's	9%

† Mortgage Base Rate.
* 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000, 6¼%; £10,000 up to £50,000, 6½%; £50,000 and over, 7¼%.

Shoot-out in the second Test: Hadlee coolly blows the smoke from his gun and rides in to collect the reward for England's head

Kiwis walking taller with a festive feather in their caps

From Derek Hodgson, Christchurch

Today is Waitangi Day in New Zealand, a public holiday that marks the one hundred and forty-fourth anniversary of the treaty between Britain and the Maoris that founded this nation. The celebrations will include toasts to a third Test victory over England, at Lancaster Park yesterday, that surely confirms the emergence of a full cricketing power. Not surprisingly, New Zealand have announced the same team for the third Test match starting on Friday.

A victory by an innings and 132 runs, accomplished in a minute over 12 hours, is a landslide. To be bowled out for 82, forced to follow and then be bowled out again for 93 just after tea on the third day – having lost most of the second to rain – were grisly facts visiting Englishmen were meeting with a brave face. And what was that about the Calcutta Cup?

All Willis's men managed to retrieve was the previous lowest score against New Zealand, 64 by Boycott's team in Wellington in 1978. Otherwise this was a tale of disaster upon disaster.

To start at the finish, New Zealand won more than £6,000 from the sponsors, Rothmans, as the winners; England won a little over £1,000. What for no one was sure. Richard Hadlee won more than £1,000 for being man of the match, scoring 99 runs in 81 minutes and taking eight wickets for 44 runs and a catch. He seemed grossly underpaid, compared with a golfer or rock singer, for the impact he made.

Christchurch suffered an unending drizzle through Friday night and most of Saturday and the England innings did not resume until 4.30 that evening. Hadlee took three wickets in seven balls for no runs, six wickets fell in the 90 minutes for 46 runs in 30 overs and England resumed yesterday morning still needing 55 to avoid a follow-on. Gatting being let in charge of the tail.

No one agrees on the degree of bellicosity in this pitch but this observer felt that the New Zealanders found it more helpful after the rain, suggesting that some moisture has got under the covers. Certainly all England's batsman played throughout both innings as though they expected every ball either to move off the seam fo lift awkwardly.

Piggott was leg-before ot the second ball of the fifth over the day; Willis operated his stork-like forward push for 44 minutes before his middle stump was umprooted and broken by Chatfield; and Gatting tried to control the strike and with the last man, Cowans, to force some runs until another catch by Coney brought England down 26 runs short of their target.

At 12.35 they were batting again, Fowler being greeted by two hair-raising deliveries from Hadlee, one of which might have knocked his head off.

Two runs after lunch Hadlee struck in earnest, Tavaré being unable to prevent an edge behind. Four overs later Lancaster Park would have set off rockets had any been available as Gower, half pushing forward at a ball from Hadlee, aimed across him and appeared to get an unexpected bounce.

Boock had been introduced to probe outside the two left-handers' off-stump and had fowler picked up at point at 25 for three. Two overs later, the last two balls of the twenty-fourth, brought down the roof: Gatting, batting twice in just under two hours, drove at Boock and was well caught high at first slip. Botham pushed forward at his first ball for Martin Crowe to take the catch off the grass – 31 for five.

Howarth must have then decided that with a spell of 4-2-6-3 Boock was far too expensive and recalled his seamers, Cairns and Chatfield. Lamb, who had been patient for 37 minutes and nine runs, perished immediately to another low slip catch.

Randall and Taylor spent an hour pulling threads together. Neither was ever fully safe but in their respective styles – Taylor all common sense and caution, Randall ingenious and improvizing – they added 41 runs

Taylor had been adventuring against the recalled Boock, twice leaving his crease to lift him for four. He next attempted a dashing off drive, set off and when Randall, seeing that Edgar, at extra cover, had made a startling stop, sent him back. The ball beat Taylor home by about two yards.

Four runs later Randall succumbed to the returning Hadlee after a brave 25. Pigott drove Cairns for one good boundary before Willis was the next victim of the voracious slips. Cowans entertained a now highly jubilant crowd with extraordinary swipes. But at 4.31 Hadlee completed the shoot-out he has been seeking since Foster bounced him at the Basin Reserve, cooly blew the smoke from the barrel of his Colt 44 and rode in to collect the reward.



The moment when Lancaster Park could have set off rockets: the departure of Gower

Scoreboard

NEW ZEALAND: First innings 307 (R J Hadlee 99; R G D Willis 4 for 51)

ENGLAND: First innings

G Fowler b Boock	4
C J Tavare c J Crowe b Hadlee	3
D I Gower lbw b Hadlee	2
A J Lamb c Smith b Chatfield	11
D W Randall c Coney b Hadlee	0
I T Botham c Chatfield b Cairns	18
M W Gatting not out	19
†R W Taylor c J J Crowe b Cairns	2
A C S Pigott lbw b Cairns	4
*R G D Willis b Chatfield	6
N G Cowans c Coney b Chatfield	4
Extras (l-b 5, n-b 4)	9
Total	82

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–7, 2–9, 3–10, 4–10, 5–41, 6–41, 7–47, 8–58, 9–72, 10–82.

BOWLING: Hadlee 17–9–16–3; Cairns 19–5–35–3; Boock 6–3–12–1; Chatfield 9.2–3–10–3.

Second Innings

G Fowler c Howarth b Boock	10
C J Tavaré c Smith b Hadlee	6
D I Gower c Cairns b Hadlee	8
A J Lamb c Coney b Chatfield	9
M W Gatting c Hadlee b Boock	0
I T Botham c M D Crowe b Boock	0
D W Randall c Cairns b Hadlee	25
†R W Taylor run out	15
A C S Piggott not out	8
*R G D Willis c Howarth b Hadlee	0
N G Cowans c Smith b Hadlee	7
Extras (l-b 2, n-b 3)	5
Total ( )	93

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–15, 2–23, 3–25, 4–31, 5–31, 6–33, 7–72, 8–76, 9–90, 10–93.

BOWLING: Hadlee 17.5-6-28-5; Cairns 9-3-21-0; Boock 13-3-25-3; Chatfield 11-1-14-1.

Umpires: F R Goodall and S J Woodward.

Statistics of collapse

This is the first time that New Zealand have beaten England by an innings but the twenty-third time that England have lost by such a margin in Test matches overall.

● New Zealand have only won three Tests by an innings; the last against Sri Lanka at Lancaster Park last March.

● England's last defeat by an innings was 34 Tests ago ay Port of Spain, Trinidad, when West Indies won by an innings and 79 runs.

● England's last score of under 100 came in 1977-78 when they made 64 at Wellington when New Zealand recorded their only other previous home victory over England.

● Records show only two previous occasions when England were bowled out twice for under 100 in a Test: 53 and 62 against Australia, at Lord's in 1888; and 65 and 72, also against Australia, at Sydney in 1894-95.

● The last time that any Test team were bowled out twice for under 100 was in 1958, when New Zealand collapsed for 47 and 74 at Lord's.

Pitch to be reported

England are to report the Christchurch pitch after the Test match defeat by an innings and 132 runs yesterday.

Bob Willis, the England captain, said that England's bowling had been the worst under his captaincy "Some of the worst I have ever seen in a Test match. We didn't make them play the ball. At lunch on Friday (when New Zealnad were 27-4) I told them that all that was necessary was to howl line and length and the opposition couldn't bat".

Long hops main cause of England's downfall

By John Woodcock, Cricket Correspondent

It has been obvious from the television highlights that the Test match in Christchurch was not played on a good pitch. On the other hand, New Zealand, in their only innings made 307, after having been 87 for four, and the pitch, as one understands it, was not that much worse on the second or third day, when England collapsed, that on the first.

Wilis, who is nothing if not frank, says he thought England should have dismissed New Zealand on Friday for 140. Instead, they bowled half volleys and long hops in profusion. For that they have only themselves to blame – and it had little, if anything, to do with the choice of an unbalanced attack.

Much as one hates the idea of England going into a Test match without a spinner, it seems unlikely that the omission of Marks or Cook made much differene to yesterday's result. The toss must have been vastly more importent. And on a bad pitch it is almost always an advantage to bat first, especially when a side bowls as moderately as England, form all accounts, did on Friday.

Let me, if I may, make certain general observations. Tavaré, in whom Willis has such fiath, now has the footwork of a statue, albeit the courage of a lion. Lamb, devasating though he can be on a good pitch, is another who would benefit from a week's coaching form one of the old school. "Captaincy by committee," required when Willis is in charge and things go wrong in the field, is and always has been a recipe for disaster. And the word "professionalism", taken to imply efficiency, is so much bunk.

For West Indies to play four fast bowlers and no spinner, as they now almost always do, can be explained by the success it has brought them. For England to do the same, when their fast bowlers are not genuinely fast, is merely slavish. To be beaten by an innings by New Zealand is not of itself a disgrace. These things happen. But, when batting, footwork does matter, and, when bowling, lenght and line are all important. Also, the ban on those South African "rebels" does still count. What would Willis do to have Gooch in his side, or Underwood and Emburey!

Another photograph, back page

● The winners of the John Player League in 1984 will receive £14,000, £1,000 more than was won by last season's champions, Yorkshire.

Marsh joins famous friends in retiring

Perth (Reuter) – Rodney Marsh, the Australian Wicketkeeper, has announced his retirement from first-class cricket. He said he would be available for the World Series Cup one-day finals against West Indies and would play for Western Australia for the remainder of the Sheffield Shield season.

Marsh said he had had a good run in Test cricket and had no regrets about his decision to retire. He made 355 dismissals in his 96 international appearances – the most by any Test wicketkeeper

He was also a useful middle order batsmen who scored just under 4,000 runs in Test cricket.

He intends to spend more time with his family. He is the third experienced Australian to announce his retirment in the past few weeks, the others being Greg Chappell and Dennis Lillee.

● Australia gained a morale-boosting victory over West Indies in a thrilling last qualifying round game of the World series Cup by 14 runs in Perth yesterday. Australia, having made 211 for eight, dismissed West Indies for 197

It was Australia's first win in five qualifying round games against West Indies and will boost their confidence for the final series starting in Sydney on Wednesday. Australia thus completed their 10 qualifying round matches with five wins and one draw, while West Indies recorded eight successes.

Pakistan completed a wretched tour of Australia by losing their final World Series match against West Indies by seven wickets on Saturday.

Australia v West Indies

AUSTRALIA

S B Smith c Dujon b Daniel	12
K C Wessels c Daniel b Marshall	60
G M Ritchie c Gabriel b Holding	3
*K J Hughes c Richardson b Marshall	67
A R Border b Richards	1
D Jones b Holding	23
†R W Marsh not out	27
G F Lawson run out	3
R M Hogg run out	2
T M Alderman not out	0
Extras ( )	23
Total (8 wkts, 50 overs)	211

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–15, 2–21, 3–140, 4–142, 5–167, 6–185, 7–192, 8–201.

BOWLING: Holding 10-1-31-2; Daniel 10-1-43-1; Marshall 10-2-27-2; Baptiste 10-0-46-0; Richards 10-0-47-1.

West Indies

D L Haynes c Marsh b Wessels	52
R B Richardson c Wessels b Lawson	2
A L Logie c Hughes b Alderman	3
I V A Richards b Alderman	7
*C H Lloyd b Hogg	31
†P J Dujon b Rackemann	0
M D Marshall c Marsh b Rackemann	2
E A E Baptiste c Marsh b Lawson	1
M A Holding l-b-w b Wessels	64
R S Gabriel b Rackemann	12
W W Daniel not out	0
Extras (b 3, l-b 11, w 8, n-b 1)	23
Total (43.3 overs)	197

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–17, 2–23, 3–37, 4–92, 5–93, 6–101, 7–102, 8–156, 9–188, 10–197.

BOWLING: Lawson 8-1-32-2; Alderman 10-3-19-2; Hogg 9-2-36-1; Wessels 8-2-50-2; Rackemann 8.3-0-46-3.

(Wides and no-balls are debited to bowlers' analyses)

Pakistan v West Indies

PAKISTAN

Mudassar Nazar c Marshall b Baptiste	54
Mansoor Akhtar c Garner b Davis	3
Mohsin Khan b Harper	32
*Javed Miandad b Harper	26
Qasim Omar c Richards b Davis	16
Salim Malik b Garner	14
Ejaz Faqih b Garner	0
Abdul Qadir not out	6
Rashid Khan not out	10
Extras (b 7, l-b 7, w 6, n-b 1)	21
Total (7 wkts, 50 overs)	182

Jazeem Hafeez and †Ashraf Ali did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–13, 2–88, 3–129, 4–135, 5–159, 6–163, 7–164.

BOWLING: Garner 9-3-12-2; Davis 10-0-34-2; Baptiste 10-0-36-1; Marshall 5-0-20-0; Harper 10-0-42-2; Richards 5-0-24-0.

WEST INDIES

D L Haynes not out	78
R S Gabriel c Ashraf b Mudassar	29
R B Richardson c and b Mudassar	7
*I V A Richards c Salim b Ejaz	40
A L Logie not out	14
Extras (l-b 10, w 5)	15
Total (3 wkts, 45.1 overs)	183

†P J Dujon, M D Marshall, E A E Baptiste, R A Harper, W W Davis, J Garner.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–38, 2–58, 3–153.

BOWLING: Rashid 10-1-33-2; Qadir 10-3-19-0; Ejaz 9-0-44-1; Mansoor 0-0-1-0.

FINAL TABLE

	P	W	D	L	Pts	Rate
West Indies	10	8	0	2	16	4.10
Australia	10	5	1	4	11	4.31
Pakistan	10	1	1	8	3	3.76

Australia and West Indies qualify for the best-of-three finals.

Lillee plays despite ban

Perth, (Reuter) – Dennis Lillee was back playing cricket yesterday – two days after being suspended by the Australian Cricket Board (ACB). He succeeded in getting a Supreme Court order served on the Western Australian Cricket Association (WACA) which enabled him to turn out for his club, Melville, in a match against Southern Districts.

Lillee, aged 34, who announced his retirement from Test cricket last month, was suspended on Thursday by Bob Merriman, the ACB head, for defying the umpires in a Sheffield Shield match in Brisbane last weekend and taking a drinks break. He was suspended for Western Australia's next two Shield matches and all other cricket until March 1.

Merriman also decided that Lillee should pay A$1,000 (£628) suspended fine imposed on him last year in Adelaide for allegedly using abusive language towards spectators during a Sheffield Shield match. The order waiving the suspension lasts until 7.30pm tomorrow and a court injunction is expected to follow.

RUGBY UNION: ENGLAND CROSS BORDER TO DEFEAT, WALES SAIL THE IRISH SEA TO VICTORY

Scotland are on the high road to a crowning and historic event

By David Hands
Rugby Correspondent

Scotland 18
England 6

The Scots do enjoy a birthday party. They won the first match between the two countries, the first match at Murrayfield, they even had the cheek to win – twice – in England's centenary season. On Saturday, in the 100th match of the series and sponsored by the Royal Bank of Scotland, they won again, retaining the Calcutta Cup and *raising justifiable hopes of an even* greater party in Dublin on March 3, when the triple crown will be at stake.

Scotland have not won the crown since 1938, which was also the last time they won the international *championship outright*. Now however, they find themselves in a position very similar to that occupied by England in 1980 and Ireland in 1982, both triple crown years. They have a side, many of whom have grown old together, who *have so frequently* been denied any taste of enduring glory and for whom the chance may not come again.

The four week interval will allow Cuthbertson and Kennedy, who left the field with a groin strain and a damaged knee ligament respectively, a period of recovery and Scotland are even enjoying that *element of luck all successful sides* need. Hare, having a wretched afternoon on the day he became England's most capped fullback, kicked only two from eight penalty attempts, leaving the Scots mildly relieved that their own indiscretion – technical and verbal – had not cost them more dearly.

Only mildly relieved though because they had *the wit to suit their* game to changing circumstancews and thoroughly deserved victory by two goals and two penalty goals to two penalties.

Jim Telfer, their coach, made the point that conditions, wet and windy, favoured Scotland who put the ball on the floor and *rucked over* it, leaving the handling to the experts at halfback. England's mauling game came to grief because of a slippery ball and their own lack of solid scrummage platform off which to operated.

England at the moment are like so many dodgem cars at a fairground, driving round and round, bashing *other cars out of the* way with the occasional crackle and sparkle from overhead. After a while you begin to wonder whether that is all there is to dodgems – before the energy runs out. At Murrayfield both happened. When the game plan misfired in the *first half* England had no credible alternative, and it became increasingly obvious that the Scottish forwards had a decisive edge in fitness and durability.

That was important because the ball *moved beyond* Cusworth only twice and beyond Rutherford only once. Some of the backs, on both sides, might have pondered the advisability *of turning up*. There was only one area where England achieved dominance – the line-out, chiefly through Scott and Bainbridge. Scott had his most effective game for several matches, spoiled only by England's decision to hold *the ball in the scrum so often*. It gave the Scots time to crab the scrum and for their predatory back row to stand off and stifle any attempt at a back row move.

England's best opportunities came in the first twenty minutes when Dods and Baird were both in difficulties coping with high kicks ahead. But England could make *nothing of two attacking scrums* and Hare missed three penalty attempts. Thereafter the Scottish halves took over: Laidlaw chipped away wickedly and Rutherford's high and diagonal kicking were perfection, either giving Baird the time to harry Hare or placing the ball way beyond the reach of a sometime hesitant defence.

It was ironic that the first try stemmed from the lineout where Scotland struggled. Leslie won his first ball at the back, it went to ground but Johnston had the sense to toe it on, past Hare and over the line for the try. It was 6-3 at half time, *Dods* converting and Hare kicking his fifth penalty attempt, but the disparity between the sides was wider than that. It made no difference when Cuthbertson left at half time, Beattie joining the second row.

Scotland's second try effectively destroyed England. Hare could not reach Laidlaw's chip on the full, Calder robbed him and Rutherford sent Kennedy streaming to the line. Dods converted and kicked two *more penalties against Hare's one*. Scotland's lucky moscot Pollock – who has yet to play on a losing side – came on to the wing when Robertson moved to centre in place of Kennedy while Hall, the Bath flanker, won his first cap when Winterbottom went off with a bruised hip.

England have delayed selection of *the side to play Ireland in a fortnight* until after they have watched next weekend's club games and may ponder the need for variation to what is in danger of becoming a stereotype side. Scotland were by no means adventurous, but if they win the triple crown championship they will not give a bent bawbee for their lack of entertainment.

SCORERS: Scotland: Tries: Johnston, Kennedy. Conversions: Dods (2). Penalties: Dods (2). England: Penalties: Hare (2).
SCOTLAND: P W Dods (Gala); K W Robertson (Melrose), A E Kennedy (Watsonians), (rep J A Pollock - Gosforth), D I Johnston (Watsonians), G R T Baird (Kelso); J Y Rutherford (Selkirk), R J Laidlaw (Jed - Forest); J Aitken (Gala - captain), C T Deans (Hawick), I G Milne (Heriot's F P), J H Calder (Stewart's Melville F P), W Cuthbertson (Harlequins) (rep J R Beattie - Glasgow Academicals) A J Tomes (Hawick), D G Leslie (Gala), I A M Paxton (Selkirk).
ENGLAND: W H Hare (Leicester), J Carleton (Orrell), G H Davies (Wasps), C R Woodward (Leicester), M A C Slemen (Liverpool), L Cusworth (Leicester), N G Youngs (Leicester); C White (Gosforth), P J Wheeler (Leicester - captain), G S Pearce (Northampton), P D Simpson (Bath), M J Colclough (Wasps), S Bainbridge (Gosforth), P J Winterbottom (Headingley) (rep J Hall - Bath), J P Scott (Cardiff).
Referee: Mr D I H Burnett (Ireland).


Hare, wishing the earth would open up for him, while Watkins feels his walking on water

Wales reflect on mirror image

From Gerald Davies, Dublin

Ireland 9
Wales 18

The season's events so far for Wales are a mirror image of last year. Already a poor opening match in Cardiff resulting in criticism and recriminations – which many *consider to be a motivating factor* – is followed by a convincing victory away from home. Scotland suffered the whip lash last season after a dismal Welsh performance against England and Ireland were at the receiving end on Saturday.

The game, which was almost entirely played at forward, would have little of interest to the non-partisan *observer for there were few* moments ...

needed eight stitches. It was an unusually restrained Irish performance.

Their rugged power was missing at *ruck and maul* and they failed, except in the last ten minutes when it was too late, to generate any vigorous forward momentum. Their selectors must now consider ringing the changes, provided of course there is alternative talent available.

Quite often the Welsh scrum half had a second and even third bite at the cherry but still managed to get away on *his own or release it to his* partner. He had a marvellous match in his second international as did Dacey who, at last is beginning to exert his authority and vary his play, had his best game for Wales.

The platform was set at forward. The changes in the front row gave ...

Davies soon kicked another penalty to restore the margin, before Ackerman scored his great try. Bowen had already carved an opening *in the first half to indicate* the possible brittleness of Ireland's midfield defence, and Ackerman in the second took full advantage of it. Norster deflected accurately in the lineout. Douglas passed to Dacey, Dacey to Ackerman and the centre dummied then dropped his shoulder to shatter the defence. He tore down the middle and MacNeill took the merest gesture of another dummy for Ackerman to sprint to the post. Davies converted.

Ireland despite ending the match on a high note could only manage another penalty, kicked by Campbell.

SCORERS: Ireland: Penalty goals: Campbell ...

Norwich blown aside by a high wind called Bristol

By Bryan Stiles

Bristol gently eased themselves through into the fourth round of the John Player Cup with a comfortable *24-3 win at Norwich on Saturday in* one of two cup games delayed by the weather. In the other Richmond survived a first-half scare to beat Nuneaton 9-6. Bristol and Richmond hope to progress at the expense of London Welsh and Waterloo respectively in the next round.

The West countrymen should prove too powerful for the Welsh but they will have to keep a careful eye on the exiles's centre, Ackerman, a British Lion, who is showing good form. He scored the only try of ...

and were rewarded with a penalty from Fell. Apart from that, they did little to worry their opponents.

The high wind made conditions tricky but Bristol blew Norwich aside with a nap hand of tries from Pomphrey, Harding, Knibbs, Morley and Hesford. Luckily for Norwich, Barnes converted only two of them.

Nuneaton staged a spirited show to unsettle Richmond and Savage struck two penalties to give them a *6-0 interval lead*. It was left to the boot of Walsh to secure victory. He kicked two penalties and a dropped goal.



WINTER OLYMPICS

Torch relay dispute set to be doused

From David Miller, Sarajevo

Poor old Baron de Coubertin looked like taking another battering at the polls here. The controversy of the *Olympic* Torch relay and its alleged *commercialization* against which Greece is protesting, will come to a head at today's meeting of the IOC and the Los Angeles Olympic Organising Committee. The Hellenic father figures may lose the issue.

An agreement signed between Lausanne and Los Angeles allows *the United States to sell* for charity each single kilometre, out of the 10,000 kilometre run across the States in July from New York to the Memorial Coliseum, for $3000 each. The entire proceeds will be donated to youth clubs and hadicapped sports organizations.

The two Greek IOC members, Nissiotios and Filaritos, have *protested to the executive board* that even such a charity is contrary to the spirit of the Games, and that Greece will not collaborate in the lighting of such a corrupted torch at Olympia.

Each sponsor of a kilometre will *nominate a runner. The first will be* Gina Hemphill, a grand-daughter of Jesse Owens, who is sponsored by Peter Ueberroth, president of the LAOOC. The scheme has fallen short of expectation with 2,500 sponsors so far, causing the organisers to reduce the course of the run through only 30-odd states.

Monique Berlioux, director of the IOC, *made it clear yesterday that* the IOC are likely to uphold their agreement with LAOOC, confirming that the torch and flame belong to the IOC not the Greeks, and that the pageant anyway dates only from between the wars.

The weakness of the charitalbe movement is that LAOOC's scrutiny of entrants may not totally exclude *some cranks and stuntmen* with £2,000 to spare, including, it is said, a Fleet Street correspondent.

Another dying principle, I fear, was at centre of a tug of war last night between two West Germans: Willi Daume, chairman of the eligibility commission, and Gunther Sabetski, president of the International Ice Hockey Federation. The IOC would seem to have approved an international hockey *interpretation of Rule 26 which is in* contravention of the IOC's own charter.

Canada claim that several of their players to whom the United States objects, are within the Federation's agreement that players with fewer than ten appearances in the National Hockey League are eligible, even if they have professional contracts: which contradicts Olympic charter. The USA meet Canada in the opening event here. *Considering how long Jim* Thorpe took to be posthumously reinstated for receiving a few paltry dollars, this argument could run to the end of the century.

The veteran Franz Klammer, winner of the 1976 downhill, had a spectacular fall in training yesterday – the more so because he had been complaining for some weeks that the course here was too easy. He was left with a headache and a strained groin, and was obliged to smile at his misfortune. "I still think it is a course for eight-year-olds," he said. "But now I guess people will be laughing at my criticism."

The IOC were yesterday reviewing the future programme of events – and needless to say this involved no deletions, only additions. If those were to be women's events, certainly no one could complain.

The Athletes' Commission, led by Peter Tallberg, a former yachting champion from Finland, demanded that Rule 26 should not be made more liberal, but such altruism stands little chance of success in the face of the vested interest of their most prominent contemporaries, backed by commercial agents.

The medical commission confirmed that it will be testing in Los Angeles *for the first time on* testosterone and caffine, but no confirmation was given that it is yet able to detect the use of excessive doses of the human growth hormone.

A fall that means the rise of Dean

From John Hennessy
Sarajevo

The British Olympic pulse beat a little faster yesterday: Jayne Torvill and Christopher Dean are in town. They stepped off a train after an 18-hour journey from Munich and wasted no time in getting to grips with the task confronting them.

A training period in the *afternoon* enabled them to display their original set pattern paso doble to a *substantially new audience*, small but discerning. It passed as smoothly as ever, though the music apparently was a second or so too slow in each sequence.

A second half-hearted attempt was highlighted, if that is the word, by a fall by Dean, cheerfully dismissed by their trainer, Betty Callaway, almost as a prerequisite to *a successful championship*. "He needs a fall to wake him up," she said afterwards, mindful no doubt of a similar incident in the same dance while training for the European championships recently. We all know how little that affected *their performance on the night in* Budapest, with eight sixes out of nine for presentation.

Yesterday they added new polish to some significant changes in their free dance. They promised to add that extra punch that some observers feel the *Bolero* with its single rhythm previously lacked.

Britain's Martin Bell was twenty third in *dowhill skiing training*. He felt he had skiied well enough to finish much higher. His younger brother, Graham, is recovering from a hand injury but he has been able to run the course, if not race it, on two sucessive days. It seems that, at 17, he will win a place in the team on Thursday.

ICE HOCKEY

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Friday: Washington Capitals 4, Montreal Canadiens 1; Minnesota North Stars 4, Buffalo Sabres 1; Winnipeg Jets 7, Chicago Black Hawks 3; Edmonton Oilers 10, Calgary Flames 5. Saturday: New Jersey Devils 5, Quebec Nordiques 3; New York Islanders 6, Pittsburgh Penguins 5; New York Rangers 5, Vancouver Canucks 4; Boston Bruins 8, Philadelphia Flyers 5; Toronto Maple Leafs 6, Detroit Red Wings 3; Hartford Whalers 7, St Louis Blues 3.

SKIING

Girardelli draws level with Stenmark

Borovets, Bulgaria (Reuter) – *Marc Girardelli, of Luxembourg*, and Sweden's Ingemar Stenmark, who are barred from taking part in the Winter Olympic Games, shared the honours in the last two World Cup races before Sarajevo.

Stenmark, whose ski licence precludes him from competing at the games, won the giant slalom on Saturday, ahead of Girardelli, but *came second behing the ex-patriate* Austrian in yesterday's slalom. Girardelli, aged 20, who was dropped from the Austrian team four years ago for alleged poor performances, cannot take part in the Olympics because he skis on a Luxembourg licence.

... course but in poor visibility which *resulted in poor times*.

Stenmark has now won 78 World Cup races and 41 giant slaloms. After his lates victory he said: "The snow was too soft for my liking and I had to be careful not to edge too sharply."

SLALOM: 1, M Girardelli (Lux), 1min 49.21sec; 2, I Stenmark (Swe), 1:49.40; 3, F Gruber (Austria), 1.49.76; 4, P de Chiesa (It), 1:50.08; 5, S Strand (Swe), 1:50.15; 6, P Mahre (US), 1:50.21; 7, K Heidegger (Austria), 1:50.77; 8, A Wenzel (Liech), 1:50.88; 9, B Krizaj (Yugo), 1:51.08; 10, S Mahre (US), 1:51.38; 11, P Popangelov (Bul), 1:51.53; 12, B Fjaellberg (Swe), 1.52.07; 13, L-G Halvarsson (Swe), 1:52.11; 14, D Bouvet (Fr), 1:52.23; 15, F Beck (WG), 1:52.92. Overall: 1, Stenmark, 108pts; 2, Girardelli, 95; 3, Gruber, 73; 4, Krizaj, 66; 5, Wenzel, 60; 6, Popangelov, 56.

RUGBY LEAGUE

Leeds build on coach's success

By Keith Macklin

In his private capacity, the Leeds coach, Maurice Bamford, is a master builder. He has brought precisely those skills to his job at Headingley, and the 30-6 victory by Leeds at Leigh yesterday continued *the remarkable unbeaten run* which began when Bamford took over as the coach in November. When Leeds last visited Leigh, they were trounced by more than 50 points, but there was never any danger of a recurrence of that landslide yesterday. Indeed, Leeds put up an irresistible second-half performance to score 24 of their 30 points. The *Leeds tries* came from Creasser, who also kicked five goals, Wilkinson, Smith, Clark and Keith Rayne. Leeds must now be taken seriously as Championship contenders.

So must Hull, the reigning *champions, who added to Oldham's* miseries with a 20-8 victory at the Boulevard, and Warrington.

Wigan were rarely in the hunt against Warrington at Central Park, and although they led 6-4 at one stage, Warrington eventually took control. *Ford*, the speedy Warrington winger, scored two tries, and Eccles and Gregory also touched *down, Hesford landing four goals*.

Castleford maintained their challenge and pushed Fulham further towards the second division, with a comfortable 26-7 win.

In the second division, two tries from Richardson, on loan from Castleford, helped Kent Invicta maintain their promotion challenge by beating Keighley 26-15. Barrow *maintained* their momentum by winning at Batley 36-16 after trailing 12-0; and Hunslet, Halifax and Workington Town also kept up the pressure.

In the preliminary round of the Challenge Cup Widnes had an *unexpectedly hard struggle before* being Carlisle 20-12 in Cumbria.

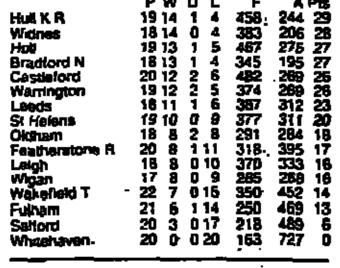
FIRST DIVISION: Castleford 26, Fulham 7; Hull 20, Oldham 8; Leigh 6, Leeds 30; St Helens 20, Salford 0; Wakefield Trinity 8, Featherstone Rovers 1; Wigan 6, Warrington 24.
SECOND DIVISION: Batley 16, Barrow 36; Blackpool Borough 24, Dewsbury 6; Doncaster 12, Hunslet 14; Halifax 14, Swinton 13; Huyton 8, Bramley 21; Kent Invicta 26, Keighley 15; Workington Town 16, Huddersfield 8.

FIRST DIVISION

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Hull K R	19	14	1	4	458	244	29
Widnes	18	14	0	4	383	206	28
Hull	19	13	1	5	467	275	27
Bradford N	18	13	1	4	345	195	27
Castleford	20	12	2	6	482	269	26
Warrington	19	12	2	5	374	269	26
Leeds	18	11	1	6	387	312	23
St Helens	19	10	0	9	377	311	20
Oldham	18	8	2	8	291	284	18
Featherstone R	20	8	1	11	318	395	17
Leigh	18	8	0	10	370	333	16
Wigan	17	8	0	9	285	269	16
Wakefield T	22	7	0	15	350	452	14
Fulham	21	6	1	14	250	469	13
Salford	20	3	0	17	218	489	6
Whitehaven	20	0	0	20	163	727	0

HANDBALL

CASERTA, ITALY: World championships: Italy 50, Ireland 5; Finland 25, Israel 24; Belgium 20, Luxembourg 17; Bulgaria 26, Faroe Islands 20; Netherlands 22, Britain 13.



SQUASH RACKETS

Pearson leads Lancashire to first win

By Rex Bellamy

For the first time Lancashire have won the Inter-County Squash Rackets Championship, sponsored by Courage Brewery Company. Runners-up on six occasions, Lancashire beat Yorkshire 5-0 in a semi-final and Surrey 3-2 in the *final*, both played at the Windsor and Eton club during the weekend. Lancashire thus beat the two most successful teams in the 48-year history of the championship.

The final was poised at 2-2 in *matches and two games all in the* decider until David Pearson, who had briefly seemed to have no more *running* left in him, found unexpected reserves to beat Jamie Hickox and secure the title.

Final: Lancashire names first in strings order: P Kenyon lost to H Jahan 9-2, 9-2, 6-9, 4-9, 5-9; D Pearson beat J Hickox 4-9, 9-7, 9-7, 5-9, 9-1; M Hornby beat D Lee 9-6, 2-9, 9-4, 9-7; ... Watkins beat G ... 9-1, 9-2, 5-10, 9-8; ... lost to N Stiles 5-9, 9-10, 6-9.

Torquay appoint Webb

... structured Torquay board following the recent resignation of Bruce Rioch as manager and the imminent resignation of the club's chairman Tony Boyce. A local hotelier, Lou Pope, is the new chairman.

Webb said after his appointment: "Being managing director means I will have financial control as well as control over the playing staff." He will be doing the coaching himself.

CRICKET: A Yorkshire manifesto, which was launched last night by the Yorkshire members 1984 group, will be distributed to the club's 9,500 members.

The manifesto urges the end of the cricket manager's post, the abolition of the cricket and executive sub committees with the running of the club left to the ...

The match was transferred to an artificial turf pitch in Manchester.

CROSS-COUNTRY: Cassino, Italy (Reuter) – Cardiff won the women's European cross country Cup on Saturday, ending a two-year winning sequence by Italy's Formia Sud club. Angela Tooby of Cardiff won the 4.8 kilometres (three mile) race in 17 min 16 sec ahead of her twin sister Susan, who finished fourth, and team colleague Kim Lock, placed fifth.

LACROSSE: In the annual women's territorial championships at Cheltenham, only South came through unscathed, winning all their games (Peter Tallow writes). North were surprisingly beaten by West and Midlands.

FOOTBALL: A TEAM SO INJURY-PRONE THAT EVEN THEIR MASCOT BREAKS HIS NOSE

The class of '81 move up to higher education

By Stuart Jones
Football Correspondent

West Ham Utd 3
Stoke City 0

West Ham United have no choice but to be ahead of their time. The class of 81 that won the Youth Cup expected to undergo a lengthy shooling in the junior department but instead almost half of them are gaining a higher education among the seniors.

Their injury problems are so severe as to be almost risible. Seven regular players are out, their new acquisition, Hilton, broke a tooth and twisted a knee during his first training period on Friday and their mascot on Saturday was suffering from a broken nose. Even the ball did not escape the jinx: it burst within five minutes.

John Lyall, West Ham's manager, prefers the positive outlook: "We may be in difficulties but we are sure to reap the benefits over the next two or three years. We have had to blood some youngsters and not only have they responded well, they are also learning all the time."

Cottee, a stocky and fleet-footed forward, is one example and Barnes, a willowy winger, is another. The understudies for Goddard and Devonshire each claimed a goal with simple headers before the interval and, but for Dyson's clearance off the line and Fox's spectacular save, would have added two more. The third, a penalty by Stewart, followed O'Callaghan's foul on Cottee.

If West Ham are a side for the future, Stoke City looked like a team of the past. Nowhere was the generation gap more apparent than in midfield. The international trio representing the visitors were on average the elder by 10 years and the more experienced by some 300 appearances.

Orr, Allen, and particularly Dickens are at the beginning of their careers and James, of Wales, McIlroy, of Northern Ireland, and Hudson, once of England, are at the end of theirs. Yet the difference elsewhere between the respective attacks and defences was as marked as dawn and dusk.

Three of Stoke's back four stand well over six feet but they moved over the ground with all the elegance of trainee stilt-walkers and were not even competent in the air as Barnes and Cottee, dwarfed in comparison, were quick to prove. West Ham's rearguard, which included four full backs, was a solid wall of composure.

Stoke's most alarming deficiency lies up front. Lacking heights, ideas, confidence and support, Painter and Macguire spent an hour in search of inspiration and even when it arrived Painter failed to make use of it. That should not be surprising: their combined total in the League so far is only seven goals.

Hudson, as unwilling to be rushed as ever, admits that Stoke are playing like "a team in trouble". Luck, he says, has deserted them as well. The origin of West Ham's third goal was a free kick given against Hudson himself for handling. "I didn't," he said. "I'm not saying we would have won but we might have got back into the game." Stoke will need such wild optimism if they are to survive.

WEST HAM UNITED: P Parkes; R Stewart, F Lampard, S Walford, N Orr, P Brush, R Barnes, A Cottee, D Swindlehurst, P Allen, A Dickens.
STOKE CITY: P Fox; S Bould, C Maskery, R James, P Dyson, B O'Callaghan, I Painter, S McIlroy, P Maguire, A Hudson, M Chamberlain.
Referee: R Milford (Bristol).

Putting their heads together: Nicholas (left) and Wicks jump to it at Highbury (photograph: Ian Stewart)

Shake, rattle and roll as takeover squalls blow up

By Paul Harrison

Manchester United 0
Norwich City 0

The wind that howled around Old Trafford's stands seemingly rattled its players more than all the talk about a £10m takeover, serving to emphasize the fact that there is a lot of difference between cold air and hot air.

It was the gale-force reality which caused straightforward passes to go astray, made more demands upon players' technique than many would have liked and provided each goalkeeper in turn with a half in which he could pepper the opposing penalty area with mortar-like clearances.

United did a lot better in the second half, when they were playing into the wind, than in the first. Norwich from the first made it plain that they had come to defend and United, in the opening half, could hardly string together a coherent passing movement.

It was a half best forgotten. Wilkins, who was more guilty than most of careless distribution, was at pains afterwards to dismiss any thoughts that the takeover talk had had any effect on a disappointing performance from the home side. One aside from a spectator was more caustic: "Another display like that and they can have the lot for nothing."

Robson had an unusually anonymous day. Italian journalists had come to watch the man whose name is still linked with Italian football, in Italy at least, but the two gentlemen from Turin saw little to excite them.

United had enough trouble breaching the Norwich defensive wall – every man behind the ball in times of adversity – without having to cope with a goalkeeper in as good form as Woods is. He made no mistakes at all, and two saves, one from Muhren's fierce drive and the other, a scrambled recovery to palm away Whiteside's header, were the best.

Bailey, one of his future rivals for the England job, one imagines, had little to do by way of comparison, although twice he was injured as he dived in where the boots flew. The second time this happened Deehan was booked for his lunge. Watson was also cautioned, for a first half felling of Whiteside. The whistle seemed to sound often, but it was by no means a dirty game.

So one-sided were proceedings, particularly in the second half, when the Stretford End rediscovered its roar, that the United corner count ran well into double figures. Norwich gained their first and only 20 minutes from the end. Yet they could still have stolen it: with the last kick of the match Downs struck Bailey's fisted clearance just wide with the goalkeeper stranded.

MANCHESTER UNITED: G Bailey; R Moses, A Albiston, R Wilkins, K Moran, M Duxbury, B Robson, A Muhren, F Stapleton, N Whiteside, A Graham.
NORWICH CITY: C Woods, P Haylock, G Downs, P Mendham, A Hareide, D Watson, J Devine, M Channon, J Deehan, K Bertschin, D Van Wyk.
Referee: M G Peck (Kendal).

● A takeover tug-of-war now looks likely at Manchester United which could end the Edwards family's 25 years connexion with Old Trafford. Martin Edwards, chief executive, is waiting to learn officially who will emerge to make bids. Robert Maxwell continues to offer little clarification of his position. The other man rumoured to be seeking control is Jimmy Gulliver, a United director.

Tottenham working on psychology

By David Powell

Nottingham Forest 2
Tottenham Hotspur 2

Chris Hughton's injury time equalizer at the City ground may have a more damaging effect on Nottingham Forest's season than was immediately obvious on Saturday. There is a fair chance that the next meeting of these clubs will be in the UEFA Cup and, given that psychology has much to do with football, Keith Burkinshaw, the Tottenham manager, will have something to work with should the occasion arise.

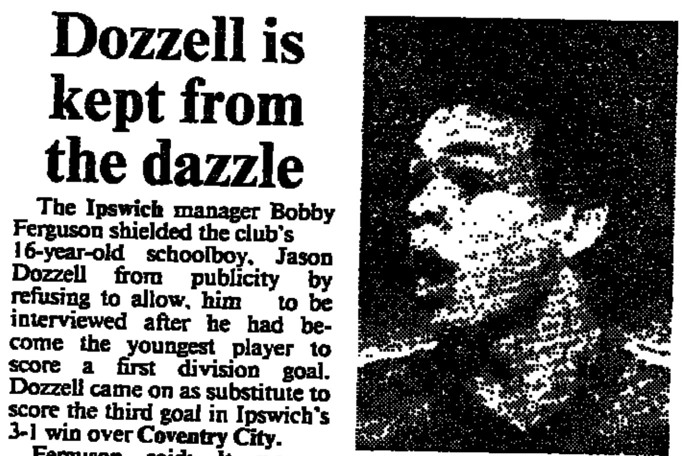
Forest were seemingly assured of stepping over Manchester United to take a close-up view of Liverpool when Hughton delivered his fifth goal of the season. It was only Tottenham's fourth chance of the game and was set up by Ardiles. A week ago neither Hughton nor Ardiles could get into the team but the telepathy with which the left back read the Argentine's through pass suggested their partnership went deeper than three first team games together this season.

Ardiles prodded the ball to just inside the area where Hughton struck crisply past van Breukelen. In so doing Tottenham repeated the comeback they performed in the fixture last year, when the score was 2-2, and with victories in the last two League matches between the clubs at White Hart Lane they have become Forest's bogey side.

Whether the psychology will be given a chance to work depends on Tottenham and Forest surmounting Austrian opposition in the UEFA Cup quarter-finals next month. There is talk of the first all-British final in Europe since Tottenham beat Wolverhampton Wanderers in the same competition 12 years ago and, such was the high degree of skill evident here, that it seems a distinct possibility provided the draw does not preclude it.

Hughton said Forest would be the team he would choose to avoid until the final and his sentiments were understandable considering the distress he and his colleagues had suffered in the first 25 minutes. A profusion of chances came Forest's way but only one, a splendid drive from Hodge, reached the net. Falco conjured a goal out of nothing in reply, squeezing the ball in from a tight angle, but Tottenham conceded their level ground when Mabbutt handled Hodge's cross and Walsh converted the penalty.

NOTTINGHAM FOREST: H van Breukelen; V Anderson, K Swain, C Fairclough, P Hart, I Bowyer, F Thijssen, I Wallace, G Birtles (sub, P Davenport), S Hodge, C Walsh.
TOTTENHAM HOTSPUR: A Parkes; G Stevens, C Hughton, G Roberts, (sub, D Thomas), P Miller, S Perryman, G Mabbutt, S Archibald, M Falco, O Ardiles, A Galvin.
Referee: T Mills (Barnsley).



Dozzell is kept from the dazzle

Dozzell: youngest scorer

The Ipswich manager Bobby Ferguson shielded the club's 16-year-old schoolboy, Jason Dozzell from publicity by refusing to allow, him to be interviewed after he had become the youngest player to score a first division goal. Dozzell came on as substitute to score the third goal in Ipswich's 3-1 win over Coventry City.

Ferguson said: It was a difficult match for him to come into, and he had to play with very liittle support. The conditions were heavy but he kept going.

The substitutes bench is ideal for him at the moment as he needs strengthening. He is a big lad at six feet one inch and if he continues in the same vein he will become a very good player."

Dozzell, who spends Thursdays training with the club, Leaves school at Easter when he will progress from an associated schoolboy qualification to join the apprentice ranks.

Dozzell was the youngest player to appear in the first division since Derek Forster, aged 15, played in goal for Sunderland 20 years ago.

Pelé plays again

New York (Reuter) – Pelé will make a one-match comeback on May 5. He has accepted an invitation to play for a New York Cosmos all-star team against the present side. Since retiring in 1977, Pelé has enbarked on a film career.

Three for Rossi

Paolo Rossi scored three goals as Italy, the world champions, crushed Mexico 5-0 in an international match at Olympic stadium in Rome on Saturday.

Swansea lose again

Swansea 0 Fulham 3

Fulham scored three goals in the second half at the Vetch Field to push Swansea City a step nearer the Third Division and reduce their own worries about relegation. Davies scored two of the goals on his return after injury, and Coney his first in the League since October 1982.

Rangers chase on home front

By Paul Newman

Arsenal 0
Queens Park Rangers 2

Queen's Park Rangers have the chance within the next eight days of emerging as Liverpool's most dangerous challengers for the first division championship. Rangers, who have no cup commitments to distract them for the rest of the season, begin a programme of three consecutive home matches when they face third placed West Ham United tomorrow night. Nottingham Forest, another of the four clubs above Rangers, travel to Loftus Road on Saturday and Norwich City are the visitors next Tuesday.

The manner of Rangers' first ever league victory at Highbury on Saturday bodes well for their chances of maintaining a challenge for the title. This was a match Arsenal could and should have won, but Rangers survived long periods of pressure, broke away to score two perfectly executed goals and in the end could have won by a wider margin.

Rangers' blend of individual skill and team organization was illustrated by the two goals. The first came after 46 minutes, when O'Leary headed a clearance straight into the path of Stewart, whose marker, Kay, had been left stranded upfield by the breakdown of an Arsenal attack. Stewart advanced into the left hand corner of the penalty box and with everyone expecting a cross, unleashed a hard, curling shot that flew beyond Jennings and inside the far post.

A free kick on the edge of the penalty area, which you concede at your peril against a team managed by Terry Venables, produced the second goal 12 minutes from the end. Stainrod drove in a low cross from the right and Fenwick provided the finishing touch at the near post.

All but the hardest of hearts must have felt sympathy for Arsenal, who played with passion and skill and made twice as many chances as Rangers. Nicholas created a series of openings with perceptive, delicately weighted passes, but Arsenal's finishing was woefully inadequate. When Nicholas gave himself a chance with a delightful turn past Wicks, Hucker dived low to his right to deny the Scot with the save of the match.

Arsenal have now won only one of their last eight matches, but on this evidence Don Howe is putting them on the right lines. His intelligent use of Meade's pace in attack and Nicholas' deft touch in midfield, deserves better reward. But as he said defiantly after the match: "If we keep playing like that, there will be no problems."

ARSENAL: P Jennings; J Kay, K Sansom, B Talbot, D O'Leary, T Caton, P Meade, (sub C Cork), P Davis, A Woodcock, C Nicholas, G Rix.
QPR: P Hucker; W Neill, I Dawes, G Waddock, S Wicks, T Fenwick, M Fillery, I Stewart, J Charles (sub W Fereday), S Stainrod, J Gregory.
Referee: B Hill (Kettering).

Newcastle light a fire under Portsmouth

By Nicholas Harling

Portsmouth 1
Newcastle...........................4

Scoring four goals against Portsmouth this season is really no big deal. Three clubs, Newcastle United among them, had accomplished the feat before Newcastle did so again on Saturday. But it was the manner in which the Geordies rekindled their promotion hopes that set them apart.

With Keegan happily restored to the attack in which he is clearly establishing a partnership of lethal potential with Beardsley, Ryan and Wharton switching positions so that Ryan could give the midfield extra bit. Newcastle so much more tactically aware, there was little to fault in their performance. The pity of it is that if Keegan does leave at the end of the season for the very club he tantalised on Saturday, Newcastle may find themselves in the first division without the one man who had done most to put them there.

By running at defenders and leaving them for sheer pace, Newcastle ultimately destroyed Portsmouth's defence and harassed their midfield into submission.

Any chance Portsmouth had of quickly recovering from the previous Saturday's FA Cup disappointment evaporated within three minutes. Left totally outnumbered after winning a corner, Portsmouth had only Sullivan back when Waddle broke away. Keegan accepted the crossfield pass but was then abetted by Knight's fumble.

Newcastle scored a glorious second goal as the half ended. Beardsley's acceleration enabled him to reach Keegan's perfectly weighted pass before Knight, and he then took the ball round both the goalkeeper and Aizlewood to score at leisure.

Had Hateley, who was later to have a shot cleared off the line by Wharton, not missed badly with head and foot, Portsmouth would have been back in the game before Webb volleyed in Wood's cross.

Instead of containing Portsmouth as they might well have done, Newcastle went in search of more goals and were twice rewarded. After Keegan had a headed goal disallowed for offside, he raced on to Beardsley's through ball before bringing his accomplice up to shoot past Knight. The fourth goal owed most to Waddle, who having had a shot beaten out crossed the loose ball for Keegan to hook viciously past Knight. Still Newcastle were not satisfied but more goals were beyond them.

PORTSMOUTH: A Knight; J McLaughlin, C Sullivan, R Doyle, M Tait, S Aizlewood, N Webb, K Dillon, M Hateley, N Morgan, P Wood.
NEWCASTLE UNITED: K Carr; J Anderson, K Wharton, D McCreery, J Clarke, G Roeder, K Keegan, P Beardsley, C Waddle, T McDermott, J Ryan, (sub, S Carney).
Referee: D J Axcell (Southend).

Aberdeen increase their lead

By Hugh Taylor

Even the usually cautious Alex Ferguson, the Aberdeen manager, allowed himself the luxury of a confident smile after the premier division leaders' 1-0 victory over Celtic at Pittodrie. "After all we only played half as well as we can play against Celtic and yet still won, so it will take a really good team to stop us winning the championship," he said after a win which stretches Aberdeen's lead to six points.

Celtic, who have lost five points out of a possible six to Aberdeen, may have been unlucky in failing to share the points; but in spite of their fierce pressure they did not possess the touch of genius which Aberdeen showed in scoring their vital goal. Strachan, the little midfield master, coolly started the classic move which ended in Hewitt having an easy task in scoring after the Celtic defence had been mesmerized.

Rangers also maintained their winning ways by beating Motherwell 2-1 at Ibrox Park, Jock Wallace's twelfth success in a row since he arrived back. McCoist and Prytz (penalty) scored for Rangers and Harrow snatched a late goal for Motherwell.

St Johnstone, who are threatened with relegation, gained a valuable away point in their match with St Mirren at Paisley.

ATHLETICS

Christian underlines sprint potential

By Pat Butcher

Wat little magic may have been left for the young British team after losing both the men's and women's match against the French, quickly disappeared when they embarked on another "mystery tour" to get home, which was almost as arduous as the one which had brought them here to Vittel two days previously.

Although the day's journey last Thursday, immediately after the match against East Germany, hardly left the team time to shake the stiffness out of their legs, Errol Roofe, in the men's 60 metres, Janet Marlow and Phil Norgate in their respective 800 metres races, and Yvette Wray in the women's 400 metres, all won with very aggresive performances.

But Eric McCalla and Aston Moore took the plaudits with their first and second places, and personal bests, in the triple jump. Moore added one centimetre to his best with 16.75 metres, and McCalla got well within reach of the world-class 17 metre mark, when he jumed 16.86 metres.

With a maximum of two athletes per event going to next month's European Championships in Gothenburg, both men were more than a litle angry that John Herbert had already been selected on the strength of a 16.33 metres last month.

Among the few individual successes for Britain, Jayne Christian confirmed her breakthrough of the previous Wednesday, when she beat Marlies Göhr, better of French sprint star, Marie-Christine Cazier over the two legs of the 60 metres. And two more fast times – 6.30sec and 6.31sec – should et her added to the British team for Gothenburg.

Another 20-year-old wo might, with wisdom, be selected for Gothenburg, is Derrick Brown. The youngster from Longwood, Yorkshire, only lost b six centimetres to Dombrowski, the Olympic champion last Wednesday, and his long jump of 7.60 metres was his best, indoors or out. Brown repeated the improvement on Staturday evening, and won with 7.72 metres, which is a European qualifying mark.

Thierry Vigneron, the world record-holder for the pole vault did not disappoint the two-and-a-half thousand crowd at Vittel. He set a national indoor best of 5.73 metres, but only after a supposed 5.70 metres clearance had been remeasured. Then he went very close to a new world indoor best of 5.83 metres, which would have equalled his outdoor mark.

MEN: (British unless stated): 60 metres (first race): 1, E Roofe, 6.78 sec; 2, E Cutting, 6.81; 3, A Richard (Fr), 6.86. 60m (second race): 1, Roofe, 6.76; 2, Richard (Fr), 6.78; 3, B Marie-Rose (Fr), 6.79; 4, Cutting, 6.82. 200m: 1, P Barre (Fr), 21.71; 2, L Christie, 21.78; 3, M Powell, 22.03. 400m: 1, H Listeer (Fr), 48.87; 2, C Oyac (Fr), 49.20; 3, T Whitehead, 49.20; 4, S Sole, 49.36.

800m: 1, P Norgate, 1:50.36; 2, D Marquant (Fr), 1:50.83; 3, T Tonneller (Fr), 1:50.83; 4, M Whittingham, 1:52.30. 1,500m: 1, D Begouin (Fr), 3:48.10; 2, S Crabb, 3:49.06; 3, P Gauthier (Fr), 3:51.84; 4, J Espir, 3:54.49. 3,000m: 1, P Levisse (Fr), 8:11.85; 2, P Legrand (Fr), 8:16.89; 3, G Staines, 8:19.99; 4, W Dee, 8:32.70.

60m Hurdles (First race): 1, Y Vesin (Fr), 7.95; 2, N Walker, 7.95; 3, P Hatil (Fr), 8.15; 4, P Brice, 8.16. 60m Hurdles (Second race): 1, Walker, 7.92; 2, Hatil (Fr), 7.92; 3, Vesin (Fr), 7.98; 4, Brice, 8.21. 4 x 400 metres: 1, Britain, 3 min 13.7 sec; 2, France, 3:14.2. High Jump: 1, F Bonnet (Fr), 2.19m; 2, G Parsons, 2.19; 3, L Duval (Fr), 2.15; 4, M Naylor, 2.15. Long Jump: 1, D Brown, 7.72; 2, G Tessier (Fr), 7.65; 3, T Sinclair, 7.50.

Triple jump: 1 E McAlla, 16.86; 2, A Moore, 16.75; 3, S Helan (Fr), 15.89. Shot: 1, L Viudes (Fr), 18.69; 2, W Cole, 17.40; 3, J Bouras (Fr), 17.00; 4, M Albridge, 16.10. Pole vault: 1, T Vigneron (Fr), 5.73; 2, P Houvion (Fr), 5.60; 3, J Gutridge, 5.00; 4, K Stock, 5.00. Match result: France 78, Britain 68.

WOMEN: 60m (first race): (GB unless stated): 1, J Christian, 7.30sec; 2, M-C Cazier (Fr), 7.35; 3, W Hoyte, 7.45. 60m (second race): 1, Cazier (Fr), 7.30; 2, Christian, 7.31; 3, Hoyte, 7.40. 200m: 1, M-C Cazier (Fr), 23.64 (French best); 2, S Jacobs, 24.03; 3, H Barnett, 24.10. 400m: 1, Y Wray, 55.02; 2, F Lise (Fr), 55.13; 3, F Levu (Fr), 56.05; 4, J Marlow, 58.06. 800m: 1m J Marlow, 2:07.88; 2, C Lebreton (Fr), 2:09.79; 3, J Lucante (Fr), 2:11.06; 4, K Steer, 2:11.55. 1,500m: 1, L MacDougall, 4:22.79; 2, M Srady (Fr), 4:24.20; 3, P Deneuville (Fr), 4:27.58; 4, J White, 4:27.73.

60m hurdles (first race): 1, S Strong, 8.24; 2, L Elloy (Fr) 8.29; 3, M-N Savigny (Fr) 8.34; 4, R Millerchip, 8.62. 60m hurdles (second race): 1, Elloy, (Fr) 8.08 (French best); 2, Strong, 8.22; 3, Savigny (Fr) 8.23; 4, Millerchip, 8.65. 4 x 400: 1, France 3:41.4; 2, Britain 3:41.9.

Long jump: 1, G Dornin (Fr), 6.25; 2, M-O Legrand (Fr), 6.18; 3, C Earlington, 6.12; 4, M Berkeley, 6.02. High Jump: 1, M-E Epee (Fr), 1.88; 2, D Marti, 1.83; 3, D Elliott, 1.83. Shot: 1, S Creantor (Fr), 16.78; 2, M Augee, 16.29; 3, L Bertimon (Fr), 16.10; 4, Y Nortey-Hanson, 14.18. Match result: France 60, Britain 53.

HOCKEY

East far from artificial

By Sydney Friskin

Cambridgeshire..................1
East.....................................2

East, despite a few absent friends, were still good enough to beat Cambridgeshire on a cold and windy afternoon at Coldham's Common, Cambridge yesterday. This match was played on a splendid artificial turf pitch on which the East forwards moved with more freedom than they probably expected.

Cambridgeshire, who are due to play Gloucestershire in the county championship quarter-finals on February 26, were unable to restrain the East's right flank where Atkinson set up a number of attacks in the first 15 minutes. Two of his early centres went begging before Moulton took advantage of his offering in the 13th minute to put East in the lead.

Three minutes later, Law, who also had a splendid game for the East, pierced the Cambridgeshire defence and Atkinson again made the opening for Moulton to score. By the time the first half ended, East had forced five short corners and Cambridgeshire one.

Not until the 30th minute did Cambridgeshire threaten to score. The chance was offered to Graham, from whom the East goalkeeper saved twice. Then, just before the interval, the East goalkeeper was again summoned to save off Webber from a short corner.

Early in the second half, Cambridgeshire lost a chance to reduce the lead with Ward missing the target. But they tightened their defence and gave the East forwards less room to work. With two minutes to go, Cambridgeshire reduced the lead from a penalty stroke converted by Graves. A presentation was made to Webber on the occasion of his 100th appearance for Cambridgeshire.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE: N Lloyd (Camb Nomads); M Gadsby (Camb City), N Kair (Peterborough), S Brown (Wisbech), M Mitcham (Camb City), N Vernon (Camb City), S Graves (Camb City, capt), P Webber (St Neots), P White (Camb City), P Graham (St Neots), M Ward (Wisbech).
EAST: J Morgan (Norwich Union), R Mitchell (Camb Univ), A Wallace (Southgate, capt), M Gallmore (Guildford), S Port (St Albans), A Law (Broxbourne), C Makin (Camb Univ), D Atkinson (Richmond), P Moulton (Southgate), G Hayward (St Albans), R Slaughter (Norwich Grasshoppers) Sub E Clarke (Broxbourne).

TENNIS

Swede with a solid touch

By Lewine Mair

Peter Lundgren, yet another tennis-playing Swede, complete with heavy top-spin shots, long fair hair, and headband, defeated Jeremy Bates 4-6, 6-3, 6-4 to win the Lawn Tennis Association's international satellite event at Bramhall on Saturday. Ranked 309 on the computer where Bates is 231, Lundgren had none of Bates's touch and anticipation at the net, but his ground shots were always the more solid.

Bates, at 21 two years older than the Swede, unleashed a handful of searing forehands, but, in times of mounting pressure, he all too often lost control and seemed to rush from one point to the next.

Paul Hutchins, the LTA's national team manager, thinks that he has, perhaps, contributed to this lack of patience by encouraging Bates to play a more attacking game.

In truth, Hutchins was by no means disappointed with the British boy's performance. He felt that he had done well to reach the final and one suspects that he currently sees him as the most likely candidate for that fourth place in the Davis Cup side to meet the Italians.

Having tied up the first set with an ace, Bates opened the second set with one of the finest winning backhands seen all week. However, far from forging ahead, he was soon trailing 0-3. There were mistakes galore over the next few games, as neither player managed to keep up any kind of sustained attack, but Lundgren had enough of a lead duly to make it one set apiece. In the decider no game was more vital than the fourth. Down 1-2, Bates was unable to take advantage of the two points he had to break his opponent's serve.

MEN'S DOUBLES: Final: P Hertquist and S Svensson (Swe) bt J Bates (Surrey) and J Dier (Sussex) 6-2, 4-6, 6-4.

ROWING

Oxford look good again

By Jim Railton

Oxford University mostly impressed after eight sorties with London University over the weekend, finishing with a 100 per cent record. If Topolski, their coach, can achieve the right blend between world class oarsmen and good club men in the bows of the boat, Oxford look set for their ninth successive win in the 130th Boat Race on March 17 for the Ladbroke Trophy. This would equal their record successive wins achieved twice last century.

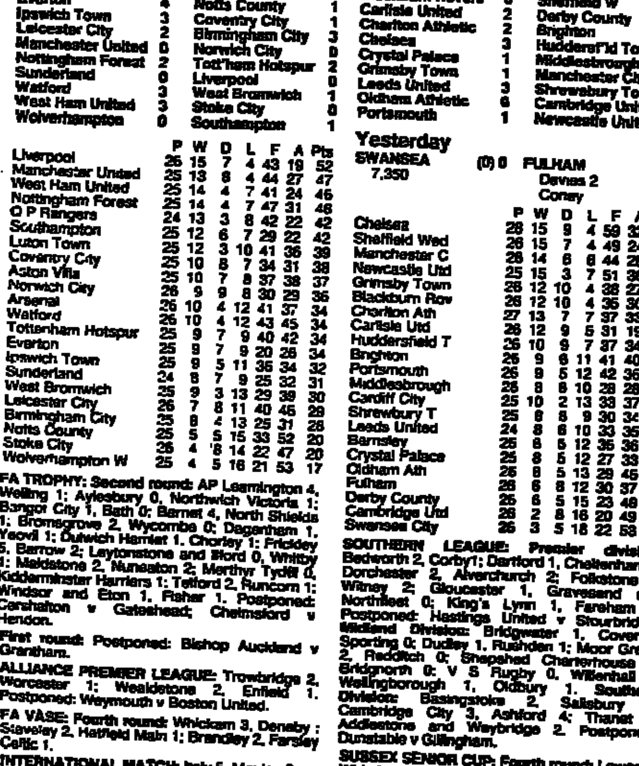
But the weekend's evidence indicated that more grooming is required, partly due to the fact that Oxford are still settling into their new wooden boat. Oxford, in the second seven-minute row yesterday, gave away an initial bend advantage and were almost a length down after three minutes. Their stern bounced alarmingly, but Mike Evans, stroke, answered, and they fought back to a threequarter of a length victory. In the first seven minutes, Oxford took three lengths and more on the last. This was encouraging against a crew with a majority of Henley winners on board.

Oxford's stern has no less than three world finalists and Boat Race winners in Jones (Australia), and the Evans twins (Canada). Lang at seven – a British world junior medal winner and Boat Race victory – efficiently completes the stern four in the seven seat. The bow four, with a winning Blue in Clay and last year's successful Isis trio Long, Stewart and Rose, have to bridge the gap in experience and ability but look determined to do so.

OXFORD CREW:
*R Clay (Eton and New College) bow, C L B Long (St Paul's and Oriel), J A G H Stewart (Harrow and Pembroke), D M Rose (Queensland University, Australia and Balliol), *W M Evans (Queen's University, Canada, and University College, *G R D Jones (Sydney University, Australia and New College), *W J Lang (Wallingford and Magdalen), *J M Evans (Princeton University, and University College, stroke, S Lesser (Princeton University, and Magdalen, cox.



FOOTBALL RESULTS AND TABLES FROM THE WEEKEND



First division

Arsenal	0	Q P Rangers	2
Aston Villa	0	Luton Town	0
Everton	4	Notts County	1
Ipswich Town	3	Coventry City	1
Leicester City	2	Birmingham City	3
Manchester United	0	Norwich City	0
Nottingham Forest	2	Tott'ham Hotspur	2
Sunderland	0	Liverpool	0
Watford	3	West Bromwich	1
West Ham United	3	Stoke City	0
Wolverhampton	0	Southampton	1

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Liverpool	26	15	7	4	43	19	52
Manchester United	25	13	8	4	44	27	47
West Ham United	25	14	4	7	41	24	46
Nottingham Forest	25	14	4	7	47	31	46
Q P Rangers	24	13	3	8	42	22	42
Southampton	25	12	6	7	29	22	42
Luton Town	25	12	3	10	41	36	39
Coventry City	25	10	8	7	34	31	38
Aston Villa	25	10	7	8	37	38	37
Norwich City	26	9	9	8	30	29	36
Arsenal	26	10	4	12	41	37	34
Watford	26	10	4	12	43	45	34
Tottenham Hotspur	25	9	7	9	40	42	34
Everton	25	9	7	9	20	26	34
Ipswich Town	25	9	5	11	35	34	32
Sunderland	24	8	7	9	25	32	31
West Bromwich	25	9	3	13	29	39	30
Leicester City	26	7	8	11	40	45	29
Birmingham City	25	8	4	13	25	31	28
Notts County	25	5	5	15	33	52	20
Stoke City	26	4	8	14	22	47	20
Wolverhampton W	25	4	5	16	21	53	17

FA TROPHY: Second round: AP Leamington 4, Welling 1; Aylesbury 0, Northwich Victoria 1; Bangor City 1, Bath 0; Barnet 4, North Shields 1; Bromsgrove 2, Wycombe 0; Dagenham 1, Yeovil 1; Dulwich Hamlet 1, Chorley 1; Frickley 5, Barrow 2; Leytonstone and Ilford 0, Whitby 1; Maidstone 2, Nuneaton 2; Merthyr Tydfil 0, Kidderminster Harriers 1; Telford 2, Runcorn 1; Windsor and Eton 1, Fisher 1. Postponed: Carshalton v Gateshead; Chelmsford v Hendon.

First round: Postponed: Bishop Auckland v Grantham.

ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Trowbridge 2, Worcester 1; Wealdstone 2, Enfield 1. Postponed: Weymouth v Boston United.

FA VASE: Fourth round: Whickam 3, Denaby; Staveley 2, Hatfield Main 1; Brandley 2, Farsley Celtic 1.

INTERNATIONAL MATCH: Italy 5, Mexico 0.



Second division

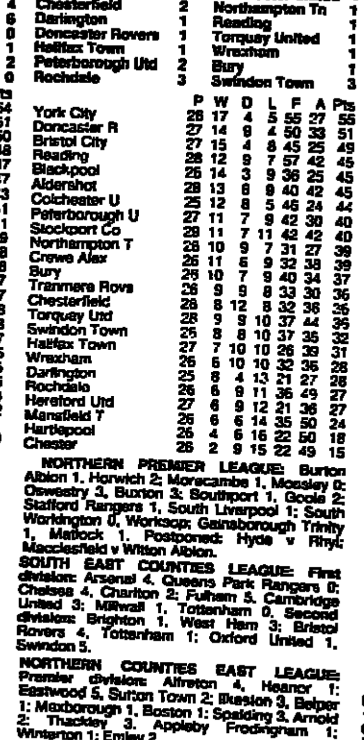
Barnsley	2	Cardiff City	3
Blackburn Rovers	0	Sheffield W	0
Carlisle United	2	Derby County	1
Charlton Athletic	2	Brighton	0
Chelsea	3	Hudders'f'ld Town	1
Crystal Palace	1	Middlesbrough	0
Grimsby Town	1	Manchester City	1
Leeds United	3	Shrewsbury Town	0
Oldham Athletic	6	Cambridge United	0
Portsmouth	1	Newcastle United	4

Yesterday
SWANSEA (0) 0 FULHAM (0) 3
7,350 Davies 2
Coney

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Chelsea	28	15	9	4	59	32	54
Sheffield Wed	26	15	7	4	49	24	52
Manchester C	28	14	6	8	44	28	48
Newcastle Utd	25	15	3	7	51	36	48
Grimsby Town	26	12	10	4	38	27	46
Blackburn Rov	26	12	10	4	35	30	46
Charlton Ath	27	13	7	7	37	33	46
Carlisle Utd	26	12	9	5	31	19	45
Huddersfield T	26	10	9	7	37	34	39
Brighton	26	9	6	11	41	40	33
Portsmouth	26	9	5	12	42	36	32
Middlesbrough	26	8	8	10	28	28	32
Cardiff City	25	10	2	13	33	37	32
Shrewsbury T	25	8	8	9	30	34	32
Leeds United	24	8	6	10	33	35	30
Barnsley	25	8	5	12	35	36	29
Crystal Palace	25	8	5	12	27	33	29
Oldham Ath	26	8	5	13	29	45	29
Fulham	26	6	8	12	30	37	26
Derby County	26	6	5	15	23	49	23
Cambridge Utd	26	2	8	16	20	49	14
Swansea City	26	3	5	18	22	53	14

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Premier division: Bedworth 2, Corby 1; Dartford 1, Cheltenham 0; Dorchester 2, Alvechurch 2; Folkestone 1, Witney 2; Gloucester 1, Gravesend and Northfleet 0; King's Lynn 1, Fareham 0. Postponed: Hastings United v Stourbridge. Midland Division: Bridgwater 1, Coventry Sporting 0; Dudley 1, Rushden 1; Moor Green 2, Redditch 0; Shepshed Charterhouse 3, Bridgnorth 0; V S Rugby 0, Willenhall 4; Wellingborough 1, Oldbury 1. Southern Division: Basingstoke 2, Salisbury 1; Cambridge City 3, Ashford 4; Thanet 1, Addlestone and Weybridge 2. Postponed: Dunstable v Gillingham.

SUSSEX SENIOR CUP: Fourth round: Lewes 4, Whitehawk 1.



Third division

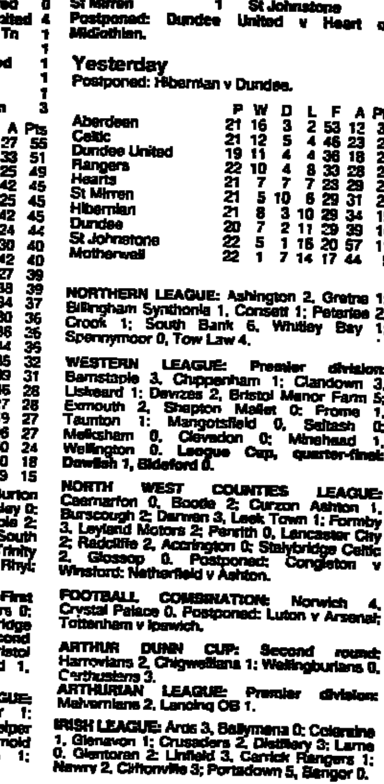
Bolton Wanderers	3	Bristol Rovers	0
Bournemouth	3	Lincoln City	0
Brentford	2	Gillingham	3
Hull City	1	Wigan Athletic	0
Newport County	1	Rotherham United	4
Orient	2	Wimbledon	6
Oxford United	2	Preston N E	0
Plymouth Argyle	1	Burnley	1
Port Vale	0	Walsall	2
Sheffield United	2	Millwall	0

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Walsall	28	16	6	6	44	34	54
Wimbledon	27	16	3	8	67	51	51
Oxford United	25	15	5	5	53	33	50
Hull City	25	13	9	3	39	19	48
Sheffield United	27	13	8	6	52	32	47
Bristol Rovers	27	14	5	8	42	33	47
Bolton Wanderers	27	12	7	8	38	30	43
Burnley	25	11	8	6	49	28	41
Orient	28	12	5	11	39	42	41
Gillingham	23	12	3	8	44	38	39
Bradford City	25	11	5	9	49	41	38
Lincoln City	27	11	5	11	37	38	38
Millwall	27	10	7	10	44	48	37
Newport County	25	10	7	8	33	42	37
Plymouth Argyle	24	7	7	10	32	32	28
Wigan Athletic	25	7	7	11	25	35	28
Preston	26	7	6	13	39	39	27
Southend United	26	6	8	12	35	46	26
Bournemouth	26	7	5	14	33	47	26
Rotherham United	24	7	4	13	27	36	25
Brentford	26	5	8	13	36	51	23
Exeter City	26	5	7	14	33	49	22
Scunthorpe United	25	4	9	12	28	48	21
Port Vale	26	5	4	17	22	47	19

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Premier Division: Billericay 1, Sutton United 0; Bromley 1, Walthamstow Avenue 3; Croydon 1, Harlow 2; Wokingham 1, Harrow 2; Staines 2, Hitchin 1. Postponed: Barking v Worthing; Bishop's Stortford v Hayes. First division: Hornchurch 1, Woking 3; Metropolitan Police 1, Clapton 1; Oxford City 2, Cheshunt 0; Walton and Hersham 4, Chesham 1. Second division: Corinthian Casuals 2, St Albans 2; Dorking 3, Uxbridge 3; Grays 3, Molesey 3; Horsham 0, Tring 5; Letchworth 2, Garden City 0, Hungerford 2.

ATHENIAN LEAGUE: Berkhamstead 5, Horley 0; Camberley 1, Marlow 2; Chalfont St Peter 7, Chertsey 0; Flackwell Heath 1, Thatcham 1; Harwich and Parkeston 1, Whyteleafe 2. League cup, semi finals: Ruislip Manor 2, Harefield 3 (aet); Wolverton 2, Burnham 1.

HAMPSHIRE SENIOR CUP: Third round: Farnborough 4, Totton 2.



Fourth division

Aldershot	7	Mansfield Town	1
Blackpool	3	York City	0
Bristol City	1	Hereford United	0
Chester City	1	Colchester United	4
Chesterfield	2	Northampton Tn	1
Darlington	1	Reading	1
Doncaster Rovers	1	Torquay United	1
Halifax Town	1	Wrexham	1
Peterborough Utd	2	Bury	1
Rochdale	3	Swindon Town	3

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
York City	26	17	4	5	55	27	55
Doncaster R	27	14	9	4	50	33	51
Bristol City	27	15	4	8	45	25	49
Reading	28	12	9	7	57	42	45
Blackpool	26	14	3	9	36	25	45
Aldershot	28	13	6	9	40	42	45
Colchester U	25	12	8	5	46	24	44
Peterborough U	27	11	7	9	42	30	40
Stockport Co	29	11	7	11	42	42	40
Northampton T	26	10	9	7	31	27	39
Crewe Alex	26	11	6	9	32	38	39
Bury	26	10	7	9	40	34	37
Tranmere Rovs	26	9	9	8	33	30	36
Chesterfield	28	8	12	8	32	36	36
Torquay Utd	28	9	9	10	37	44	36
Swindon Town	26	8	8	10	37	35	32
Halifax Town	27	7	10	10	26	39	31
Wrexham	26	6	10	10	32	36	28
Darlington	25	8	4	13	21	27	28
Rochdale	26	6	9	11	36	49	27
Hereford Utd	27	6	9	12	21	36	27
Mansfield T	26	6	6	14	35	50	24
Hartlepool	26	4	6	16	22	50	18
Chester	26	2	9	15	22	49	15

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Burton Albion 1, Horwich 2; Morecambe 1, Mossley 0; Oswestry 3, Buxton 3; Southport 1, Goole 2; Stafford Rangers 1, South Liverpool 1; South Workington 0, Worksop; Gainsborough Trinity 1, Matlock 1. Postponed: Hyde v Rhyl; Macclesfield v Witton Albion.

SOUTH EAST COUNTIES LEAGUE: First division: Arsenal 4, Queens Park Rangers 0; Chelsea 4, Charlton 2; Fulham 5, Cambridge United 3; Millwall 1, Tottenham 0. Second division: Brighton 1, West Ham 3; Bristol Rovers 4, Tottenham 1; Oxford United 1, Swindon 5.

NORTHERN COUNTIES EAST LEAGUE: Premier division: Alfreton 4, Heanor 1; Eastwood 5, Sutton Town 2; Ilkeston 3, Belper 1; Mexborough 1, Boston 1; Spalding 3, Arnold 2; Thackley 3, Appleby Frodingham 1; Winterton 1; Emley 2.



Scottish premier division

Aberdeen	1	Celtic	0
Rangers	2	Motherwell	1
St Mirren	1	St Johnstone	1

Postponed: Dundee United v Heart of Midlothian.

Yesterday
Postponed: Hibernian v Dundee.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Aberdeen	21	16	3	2	53	12	35
Celtic	21	12	5	4	46	23	29
Dundee United	19	11	4	4	36	18	26
Rangers	22	10	4	8	33	28	24
Hearts	21	7	7	7	23	29	21
St Mirren	21	5	10	6	29	31	20
Hibernian	21	8	3	10	29	34	19
Dundee	20	7	2	11	29	39	16
St Johnstone	22	5	1	16	20	57	11
Motherwell	22	1	7	14	17	44	9

NORTHERN LEAGUE: Ashington 2, Gretna 1; Billingham Synthonia 1, Consett 1; Peterlee 2, Crook 1; South Bank 6, Whitley Bay 1; Spennymoor 0, Tow Law 4.

WESTERN LEAGUE: Premier division: Barnstaple 3, Chippenham 1; Clandown 3, Liskeard 1; Devizes 2, Bristol Manor Farm 5; Exmouth 2, Shepton Mallet 0; Frome 1, Taunton 1; Mangotsfield 0, Saltash 0; Melksham 0, Clevedon 0; Minehead 1, Wellington 0. League Cup, quarter-final: Dawlish 1, Bideford 0.

NORTH WEST COUNTIES LEAGUE: Caernarfon 0, Bootle 2; Curzon Ashton 1, Burscough 2; Darwen 3, Leek Town 1; Formby 3, Leyland Motors 2; Penrith 0, Lancaster City 2; Radcliffe 2, Accrington 0; Stalybridge Celtic 2, Glossop 0. Postponed: Congleton v Winsford; Netherfield v Ashton.

FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Norwich 4, Crystal Palace 0. Postponed: Luton v Arsenal; Tottenham v Ipswich.

ARTHUR DUNN CUP: Second round: Harrovians 2, Chigwellians 1; Wellingburians 0, Carthusians 3.

ARTHURIAN LEAGUE: Premier division: Malvernians 2, Lancing OB 1.

IRISH LEAGUE: Ards 3, Ballymena 0; Coleraine 1, Glenavon 1; Crusaders 2, Distillery 3; Larne 0, Glentoran 2; Linfield 3, Carrick Rangers 1; Newry 2, Cliftonville 3; Portadown 5, Bangor 0.

Scottish first division

Clyde	2	Alloa Athletic	2
Dumbarton	4	Airdrieonians	2
Hamilton	0	Ayr United	0
Kilmarnock	0	Morton	1
Meadowbank	1	Raith Rovers	3
Partick Thistle	3	Falkirk	1

Postponed: Brechin City v Clydebank.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Partick Thistle	24	15	3	6	44	29	33
Dumbartonxx	24	13	6	5	42	30	32
Morton	24	11	9	4	47	31	31
Kilmarnock	25	13	2	10	42	32	28
Clydebank	23	10	6	7	36	30	26
Brechin City	23	9	8	6	35	31	26
Falkirk	23	11	3	9	32	33	25
Clyde	24	8	7	9	34	29	23
Ayr United	25	6	10	9	38	40	22
Airdrieonians	25	8	5	12	25	37	21
Meadowbank Thistle	25	8	5	12	28	43	21
Hamilton	24	5	9	10	24	30	19
Raith Rovers	24	4	9	11	25	38	17
Alloa Athletic	23	4	4	15	25	44	12

Scottish second division

Arbroath	3	East Stirling	2
Berwick Rangers	2	Queen of South	0
East Fife	0	Stenhousemuir	1
Queen's Park	0	Stranraer	1

Postponed: Albion Rovers v Cowdenbeath; Dunfermline v Montrose; Stirling Albion v Forfar Athletic.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Forfar Athletic	21	16	4	1	42	15	36
Stirling Albion	20	11	7	2	33	17	29
Queen of South	23	12	5	6	32	20	29
Arbroath	23	12	3	8	36	26	27
East Fife	24	11	4	9	32	29	26
Berwick Rangers	22	10	5	7	34	20	25
Stranraer	23	8	7	8	30	30	23
Stenhousemuir	21	9	5	7	25	26	23
Queens Park	23	8	4	11	32	38	20
Dunfermline	21	5	7	9	19	26	17
East Stirling	22	5	5	12	29	41	15
Cowdenbeath	21	4	6	11	21	32	14
Albion Rovers	21	3	6	12	25	43	12
Montrose	21	5	0	16	19	46	10

CENTRAL LEAGUE: First division: Liverpool 1, Aston Villa 0; West Bromwich 2, Bolton 1.
SOMERSET PREMIER CUP: Replay: Weston-super-Mare 2, Paulton 1.
DURHAM CHALLENGE CUP: Third round: Chester-le-Street 3, Billingham Town 1; Shildon 1, Coundon 3.

TODAY'S FIXTURES

FOOTBALL

7.30 unless stated

FA CUP
Fourth round, second replay
Gillingham v Everton

Third division
Southend v Bolton

Scottish Cup
Second round replay
Stirling Albion v Arbroath

Third round
Aberdeen v Kilmarnock
Airdrieonians v St Johnstone
Clydebank v Brechin
Dundee United v Ayr
Falkirk v Clyde
Hearts v Partick
Morton v East Stirling
Motherwell v Queen's Park
Raith v Dumbarton

Third round replay
St Mirren v Meadowbank.

F.A. TROPHY: Second round: Chelmsford City v Hendon. Replay: Nuneaton Borough v Maidstone.
IRISH CUP: Tobermore v Ballymena (3.0)
LONDON SENIOR CUP: First round: Croydon v Dulwich Hamlet.
ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Bob Lord Trophy: Third round, first leg: Barnet v Enfield.
NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: League Cup, first round, second leg: Horwich v Morecambe (1st leg: 0-0).
CENTRAL LEAGUE: Second division: Wolverhampton v Port Vale.
FA YOUTH CUP: Fourth round: Barnsley v Manchester United (7.0).
OTHER MATCH: Metropolitan Police v Denmark Under-21.

RUGBY LEAGUE

SECOND DIVISION: Huddersfield v Huyton.

RUGBY UNION

REPRESENTATIVE MATCH: St Ives v Cornwall under 23 (7.0).

RACING: DE HAAN SET TO TAKE OVER FROM FRANCOME ON BURROUGH HILL LAD

A weighty problem for Dickinson

By Michael Phillips, Racing Correspondent

There will be some excellent and informative racing at both Ayr and Newbury on Saturday. Last year's Cheltenham Gold Cup winner, Bregawn, and his exciting stable companion The Mighty Mac, will undoubtedly be the star attraction at Ayr as Michael Dickinson, their trainer, sets about the task of getting them in tip-top condition for the National Hunt Festival at Cheltenham, which is now little more than five weeks away.

Newbury will also occupy the mind of the champion trainer because, all being well, both Wayward Lad, the current favourite for this year's Gold Cup and the champion two miler, Badsworth Boy will race there as part of their build-up for Cheltenham.

It will be particularly interesting to see how Wayward Lad fares against Brown Chamberlin on the course which has brought the best out of Brown Chamberlin seven times already, most notably when he won the Hennessy Cognac Gold Cup there in November.

Wayward Lad has beaten Brown Chamberlin by five lengths in the King George VI steeplechase at Kempton Park in the meantime, but that was at level weights. On Saturday there will be a difference of 7lb in the Compton Steeplechase.

John Francome's retainer for Fred Winter and thus his commitment to ride either Brown Chamberlin or Observe at Cheltenham in March was the reason why he had to tell Jenny Pitman at Sandown on Saturday that he would not be free to ride Burrough Hill Lad in the Gold Cup.

"He is a good horse, isn't he?" was Francome's post-race understatement as he left the unsaddling enclosure, having just ridden Burrough Hill Lad to a 15-lengths victory in the Gainsborough Handicap Steeplechase. That brief assessment was some praise because anyone who knows the champion jump jockey well will appreciate that he is not in the habit of showering compliments about.

In private he has told Mrs Pitman that Burrough Hill Lad will take a great deal of beating in the Gold Cup and that assessment must have been every bit as heartening to her as Saturday's result.

With Francome likely to be unavailable at Cheltenham, Mrs Pitman obviously wants the man who will ride Burrough Hill Lad in the Gold Cup to partner in his next race. Who the lucky person will be has still not been decided, but if Mrs Pitman has her way I am sure it will be Ben de Haan, who won the Grand National for her on Corbiere last spring.

De Haan has done most of the schooling on Burrough Hill Lad over the practice fences at Lambourn during the last couple of years, so he knows the horse better than anyone, better even than Francome. An idea as to howmuch Burrough Hill Lad has improved this season can be gleaned by comparing Saturday's race with the Welsh National at Chepstow at the end of December. On Saturday he gave Royal Judgment 8lb and a 15-length beating. At Chepstow he beat the same horse by four lengths when receiving 12lb from him.

All that does not mean to say that Burrough Hill Lad will win the Gold Cup, for which he is now a 6-1 chance generally speaking, but it does say that Dickinson will not be able to relax one iota as he primes Wayward and Bregawn for the task ahead.

The disappointing aspect of Saturday's race was obviously Silver Buck's performance. At the end he was last, even behind Two Swallows whose form this season amounted to being unplaced twice, falling and being pulled up. While conceding that he must have been held up in his work at home by the bad weather and it he also ran much too freely for his own good this was still not the Silver Buck of old.

However the victories of Norton Cross and Sula Bula, both from Peter Easterby's stable near Malton, were timely reminders that training in Yorkshire cannot have been impossible recently in spite of that bad weather. Norton Cross was always gong to win the Scilly Isles Novices Steeplechase even before Gambir fell two fences from home.

Sula Bula looked a reformed character in the Oteley Hurdle in which he wore blinkers for the first time.

Going for gold: Burrough Hill Lad and John Francome are already clear of the opposition at the third last fence in Sandown's Gainsborough Chase

Mister Golden can scoop Tote pool

By Michael Phillips

Although they failed to catch Lochboisdale at Sandown Park on Saturday Star Of Ireland and Amrullah ran well enough in the Ripley Novices Hurdle to suggest that Mister Golden, their conqueror at Kempton Park last month, will be a tough nut to crack in the Tote Novices Hurdle at Fontwell today.

On that Kempton form Mister Golden still has the beating of Sir Butch. A greater threat to my selection may be Contester, who was still in the lead when he fell at the last hurdle in the race won by King's College Boy at Cheltenham last month.

Rose Ravine, winner over today's course and distance last month, but beaten by Mister Golden's stable companion The Reject at Wincanton previously and Osborne, who is something of an unknown quantity in this country even though he was the Swedish 2,000 Guineas six years ago, are other runners who will ensure that today's principal race will arouse plenty of interest.

The Somac will be trying to win the Bognor Regis Handicap Steeplechase for the second year running, but this time he may not be able to cope with another course specialist Sweet Kybo on 12lb worse terms than when they clashed in December.

Lorentino, my selection for the Burnhill Handicap Steeplechase at Wolverhampton, has been racing out of his depth since beating Baron Oak over today's course and distance in November. His task today looks easier even though he has to shoulder 12st 3lb. Paul Kelleway, although better known for his exploits on the Flat these days, looks the man to follow, with Donegal Prince in the Belvide Novices Steeplechase and Northern Trial in the second division of the Bishop's Wood Novices Hurdle.

Hold The Head impresses

The Irish four-year-old hurdlers, rarely a factor at the Cheltenham festival, appear to be better than average this season Our Irish Racing Correspondent writes. Following fine displays by Flying Gayle and Manpower during the preceding week, Hold The Head was a ten lengths winner of the Scalp Hurdle at Leopardstown on Saturday.

Beaten narrowly by another five-year-old, Bartres, at Naas the previous Saturday, Hold The Head came from behind to cut down Dorinicum in the straight with another four-year-old, Shahreeza third.

Jim Bolger, who had been reducing the number of jumpers in his yard, will give Hold The Head an outing in the Furness Hurdle at Punchestown before deciding between the Victor Ludorum Hurdle and the Triumph Hurdle. At the moment, Bolger favours the Victor Ludorum at Haydock.

Hard Case, who made the running to the second last hurdle, came with a renewed challenge to beat Four Shares and Passage Creeper for the Philip Cornes Hurdle qualifier.

● A new Australian record of $Aus310,000 was set at Robert Sangster's Swettenham Stud sale at Morphettville racecourse in South Australia. That price was paid by Pat Hogan of the Cambridge Stud in New Zealand for a filly by Century out of Leica Show by Showdown.

Wolverhampton

GOING: Good to soft

1.45 BISHOP'S WOOD HURDLE (Div I: novices: £819: 2m) 17 runners)

1	0-04010	MR MYND (D) (B) (G Buckingham-Bawden) J Wright 7-11-7	K Mooney
3	00-30	ADDERYBURY LAD (B Gordon) J Townson 5-11-1	R Strange 4
5	02	ANOTHER PAL (I Dawson) D Nicholson 5-11-1	P Scudamore
10	0p	CRIMSON KNIGHT (Cherry Tree Stables) S Harris 5-11-1	R Goldstein
11	0	DEEP POCKET (Mrs A Sloan) N Henderson 5-11-1	H Davies
12		EMBENISI (C Southgate) J Edwards 5-11-1	–
14	0	FLEMINGTON (Mrs L Sewell) Mrs M Rimell 5-11-1	S Morshead
17	0	KING'S PARDON (Mrs D Stokes) Mrs A Hewitt 7-11-1	T G Dun
21		TO KAMARI MOU (Newcastle University Turf Club) R Fisher 5-11-1	J O'Neill
22		TYPECAST (Miss A Hindle) Miss A Hindle 5-11-1	R Crank
23		WARFLIGHT (F Yardley) F Yardley 5-11-1	B Powell 7
24	13	EXCAVATOR EXPERT (D) (D Ward) Mrs M Nesbitt 4-10-11	M Pepper 4
29	00	DEL MAR (N Thick) R Brazington 5-10-10	C Jones
34	f	GAMBLING BOY (Leisure Parkland Ltd) Mrs E Kennard 4-10-5	P Stone 7
37	40	NUDGE NUDGE (A Birchall) S Mellor 4-10-5	M Perrett
39	0	QUITE FIELD (N Bohemia) J Spearing 4-10-5	R Dickin
42		UPTOWN GIRL (Mrs D Farrell) J P Smith 4-10-0	S O'Neill

11-4 Another Pal, 7-2 Flemington, 4 To Kamari Mou, 5 Nudge Nudge, 6 Excavator Expert, 9 Deep Pocket, 16 Mr Mynd, 20 others.

2.15 BURNHILL CHASE (handicap: £1,487: 3m 2f) (14)

1	2-40144	LORENTINO (CD) (Lord Leverhulme) W D Francis 7-12-3	R Crank
3	220133	LAURENSUN (BF) (Mrs C Black) M Oliver 9-11-3	A Webber
4	2124-03	CHANCE COMMAND (B) (Lord Ronaldshay) P Calver 9-10-11	J O'Neill
5	/3-0204	CROSA (D) (S Jones) J Fox 9-10-10	S Moore 7
6	43041p	TANIAN'S LAD (CD) (W Moss) W D Francis 10-10-9	C Cowley 7
7	0-3pu23	MINT STREAK (P Oliver) Mrs E Kennard 8-10-6	P Richards
8	0-pp3p0	BUCKSOME (Mike Doyle Marketing) C Wardman 11-10-5	C Hawkins
9	20-0u04	ARCTIC SLOGAN (T Wragg) R Perkins 7-10-3	P Tuck
10	4000-1	MISTER DONUT (K Molloy) M W Dickinson 6-10-3	R Earnshaw
12	0p-1343	PEARLYKING (B Jenks) W Jenks 8-10-0	–
13	00144-0	BELLINGHAM (D) (G Mytton) D Ancil 8-10-0	G McCourt
14	4000p-0	FRENCH BOB (T Jarvis) W G Turner 10-10-0	Mr A Sharpe 4
15	023000	PAMPAS DEMON (D) (B Temple) B Temple 11-10-0	M Pepper 4
16	0/00-10	TILTHAMMER MILL (Mrs J Greenhalgh) Mrs M Rimell 10-10-0	S Morshead

9-4 Mister Donut, 4 Laurensun, Chance Command, 7 Pearlyking, 8 Lorentino, 10 Mint Streak, 12 Bellingham, Tanian's Lad, 16 others.

2.45 BELVIDE CHASE (novices: £2,757: 2m 4f) (16)

2	30-3112	GRAND HARMONY (CD) (N McGrady) Mrs M Rimell 7-11-3	S Morshead
4	0-04u21	RUN AND SKIP (D) (J Chamberlain) R Fisher 6-11-3	S Smith Eccles
5	003110	SEA SPLASH (J Hardy) O Brennan 8-11-3	M Brennan
6	00f3	ADEQUATE (D Samuel) N Henderson 7-10-12	Mr J White
15	0/pp-00	COURT STAR (Mrs T Watchorn) W Wharton 7-10-12	S O'Neill
18	0000p/p	DEEP RIG (J Sisterson) Mrs M Nesbitt 6-10-12	B Storey 4
19	300-4f3	DONEGAL PRINCE (J McGonagle) P Kelleway 8-10-12	J O'Neill
22	3p0-0p	GOLD BEACH (C Tracey) N Henderson 8-10-12	H Davies
32	303-44p	PLAY THE KNAVE (C de Berry) P Bailey 7-10-12	A Webber
34	0/0f-f	ROMANY CAMP (Mrs C Benton) D Ringer 9-10-12	S McNeill
35	0f40	ROUGH WIND (C Loggin) C Loggin 8-10-12	R Mann
38	0-0f303	STRAWHILL (B) (Mrs L Ford) E Alston 9-10-12	M Brisbourne
39	0210-b0	TARQOOGAN'S CHOICE (M Wickens) J A Edwards 7-10-12	–
42	f3/0-	WHITGEE (M Dickinson) M P Dickinson 11-10-12	–
45	f3f0u	PRINCESS ISIS (C Henty) P Bailey 6-10-7	G Newman
47	0f0043	SAFFRON'S DAUGHTER (G Clarke) D Gandolfo 6-10-7	P Barton

3 Run And Skip, 4 Donegal Price, Grand Harmony, 6 Adequate, 7 Sea Splash, 8 Play The Knave, 12 Saffron's Daughter, 16 others.

3.15 BONINGALE CHASE (handicap: £1,657: 2m) (6)

2	3f1-fff	BICKLEIGH BRIDGE (D) (S Burfield) B Forsey 10-11-7	George Knight
3	01120-0	RAHEENSHIRA (D) (Racegoers Club Owners) R Armytage 8-11-5	K Webber
5	ff0-120	CELTIC BREW (CD) (BF) (Maj F Phillips) Mrs M Rimell 7-11-1	S Morshead
8	0-32u11	STOWELL GROVE (CD) (Lady Vestey) D Nicholson 7-10-11	P Scudamore
9	2-0b201	OYSTER POND (D) (K Clarke) M McCourt 7-10-7 (6 ex)	G McCourt
11	2330b-0	STRAIGHT CASH (D) (Lady More) Mrs W Sykes 11-10-0	–

2 Stowell Grove, 3 Celtic Brew, 7-2 Raheenshira, 9-2 Oyster Pond, 8 Straight Cash, 20 Bickleigh Bridge.

3.45 BISHOP'S WOOD HURDLE (Div II: novices: £823: 2m) (16)

1	2313	HOMEOLA (D) (R Mann) Mrs M Rimell 5-11-7	S Morshead
2	0410	MOLON LAVE (D) (N Wellington) K Morgan 7-11-7	G McCourt
3		CHARLIE MAY (F Barton) F Barton 5-11-1	Mr A Jones 7
5		FLUID (H Collins) Mrs M Rimell 5-11-1	Mr A Sharpe 4
6	024-u03	HAWORTH PARK (Miss J Seaborn) Miss J Seaborn 5-11-1	P Carvill
7	000	HODAKA (B) (B Cambidge) B Cambidge 7-11-1	Mr J Cambidge 4
9	1-4ff0	LOCH RYAN HOUSE (J Hardy) O Brennan 7-11-1	M Brennan
12		NEW KAYBER (B) (A Jacobs) D Gandolfo 5-11-1	P Barton
13	p	ROSS MORGAN (S Mercer) R E Peacock 5-11-1	R Crank
14	0000	SHOTMAKER (B) (Miss J Chater) P Allingham 5-11-1	H Davies
16	0p4000	TUDOR BOB (A Albright) R Atkins 6-11-1	R Atkins
17	10	THE GREY BUCK (D) (Mrs J Ramsden) Mrs J Ramsden 4-10-11	–
18	00	FOXLEY MEL (J Kynaston) M James 8-10-10	Miss S James 7
23	0-4020	SUPER GAYLE (W Robinson) R Fisher 5-10-10	–
32	2	NORTHERN TRIAL (C Shack) P Kelleway 4-10-5	J O'Neill
35	0	PELHAM LINE (C Weeks) W Musson 4-10-0	P Scudamore

7-4 Northern Trial, 3 Homeola, 4 Molon Lave, 5 The Grey Buck, 8 Super Gayle, 10 Pelham Line, 14 Haworth Park, 20 others.

4.15 BECKBURY HURDLE (handicap: £1,483: 2m 4f) (20)

3	102-143	HAVON AIR (Mrs P Badger) J Spearing 6-11-7	W Hayes 7
4	f3/01-0	SCOTTISH DREAM (D Redhead) G Richards 6-11-6	N Doughty
6	232000	ALFIE DICKINS (Dickins Ltd) R Hollinshead 6-11-2	J O'Neill
7	4p-00u0	HIGH RIDGE (B) (E Lodge) J Perrett 5-11-0	P Carvill
10	04-3332	DOUBLE DISCOUNT (Mrs J Ramsden) C James 6-10-13	G McCourt
11	0/1-021	DAME SUE (Metal-Woods Ltd) S Mellor 8-11-4 (8 ex)	M Perrett
13	004/310	RIVA BE GOOD (BF) (M Fry) O O'Neill 7-10-11	M Caswell 7
14	3312-00	PEARLY STEPS (Elisha Holding) Mrs J Pitman 5-10-10	B De Haan
15	f0-2330	JACINTO TIMES (D Ward) Mrs M Nesbitt 5-10-10	M Pepper 4
17	010-100	LE LEVADOR (D Lawson Hill) Mrs R Lomax 5-10-9	A Carroll
19	142244	LADYCROSS (A Smith) Mrs J Pitman 5-10-8	–
20	0-40031	COMPACTOR (A Hudson) R Hobson 5-10-8	D Shaw 4
23	412000	KAMAG (D) (D Holly) D H Jones 6-10-7	C Seward
24	1-00003	KING OF STRESS (W Hardy) W Hardy 6-10-7	–
25	44-0443	POHJOLA (Hitchens for Kitchens) R Fisher 5-10-6	J O'Neill
26	000230-	ABALIGHT (D) (J Garages) Mrs M Thomas 6-10-5	C Dunn 4
27	1f2243	FREE CHOICE (Mrs M Oliver) M Oliver 6-10-5	Mr R Dunwoody 7
28	0-61000	MOUNTAIN MAN (D) (Mrs Y Allsop) R Brazington 8-10-5	C Jones
30	f33400	LEWIS ESTATES (Lewis Bonos) Mrs M Rimell 6-10-5	S Morshead
32	000-000	JUBILEE LIGHTS (CD) (P McHale) J Townson 7-10-4	R Stronge 4

5 Scottish Dream, 6 Double Discount, Dame Sue, 8 Compactor, Pearly Steps, 10 Havon Air, Pohjola, Free Choice, 12 Le Levador, 14 others.

Wolverhampton selections

By Michael Phillips

1.45 To Kamari Mou, 2.15 Lorentino, 2.45 Donegal Prince, 3.15 Stowell Grove, 3.45 Northern Trial, 4.15 Double Discount.

Saturday's results

SANDOWN PARK

1.30 1, Hiz (11-2); 2, Avondale Princess (12-1); 3, Lulav (14-1). Hill's Guard 100-30 fav. 14 ran. NR: The Irish Rhine.

2.0 1, Norton Cross (2-1); 2, Carved Opal (8-1); 3, Charlie Muddle (33-1). Gambir 11-10 fav. 6 ran.

2.35 1, Burrough Hill Lad (11-2); 2, Royal Judgement (7-1); 3, Hill Of Slane (12-1). Silver Buck 5-4 fav. 5 ran.

3.5 1, Sula Bula (5-1); 2, Cut A Dash (13-2); 3, Stans Pride (100-30). Robin Wonder 7-4 fav. 8 ran.

3.35 1, Far Bridge (11-2); 2, Classified (7-1); 3, Greenways (13-2). Maori Venture 5-4 fav. 7 ran.

4.5 1, Lochboisdale (25-1); 2, Star Of Ireland (2-1 fav); 3, Amrullah (10-1). 24 ran.

STRATFORD-ON-AVON

1.45 1, Brown Rifle (16-1); 2, Bluebirdino (50-1); 3, Fit For A King (20-1); 4, Hayakaze (16-1). Hillbilly 9-4 fav. 17 ran.

2.15 1, Half Free (7-4 fav); 2, Bishops Bow (9-1); 3, Lewis Homes (5-1). 8 ran. NR: Golden Trix.

2.50 1, Graphics Solar (13-2); 2, Marshell Kay (8-1); 3, Papa's Buskins (20-1); 4, Queen's Ride (12-1). Rock Fall 5-1 fav. 18 ran.

3.20 1, Orp Baltic (5-2); 2, Sandwalker (3-1); 3, The Ganger Man (7-4 fav); 9 ran.

3.50 1, Spartan Rambler (16-1); 2, Rockin Berry (11-4); 3, Gay Tab (25-1). Village Mark 9-4 fav. 12 ran.

4.20 1, Matin (9-4 fav); 2, Chalkies Pet (20-1); 3, China Peak (7-2); 17 ran.

Leaders over jumps

TRAINERS

	1st	2nd	3rd	Days since win	Level stakes
M Dickinson	50	17	5	22	+ 6.66
F Winter	50	33	24	0	+ 5.19
J Gifford	43	42	37	1	– 45.45
J Jenkins	40	28	19	1	– 19.60
G Richards	35	25	22	31	– 13.52
W Stephenson	35	27	31	23	– 86.47
D Nicholson	32	29	31	19	–132.50
C Bell	28	25	24	24	– 94.62
N Henderson	28	25	10	2	+ 4.62
L Kennard	27	17	12	3	– 23.17
Mrs M Rimell	23	31	21	3	– 37.57
G Balding	22	10	14	0	+ 86.0
T Forster	22	21	15	2	+ 58.92
D Smith	22	16	20	24	– 45.10

JOCKEYS

	1st	2nd	3rd	Losing sequence	Level stakes
J Francome	79	54	34	2	– 37.63
J O'Neill	77	70	53	23	– 05.85
P Scudamore	67	55	45	23	– 93.20
H Davies	53	38	42	7	+ 4.04
S Smith Eccles	48	46	41	0	– 38.41
R Rowe	45	33	23	6	+ 52.89
S Morshead	35	47	30	15	– 50.66
A Webber	35	38	33	17	+ 33.65
N Doughty	33	28	33	16	– 48.48
P Tuck	32	29	25	6	–100.70
G Bradley	30	17	13	2	– 31.70
C Brown	28	16	20	11	– 50.86

POINT-TO-POINT

Staff College & RMA Sandhurst Draghounds: Members, Coomend; Op I, Lochage; L Op I, Random Leg; Op II, Matt Murphy; Adj, Present Day; L Op II, Baulking Byway; Op III, Saffran King; Army Saddle Club, Highway Dust.

Waverley Harriers: Hunt, Mefort Bay; Adj, Sea Tangle; Op John Bunyan; L Op, Ballyard Slipper; RO, Brother Jack; Mdn I, Swift Current; Mdn II, Dem Bearz.

Fontwell Park

GOING: Soft

1.30 CLIMPING CHASE (conditional jockeys: £1,629: 2m 2f 110yd) (8 runners)

1	3-2110f	DICKIE MURRAY (B) (T Waterman) F Winter 7-10-12	N Fearn 5
2	00-0441	MOSSY MOORE (B Chinn) B Chinn 8-10-12	P Dever
4	1/p4000	GREY TARQUIN (J Bridger) J Bridger 12-10-9	R Muggeridge
5	f343f0	BALLYCULLO (K David) Miss L Bower 9-10-5	C McIlfatrick
7	2341-df	DON'T SHOUT (BF) (F Pullen) J Gifford 6-10-5	G Charles-Jones
8	003-040	GOLD RACER (Miss J Cunningham) I Dudgeon 7-10-5	R Chapmon
9	pp/fp0-	PRINCE PIRATE (O Henley) O Henley 9-10-5	W Worthington 5
10	033p04	RUNWICK PROSPECT (B Edgeley) Miss L Bower 8-10-5	M Hood 5

13-8 Don't Shout, 5-2 Dickie Murray, 6 Mossy Moore, 8 Gold Racer, 10 Runwick Prospect, 12 Ballycullo, 14 others.

2.0 PAGHAM HURDLE (4-y-o selling: £920: 2m 2f) (14)

2		ART SYMPHONY (Mrs P Mitchell) P Mitchell 10-12	R G Hughes
3	004400	BATON MATCH (M Shone) M C Chapman 10-12	K Burke 7
5	0p	FESTIVE ROAD (B Wise) B Wise 10-12	R Rowell
6		FITZ IVOR (T Jarvis) W G M Turner 10-12	–
7	0p40	GRANADOS KING (B) (D Payne) W G M Turner 10-12	–
8	00	INCENSE (H Dale) P Bevan 10-12	T Wall
9	00	IT'S KELLY (BF) (P Gorvin) G Balding 10-12	Mr A J Wilson
10	40	KNEBWORTH (M Gracia) N A Callaghan 10-12	J Suthern
11	0f20	MONS LAD (H O'Neill) H O'Neill 10-12	M Hammond 4
12	0p	NORTH STREET (B) (L Tregackes) Mrs N Smith 10-12	J Francome
13	0210	SKISKELTER (Mrs T Senter) C Wildman 10-12	–
17	0000	EPRYANA (N Lee Jnr) M Madgwick 10-7	A Madgwick 4
19	300000	KATE THE SHREW (B) (Maj R Thorman) 10-7	C Brown
20	u0	RHODONNA (B Chinn) B Chinn 10-7	J Goodwin 4

11-4 It's Kelly, 4 Art Symphony, 5 Skiskelter, 6 Knebworth, 8 Mons Lad, 10 Kate The Shrew, 12 Baton Match, 14 others.

2.30 BOGNOR REGIS CHASE (handicap: £2,376: 2m 2f 110yd) (9)

1	1-31p24	SWEET KYBO (C,D) (Lady Bechor) J Gifford 10-12-5	P Double
2	p-22010	THE SOMAC (C,D) (BF) (M Finnoran) Mrs N Smith 7-11-10	J Francome
3	310-4pp	LUMPARITA (A Aylett) A Aylett 9-11-5	A Madgwick 4
4	f3p2p0	DONAGHMOYNE (C Ward) Miss L Bower 7-11-2	M Kinane
5	023312	MASTER NIBBLE (C,D) (C Holmes) C Holmes 9-11-0 (5 ex)	A Webb
6	14ffp0-	TEJ (C Gregson) B Wise 9-10-8	R Rowell
8	0-3p304	GREY FUSILIER (C,D) (M Low) M Low 9-10-6	Mr M Low 4
10	400-031	HOPEFUL ANSWER (B Murray) G Balding 11-10-1 (5 ex)	B Reilly
11	p-4120p	SINGING FOOL (A Bateson) D Jermy 8-10-0	R G Hughes

2 The Somac, 3 Sweet Kybo, 4 Hopeful Answer, 5 Master Nibble, 8 Singing Fool, 10 Grey Fusilier, 12 others.

3.0 TOTE HURDLE (novices: £4,383: 2m 2f) (9)

3	0-21321	HILL-STREET-BLUES (D Crates) J Fox 6-11-8	M Coyle
8	0-p0	RARE EDITION (K Higson) A Moore 6-11-3	G Moore
11	021	MISTER GOLDEN (N Cohen) F Winter 4-10-12	J Francome
12	121	ROSE RAVINE (C,D) (Mrs S Smart) F Walwyn 5-10-12	R Pusey
13	0004	CHUMMY'S BOY (B) (C Gaventa) N Callaghan 4-10-7	J Suthern
14	4f	CONTESTER (P Winfield) P Cundell 4-10-7	C Brown
18	4	SIR BUTCH (G Herridge) P Haynes 4-10-7	–
20	114310	STAR CHARTER (R Ellis) J Jenkins 4-10-7	–
22	11	OSBORNE (Mrs M Norden) O Stenstroem (Swe) 9-11-3	N Cook

9-4 Mister Golden, 3 Contester, 7-2 Rose Ravine, 6 Sir Butch, 7 Osborne, 10 Hill-Street-Blues, 12 Star Charter, 14 others.

3.30 SELSEY CHASE (novices: £1,597: 3m 2f 110yd) (8)

1	0041-13	BARON BLAKENEY (BF) (B Wheatley) M Pipe 7-11-1	P Leach
2	000214	FIRST GLANCE (BF) (D Elsworth) D Elsworth 8-11-1	J H Davies 4
5	22-2033	FIL DE FER (J Peters) M Madgwick 6-10-10	A Madgwick 4
6	1-00	HASTY GENT (T Thom) J Bridger 7-10-10	R Rowell
8	p	MY MASTERS COLOURS (P Taylor) Peter Taylor 7-10-10	R Lawson 7
9	021-0f0	PROSETT (A Gadd) J Fox 6-10-10	S Jobar
12	0-00320	FURRETTE (T Duke) Miss L Bower 6-10-5	M Bastard
13	00pfpp	GEMA ROSS (R Bowes) N Lee-Judson 7-10-5	R Dennis 4

7-4 Baron Blakeney, 9-4 First Glance, 5 Fil De Fer, 7 Furrette, 10 Hasty Gent, 12 others.

4.0 LYMINSTER HURDLE (handicap: £1,735: 2m 2f) (11)

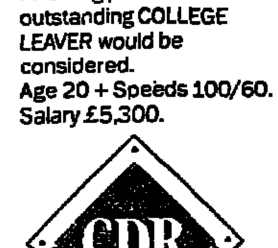
3	340-002	MARINE (S Freedman) G Balding 6-11-7	B Reilly
4	003p0-0	UPTON BISHOP (C,D) (F Hill) A Moore 10-11-7	G Moore
8	0-00000	BROCK HILL (M Low) M Low 8-11-1	Mr M Low 4
9	4-03140	ODIN (D) (B Chinn) B Chinn 7-10-12	J Goodwin 4
11	020000	LORD OF THE REALM (Mrs R Bonner) P Haynes 6-10-10	C Brown
12	00-32bp	BARZINI (D Upsher) C N Williams 5-10-7	M O'Halloran
13	0000-00	LINTON (C,D) (Mrs S Threlfall) B Stevens 10-10-3	R Muggeridge 7
14	2-40320	IVACOP (F Starr) Mrs N Kennedy 5-10-2	–
15	2021u3	PETWORTH PARK (C,D) (J Woodman) S Woodman 5-10-0	–
16	020-003	SWEET HIGHNESS (Miss L Bower) Miss L Bower 6-10-0	Mr T Grantham 7
17	002/	INTAKE (Mrs C Taylor) H Wills 7-10-0	–

7-2 Upton Bishop, 4 Marine, 5 Petworth Park, 6 Odin, Barzini, 8 Ivacop, 10 Sweet Highness, 12 others.

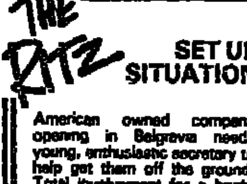
Fontwell Park selections

By Michael Phillips

1.30 Don't Shout, 2.0 It's Kelly, 2.30 Sweet Kybo, 3.0 Mister Golden, 3.30 First Glance, 4.0 Ivacop.







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City Merchant Bankers. 2 mins Liv/Fen St stn. require a capable, mature, smart, well-spoken SH & Sec. NO BANKING EXP NEC. To provide a good all-round sec back-up to a busy Finance Director. Mrs Hayes, Acmo Appts, 158 Bishopsgate EC2. 01/247 9701. (CVs Welcome)

TRAINING MANAGER – FASHION Group (W1) seeks sec/PA (100/60 wpm) to help co-ordinate courses. Strong admin content, plenty of liason and only 50-60% sec content. Age range 21-26. Salary £7,500 + bonus + clothes discounts. Contact Barry Gaglestone on 01-631 1005. Price Jamieson Recruitment Consultants.

PERSONAL SEC/PA IN EC4 to chief exec of PR consultancy. Approximately 60% sec (90/60 wpm). 40% admin/organisational content in friendly professional office. Age range 26-40. Salary to £8,000. Contact Barry Gaglestone on 01-631 1005. Price Jamieson Recruitment Consultants.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE A superb opportunity has arisen for a well presented Secretary with good skills and some exp. (100/50) to work in luxurious offices near the park. £6,500. 01-730 5148 Jaygar Careers (Sloane Square) Ltd.

OPPORTUNITY IN PERSONNEL £8,000. PA Sec for interesting position with large Eng. Co. in W1. Sh/typ + lots of admin. Ring Cathy Liddle. C. P Executive Appointments 437 9411.

COLLEGE LEAVERS Audio/shorthand/typing. We have several interesting openings. Some experience would be useful, though not necessary. £5,000+. 1 vacancy for fluent Spanish speaker. Bernadette of Bond St. Rec Cons. 01-629 1204.

CHALLENGE IN ST. JAMES for PA Sec. S/T. Late 20s with US consultant. Will need immaculate presentation, excellent typing, functional shorthand. A-level education and a lot of social poise. Super offices, complex workload and an appreciative boss. C.£9,000 pa + fringe benefits. Joyce Guiness Bureau. 589 8807/0010.

£7,400 and all fares paid when you join these fabulous offices in Park Lane as sec to one of the Directors. you'll be he's total back up. He loves to delegate so be prepared to get involved. Good work experience and ...

MUSIC PUBLISHERS
£6,800 + bonus

Intelligent shorthand secretary, preferably graduate, required to act as right hand person to Company's Adviser. Diplomatic, outgoing personality essential to liaise with top personnel, coordinate meetings and assist in research. Word processing experience an advantage. Age 22+. Please telephone Penny Attenborough on 01-493 5787.

GORDON YATES LTD.,
35 Old Bond Street, W.1.
(Recruitment Consultants)

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adventure

P.R. Video & Advertising

PR EXEC Required to work on sports & female interest accounts. Approx 2 yrs exp. £7,500-£8,000.

VIDEO CO. Vice President requires top PA/Sec to assist him. 100/60. £9,000 A.A.E.

AD AGENCY. Requires A/C handling Sec. with exp. £7,500.

Please Contact Nicola Cowley or Gillian Reckin at the Agency on 01-499 8992.

Royal Thames Yacht Club

EXPERIENCED MINUTE SECRETARY

required to service two Committees. 16 evening Meetings per year. Experienced mature person with good personality and high standard of Secretarial skills.

Please apply in writing, with CV. to:
The Secretary,
Royal Thames Yacht Club,
60 Knightsbridge,
London, SW1

OXFORD CIRCUS
£7.300 + Mortgage facility

SEC/P.A.

Age 23/28 West End Bank requires Sec/P.A. for Manager. Must possess initiative and enjoy hard work. (SH essential)

Ring 236 9731
C & S PERSONNEL

YOUNG GRADUATE ADMIN PA. This international organisation in the City seeks a secretary with some experience, or would consider a grad college leaver, to look after 2 young directors in very informal department. You will handle all the admin for them. This includes regular contact with clients, arranging meetings, travel etc. Rusty shorthand, training on WP £6,800. Please contact Audry Dicker 404 4935 Fleet Personnel (Rec Cons).

GERMAN/ENGLISH Exp qual bank clerk £10,000 +. Language Staff Agy 455 8922.

International Sales Office
SECRETARY

A competent and experienced Secretary is required to back up a super team of Sales and Marketing Managers in a busy West End office. Varied and interesting work (and no filing!). Candidates must be good organisers and have fast accurate typing. Aged 24-35. Salary £6,500 + benefits + Xmas bonus.

Please telephone 734 4284

Career plan 17 Air Street London W1 (Rec Cons)

Junior Secretary
circa £6,500

Are you well spoken and presentable with good shorthand and typing? A successful land agent in the West End requires a smart secretary with the confidence and ability to deal with high level clients. Would suit a second Jobber.

Please telephone 734 4284

Career plan 17 Air Street London W1 (Rec Cons)

PA TO CHAIRMAN

Poised and mature secretary (35-50) for demanding Chairman of Group of Companies with offices in London and the Midlands. Preferably no domestic ties as there is quite a lot of UK travel, senior level experience essential plus first class SH and social skills. 01-726 4431 Breakthrough Emp. Cons.

PUBLISHING ASSISTANT with 'A' levels or degree. Previous experience, good typing to undertake secretarial/admin and research duties on leading magazine. £6,000. 581-1264 Wetton Staff Consultants.

ADVERTISING. Are you a dynamic PA/Assistant? Enjoy organizing young Directors. Lots of variety and client contact. 80ish Sh and good typing. c £7,500. For full details call 493 6241 ...

FRENCH/ENGLISH 2nd jobber bilingual SH £7,000 Language Staff Agy 456 8922

TEMPTING TIMES

TEMPORARY SECRETARIES
£4.20 p.h.

We have plenty of work available for temporary Secretaries with Senior level experience in London. Everyone is paid the same for Speeds of 100/60, and excellent rates are offered for proven W.P. experience. If you enjoy being busy, happy and well looked after by our friendly and efficient administrative backup. Ring us now to see what we have to offer.

434 4512 (West End)
588 3535 (City)

Crone Corkill
Recruitment Consultants

TEMPS. – You're a good secretary, you want a lot more out of your next job and you need to temp whilst you look for it. We have a variety of interesting assignments and need temps with good skills and loads of commonsense and initiative, and who genuinely enjoy helping out. Please contact Rowena Green on 01-581 2977/2947. Jane Crosthwaite Recruitment Consultants, 21 Beauchamp Place, London SW3.

NON-SECRETARIAL APPOINTMENTS

OUT PATIENT Registration Officer £6,500 (review July) for private hospital in West London. Your varied day will involve liaising with a cross-section of staff as well as patients. Ideally you are between 28-35, have a confident/professional approach and enjoy working as part of a team. Contact Ann Grover 01-631 1005 Price Jamieson Recruitment Consultants.

AUDIO SECRETARY £8,200 PA. Excellent opportunity to develop your secretarial role when you assist this charming partner in this highly successful company based in The Strand. Ideally you are between 24-35, have accurate audio skills (60 wpm) plus a confident/professional approach. Contact Ann Grover 01-631 1005, Price Jamieson Recruitment Consultants.

La crème de la crème

ROOM AT THE TOP
£10,000 + benefits

The Chairman of a leading stockbrokers in the Holborn area is seeking a poised, well-educated Personal Assistant with several years experience working at senior level in a professional environment. Preferred age 25-45. Although excellent secretarial skills are, of course, essential, discretion in dealing with extremely confidential matters is of prime importance. Have you the flair and ability to liaise with private clients and a wish to become totally involved in all aspects of this fascinating job?

STELLA FISHER BUREAU
110 STRAND WC2 01-836 6644
Recruitment Consultants

RECEPTIONIST VICTORIA
£7,000

Someone, intelligent, vivacious who can handle an automatic switchboard and do 45 wpm typing is needed to greet visitors to the beautiful offices of this friendly company. There are also a number of other interesting duties to make this a pleasant and varied job.

Bernadette of Bond St.
Recruitment Consultants
No 55 (next door to Fenwicks)
01-629 1204

PA with FRENCH
£8,500

To work for the MD of this successful Commodity Brokers you will need a working knowledge of French which is needed on a daily basis. Along with good secretarial skills (100/60) your day will be extremely varied with the need for an organised mind in a congenial but frenetic atmosphere. Excellent benefits. Age 23 - 30.

Please telephone Joanna Athorne on 01-493 5787.

GORDON YATES LTD.,
35 Old Bond Street, W.1.
(Recruitment Consultants)

Sarah Hodge

DIRECTOR LEVEL
£8,000 + LV's, etc.

Renowned oil Co. offer 50% admin role to well educated 23+ P.A./Sec. (W/P advantageous). Confident at executive level. Diverse satisfying role in hi-luxury location.

Call Bernadette Sumner on
01-491 7638
Recruitment Consultants
115, New Bond Street, London W.1.

T.V. TEMPS
HURRY! HURRY!

We urgently need good secretaries to fill our exciting temp vacancies in TELEVISION, MUSIC, P.R. etc.
Temp work can be fun and we pay in the week you work.

499 6566
493 8383

THE GROSVENOR BUREAU
Staff Consultants

£10,000 BANKING

Extrovert P.A. with both Shorthand and Audio Skills needed for the international Executive of a leading Merchant Bank in the City the job involves working long hours if necessary and extensive travel arrangements. Age 25-30. Subsidised Mortgage Etc.

Tel: 377 8600 City
439 7001 West End

Secretaries Plus
The Secretarial Consultants

VIDEO FILMS
£8,500+

Dynamic Vice President of American video distribution co. needs a P.A. with excellent secretarial skills to be his right hand person. International film or marketing experience useful. Lots of variety and involvement at top level.

499 6566
493 8383

THE GROSVENOR BUREAU
Staff Consultants

PERSONNEL
£7,500-£8,500

Recruitment Secretary to work for Personnel Officer of International Organisation, must have recruitment experience and good skills. Would be involved with all aspects of recruitment including interviewing and contact with agencies. Age 24+

BOND ST. BUREAU
22 South Molton St, W1.
(Rec. Cons)
629 3692 629 5580

TO £9,000
High-Tech

50% of your job is administrative as shorthand secretary to the Manager of a large West End Company. It involves maintaining personnel records for the department, paying bills, supervising 5 secretaries and controlling the works load. A calm methodical nature and age range of 32-35 wanted. Subsidised canteen + 5 weeks holidays.

377 8600 City
439 7001 West End

Secretaries Plus
The Secretarial Consultants

Secretary/Publishing

London office of American hi-tech publishers urgently requires experienced secretary to organize day to day running of editorial activities and assist in marketing. Good typing and shorthand skills required. Languages an advantage; ability to work with minimum supervision essential. Small, friendly and informal office near Victoria Station.

Salary negotiable. CV in absolute confidence to Mrs E. Hardy, Horizon House, Microsol Inc, 28 Eaton Row, London SW1 W8JA.
No phone calls please.

DIRECTOR OF INTERNATIONAL PUBLISHING COMPANY
W.C.2

Looking for experienced intelligent P.A. Secretary 25 years + with bright personality and initiative to run admin side of business, handle promotional programmes and organise his activities. Salary negotiable. Reply:

BOX 2224 H, THE TIMES

£7,500–£10,000

Detailed and impartial reports on many secretary PA vacancies in this range posted first class overnight.

PSL (Rec Cons)
486 2667 or 486 7877

Private Secretary

First class private secretary required in North Yorkshire near Skipton. Excellent 3 bedroom cottage available. Driving licence and animal lover essential.

Apply Box 2646 G, The Times

Educational

UNIVERSITY OF WARWICK

ESMEE FAIRBAIRN CHAIR OF FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

Applications are invited for the Esmee Fairbairn Chair of Financial Management in the School of Industrial and Business Studies. The post is tenable from 1st October, 1984, upon the retirement of Professor Fawthrop. The successful applicant is likely to have a strong academic background; some industrial/commercial experience and perhaps a professional accounting qualification; and, most important, a sound publication record, continuing research potential, and the ability to offer imaginative academic and administrative leadership in the development of industrial and business studies within the University.

Candidates may have a primary interest in either financial management or accounting but they should be able to operate at the interface of the two areas. Salary on the agreed professorial range, current minimum £17,275 p.a.

Further particulars from the Registrar, University of Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL. Closing date for receipt of applications 9th March, 1984. Please quote Ref. No: 26/A/84

LONDON SCHOOL OF HYGIENE AND TROPICAL MEDICINE
(University of London)
Keppel Street, WC1 7HT

LECTURESHIP IN CONTINUING EDUCATION IN COMMUNITY MEDICINE
AN INITIATIVE IN CONTINUING EDUCATION

... Health.

Salary within the range: £7,190-£14,125 + £1,186 London Weighting.

For a more detailed job description, please contact Professor P. J. S. Hamilton, Department of Community Health, at the School.

Applications, consisting of full curriculum vitae and naming two professional referees, should be sent to the Senior Assistant Secretary at the School by 29 February 1984.

LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICAL SCIENCE
British Library of Political And Economic Science

LIBRARIAN

Applications are invited for the post of Librarian of the British Library of Political and Economic Science which will become vacant on the retirement of Mr. D. A. Clarke, M.A. (Oxon.), at the end of the current academic year.

The British Library of Political and Economic Science is the principal research library for the Social Sciences in the United Kingdom and is the working library for the School. Candidates for this important post will be expected to have good academic qualifications, administrative skills, and a good appreciation of library and information technology.

Salary will be within the grade IV range (minimum £17,945 plus £1,186 London Allowance) of the salary scales for senior library staff in universities.

Further particulars of the appointment, and application forms, are available from the Secretary, The London School of Economics and Political Science, Houghton Street, London WC2A 2AE. Closing date for applications: 1 March 1984.

THE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF WALES ABERYSTWYTH

CHAIR OF COMPUTER SCIENCE

The College Council invites applications from suitably qualified persons with appropriate academic and/or industrial experience, for appointment to the Chair of Computer Science from 1 October 1984 or 1 January 1985, following the retirement of Professor G. Emery.

Further particulars can be obtained from the Registrar, (Staffing Office), The University College of Wales, Old College, King Street, Aberystwyth, Dyfed, SY23 2AX, by whom applications (12 copies) together with the names of three referees, should be received not later than Friday, 16 March 1984.

Applicants from overseas may submit one application by Airmail. The College reserves the right to fill the Chair by invitation.

WORCESTER COLLEGE OXFORD

Official Tutorial Fellowship in Philosophy

The College intends to appoint an Official Tutorial Fellow in Philosophy from 1 October 1984. An ability to teach Ancient Greek Philosophy is essential. Application forms and further particulars may be obtained from the College Secretary. Completed forms should reach her by 5 March 1984.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE FACULTY OF HISTORY

University Lecturer and University Assistant Lecturer

Applications are invited for a University Lectureship and University Assistant Lectureship to take up appointment from 1 October 1984. One appointment will be in the field of English economic and social history, c.1450-c.1750, and the other appointment will be in the field of International Relations and European History in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The Appointments Committee invite applications from candidates specializing in either of the fields of study mentioned above for appointment either to a Lectureship or to an Assistant Lectureship. Applicants should state whether they are applying for a Lectureship, an Assistant Lectureship, or both.

The appointments will be for three years, with the possibility, for a University Lecturer, of reappointment to the retiring age and, for a University Assistant Lecturer, of reappointment for two years. Scales of stipends, for persons not ordinarily resident in College, are: Lecturer: £9,875 a year, rising by eleven annual increments to £15,085. There is no grade of Senior Lecturer.

Assistant Lecturer: £7,630 a year, rising by four annual increments to £9,425.

Applications (11 copies) should be sent, together with the names of not more than three referees, to the Secretary of the Appointments Committee for the Faculty of History, West Road, Cambridge CB3 9EF, so as to reach him not later than Wednesday, 29 February, 1984

UNIVERSITY OF ESSEX
DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING SCIENCE
CHAIR IN ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING

Applications are invited for a Chair in Electronic Engineering, for appointment from 1 October 1984.

Consideration will be given to applicants with an established record of research and publication in one of the following fields: circuit studies, computer systems, or signal processing.

The research interests of the Department are wide-ranging and include, in addition to the above areas, telecommunications systems, display technology and industrial electronics. There is substantial support from British Telecom and other industrial firms.

Salary not less than £17,275 per annum in the national professorial range.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar (C/178/T), University of Essex, Wivenhoe Park, Colchester CO4 3SQ, to whom applications (14 copies), including a curriculum vitae and the names and addresses of three referees, should be submitted by 21 February 1984.

UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER
SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
CHAIR OF SOCIAL WORK

Applications are invited for a Chair of Social Work in the School of Social Work. Tenable from 1 October 1984. The Person appointed will also serve as Director of the School of Social Work for a period to be agreed.

The salary will be within the professorial range, minimum £17,275.

Further particulars from the Registrar, University of Leicester, University Road, Leicester, LE1 7RH, to whom applications should be sent by 31 March 1984. Candidates in the U.K. should submit thirteen copies of their application (overseas candidates may submit one copy). Applicants from overseas may apply by cable, naming three referees.

UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER
TYLER CHAIR OF ECONOMICS

Applications are invited from candidates engaged in any field of economics for the Tyler Chair of Economics. The Chair is tenable from 1 October 1984 or such other date as may be arranged.

The salary will be within the professional range, minimum £17,275.

Further particulars from the registrar, University of Leicester, University Road, Leicester LE1 7RH, to whom applications should be sent by 31st March 1984. Candidates in the UK should submit fourteen copies of their application (overseas candidates may submit one copy). Applicants from overseas may apply by cable, naming three referees.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD
READERSHIP IN ATMOSPHERIC PHYSICS
In association with JESUS COLLEGE

Applications are invited for the above post, to be filled from October 1st 1984. The post carries the headship of the Department of Atmospheric Physics and the successful candidate may be offered a fellowship at Jesus College. Details of the University and College appointments may be obtained from the Chairman of the Interdepartmental Committee for Physics, Professor K. W. Allen, Department of Nuclear Physics, Keble Road, Oxford, to whom completed applications (six typed copies, one for overseas candidates) should be sent by February 28th.

THE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF WALES ABERYSTWYTH
LECTURESHIP IN LAW

Applications are invited for the above post which is tenable from 1 October 1984. Salary on the scale for Lecturers £7,190 to £14,125 per annum. It is hoped to make the initial appointment within the range £7,190 to £9,425 per annum.

Further particulars and application forms can be obtained from the Registrar, (Staffing Office), The University College of Wales, Old College, King Street, Aberystwyth, SY23 2AX (Tel 0970 3177, Ext 207). Closing date for applications, Thursday, 1 March, 1984.

EASTBOURNE COLLEGE
HEAD OF CLASSICS

Applications are invited from graduates for the position of Head of Classics, on the promotion of the present holder to the Headship of St. Anne's School, Windermere. Letters of application, together with curriculum vitae and the names and addresses of two referees, should be sent to the Headmaster, Eastbourne College, Eastbourne, E. Sussex. BN21 4JX, from whom further details may be obtained.

The University of Sussex
SCHOOL OF EUROPEAN STUDIES
OR
SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

TEMPORARY LECTURER IN LAW

Applications are invited for the post of Temporary Lecturer in Law in either the School of European Studies or the School of Social Sciences for three years from 1 October 1984. Applicants should have a special interest in one or more of the fields of Public International Law, Comparative Law, Welfare Law or Labour Law so as both to be able to meet the needs of the Law Major and to add a particular dimension to interdisciplinary contextual teaching. In addition, applicants should be prepared to contribute to the general teaching of the Law Subject Group in certain of the 'core' subjects.

Salary in the Lecturer scale (£7,190 to £14,125 per annum), plus membership of the Universities Superannuation Scheme. It is likely that the appointment will be made within the first points of the Lecturer scale

Send self addressed envelope (9in x 6in) for further particulars and application form to Ms A. Chisholm, Personnel Office, Sussex House, University of Sussex, Falmer, Brighton, East Sussex BN1 9RH. Applications must be received by 5 March 1984

University of Cambridge, Faculty of Economics and Politics

LECTURER AND ASSISTANT LECTURER

Applications are invited for a Lectureship and an Assistant Letureship for appointment on 1 October 1984

Applications will be welcomed from candidates with qualifications in any field of economics, including economic history and economic development. Candidates should state whether they are applying for a Lectureship, an assistant Lectureship, or both.

The appointments will be for three years, with the possibility, for a Lecturer, of reappointment to the retiring age and, for an Assistant Lecturer, of reappointment for two years.

Present salary scales are:

Lecturer: £9,875 to £15,085 p.a.

Assistant Lecturer: £7,630 to £9,425 p.a.

Further information may be obtained from the Secretary of the Appointments Committee for the Faculty of Economics and Politics, Sidgwick Avenue, Cambridge, CB3 9DD, to whom candidates should send their applications (nine copies), including a curriculum vitae and the names of not more than three referees, so as to reach him not later than Friday 2 March 1984.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS
DEPARTMENT OF EARTH SCIENCES
LECTURER

Applications are invited for the above post available from 1 October 1984. The duties of the post will include teaching Engineering Geology students at undergraduate and MSc level: applicants should have suitable qualifications and preferably some research or industrial experience in this area.

Salary on the academic scale for Lecturers (£7,190-£14,125) according to age, qualifications and experience.

Informal enquiries may be made to Professor J. C. Briden, telephone (0532) 431751, ext. 6415

Application forms and further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar, the University, Leeds LS2 9JT, quoting reference number 49/26. Closing date for applications 27 February 1984. Overseas applicants may apply by telegram or telex (556473) in the first instance.

UNIVERSITY OF WARWICK
PROFESSORSHIPS OF EDUCATION

Applications are invited for two Professorships of Education in the Department of Education tenable from 1st October, 1984. One of the posts will carry with it, in the first instance, the Directorship of the Institute of Education and the other may involve the Chairmanship of the Department. Both will be expected to provide academic and professional leadership, at least one in primary education. Salary on the agreed Professorial range, current minimum £17,275 p.a. Further particulars from the Registrar, University of Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL quoting Ref. No: 26/2A/84/J. Closing date for receipt of applications is 9th March 1984.

University of London
COURTAULD CHAIR OF ANIMAL HEALTH AND PRODUCTION AT THE ROYAL VETERINARY COLLEGE

The Senate invite applications for the above Chair which will become vacant from 1 October on the retirement of Professor J A Laing.

The Chair has previously been entitled the Courtauld Chair of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Hygiene and the title has been changed to reflect a change of emphasis which has taken place.

Candidates should possess a registrable veterinary qualification and have a specialised knowledge and active research interest in one or more aspects of the subject.

Salary within the Professorial range. The current minimum is £18,461 per annum including London Allowance.

Intending applicants should obtain further particulars from the Academic Registrar (T), University of London, Malet Street, London WC1E 7HU, before submitting applications (10 copies). CLOSING DATE FOR APPLICATIONS: 28 March 1984.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON
British Postgraduate Medical Federation
THE CARDIOTHORACIC INSTITUTE

Lecturer (Non-clinical) in Allergy and Clinical Immunology

Applications are invited for a Scientific Assistant (Lecturer grade) under a Medical Research Council programme grant entitled "Allergy and the Eosinophil". Applicants should normally be under the age of 32 and have a Ph D (or equivalent) in pharmacology, biochemistry, immunology or cell biology. The post is tenable for up to five years. Applications from scientists in industry, on secondment, are also invited. It is hoped that this post will be taken up as soon after 1st May as possible. Salary will be on the non-clinical lecturer scale currently £7,190 + £1,186 London Allowance, rising to £14,125 + £1,186. Applications in duplicate in the form of a curriculum vitae giving full details of experience, and the names and addresses of two referees, should be sent to the Secretary, Cardiothoracic Institute, Fulham Road, London, SW3 6HP, from whom further details are available, the closing date is 1st March, 1984 (ACM2)

UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER
SCHOOL OF EDUCATION

Temporary Lectureship in Science Education (Physics)

Applications are invited from suitably qualified graduates with relevant school teaching experience for a two-year Temporary Lectureship in Science Education (Physics) during the partial secondment of a present member of staff

The successful candidate will be fully involved in the one-year Post Graduate Certificate in Education Course and will have opportunities to contribute to Higher Degree, Diploma and in-service courses

The appointment will date from 1 September 1984 on the Lecturers' salary scale £7,190 to £14,125.

Further particulars from the Registrar, University of Leicester, University Road, Leicester, LE1 7RH, to whom applications should be sent on the form provided by 17 February 1984

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD
HALL–HOUGHTON STUDENTSHIP IN BIBLICAL STUDIES

Applications are invited for the above Studentship from graduates who propose to undertake a course of study or research in the Greek New Testament, or in the Septuagint version of the Hebrew Scriptures, or in the Syriac Versions of the Holy Scriptures. The Studentship is tenable for one year from October 1984 and may be renewed. Its value is not less than £500, which may be subject to supplementation in certain circumstances. Further details may be obtained from the Registrar, University Offices, Wellington Square, Oxford, OX1 2JD (quoting reference number HHH/1) to whom completed applications should be sent by 29 February 1984

UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER
CHAIR OF ENGINEERING

Applications are invited for a Chair of Engineering, with particular reference to electrical and electronic engineering. Candidates should have substantial research experience and preferably also industrial or other equivalent experience

The salary will be within the professorial range, minimum £17,275

Further particulars from the Registrar University of Leicester University Road, Leicester LE1 7RH, to whom applications should be sent by 31 March 1984. Candidates in the UK should submit thirteen copies of their application (overseas candidates may submit one copy) Applicants from overseas may apply by cable naming three referees

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UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER
DEPARTMENT OF MUSEUM STUDIES

Senior Lecturer in Museum Studies

Applications are invited for a post of Senior Lecturer in Museum Studies to contribute to the teaching, research and administration of an active department involved with post-graduate training for museum work and research into museums and their operation

Applicants should be graduates with considerable experience of museums who can contribute to the development of studies connected with the museum function

Salary according to qualifications and experience within the scale £13,515-£16,925 (subject to an annual review)

Further particulars, together with application forms (returnable by 2 March 1984) available from the Registrar, University of Leicester, University Road Leicester LE1 7RH. Overseas candidates may apply by cable or telex (341198 LEICUL G) naming three referees

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THE UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL
Chair of Maritime Civil Engineering

Applications are invited for the Chair of Maritime Civil Engineering within the Department of Civil Engineering, vacant following the resignation of Professor P Holmes

The salary will be not less than £18,000 per annum. Applications (12 copies), together with the names of three referees, should be received not later than 22 March, 1984 by the Registrar, The University, P.O Box 147, Liverpool, L69 3BX, from whom further particulars may be obtained (Candidates overseas who wish to do so, may send one copy by airmail) Quote Ref RV/220 T

EDUCATIONAL
SCHOOLS AND FELLOWS

DOWNING COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE
SCHOOLTEACHER FELLOW COMMONERSHIPS

The Governing Body of Downing College, in consultation with the University of Cambridge Local Examinations syndicate, proposes to elect a Schoolteacher Fellow Commoner from those who teach in the secondary education system tenable up to three terms during the academic year 1984/85. It is intended that the successful candidate should become familiar with the work of the Local Examinations Syndicate and take part in the current development programme on graded tests.

The Fellow Commonership will carry full membership of High Table and of the Senior Combination Room. Single accommodation and commons are provided free of charge. An allowance of £150 is made for a term's fellowship for out of pocket expenses and by way of entertainment allowance

Applications, enclosing curriculum vitae, should be submitted to the Senior Tutor by 20 February 1984.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER
MANCHESTER BUSINESS SCHOOL

Research Fellowships (4)

Applications are invited from suitably qualified candidates for four Research Fellowships for three years from a date to be arranged in the areas of Economics/Industrial Relations, Finance and Accounting, Strategic Management/Marketing, Information Technology/Computerisation. Salary range £7,190-£11,615 p.a. or exceptionally £10,710-£14,125 p.a. Further particulars and application forms (returnable by February 17th, 1984) from the Registrar, The University, Manchester M13 9PL. Quote ref. 9/84/T.

The University of Sheffield
SIR HENRY STEPHENSON FELLOWSHIP

Applications are invited for the SIR HENRY STEPHENSON FELLOWSHIP for advanced study or research in the University of Sheffield, tenable from 1 October 1984 or a date to be arranged. Salary in the range £5,600-£6,100 p.a. Tenure one year in the first instance but renewable for a second year. A candidate must be a graduate of a British or other approved University, and an actual communicant member of the Church of England with a preference for a person who is or intends to be in Holy Orders. The Fellowship is traditionally associated with the Department of Biblical Studies. Particulars from the Registrar and Secretary (Staffing), The University, Sheffield S10 2TN to whom applications (5 copies) should be sent by 5 March 1984. Quote ref: R30/A.

KEBLE COLLEGE, OXFORD
Keble and BP Education Fellowships

Keble College invites applications from seconded teachers (including teachers of school-age pupils in Colleges of Further Education and equivalent institutions) for up to three Education Fellowships. Each Fellowship will be tenable for one term (about 12 weeks) during the calendar year 1985.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Warden, Keble College, Oxford OX1 3PG, to whom applications should be sent to arrive not later than 29th February 1984

University of St Andrews.
Department of French
Applications are invited for a
TEMPORARY LECTURESHIP
in the Department of French tenable for one year from 1 October 1984. Candidates should have special interests in the period from 1800 to the present day. Salary at appropriate point within the range £7,190 to £8,530 per annum, plus USS.
Applications (two copies preferably in typescript), with the names of three referees, should be sent by 25th February 1984 to the Establishments Officer, The University, College Gate, St Andrews, Fife KY16 9AJ, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

also on page 26

هكذا من الأصل

Educational

Opportunities for teaching in the Army.

As an Officer with the Royal Army Educational Corps you will be offered more variety and responsibility than in most teaching jobs.

During your first three years your students may be Corporals and Sergeants studying for their promotion examinations.

Alternatively you may be teaching young Soldiers: teenagers away from home for the first time.

During your Army Career, you will have the opportunity to serve overseas and to specialise in areas such as Officer Training, Language Teaching and Training Development.

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And there will be every opportunity to improve your own professional qualifications at postgraduate level.

Starting salary will be between £6,482 and £10,424 depending on your qualifications and experience.

We'd like to hear from men and women who are aged under 29, medically fit and are already graduates or are about to graduate.

For those still studying at college or university we can offer financial assistance.

If you like, we can arrange for you to visit a unit near your home. It's not a commitment but a chance to get a clearer picture of Army life.

If you would like further information on pay, promotion, student sponsorship and how to apply, write to Major R. C. Drewe, BA, RAEC, Army School of Education, RAEC Centre,T6 Wilton Park, Beaconsfield, Bucks. HP9 2RP. Army Officer

THE BEHAVIOUR OF CHILDREN IN SCHOOLS

(NOT FOR TEACHERS ALONE)

Does this matter concern you?

Would you like to be involved and contribute to the debate?

Then why not apply for a place on a Conference to discuss all aspects of this important issue.

WHEN
Saturday, 10th March 1984, 09.30 a.m. – 5.00 p.m.

WHERE
The University of London Institute of Education, 20 Bedford Way, London, in The Jeffery Hall.

SPEAKERS
Mr Brian Howell, Staff Inspector, Chief Inspector's Department, Department of Education and Science.
Mr Lawrence Norcross, Head Teacher, Highbury Grove School.
To be joined on a panel to answer questions by:-
Mr Ray Ramsden, President, Association of Educational Psychologists.
Miss Margaret Chittick, Head Teacher, Mount Carmel R.C. School, London.

There will be time for participants to engage in group discussion.

COST
£5.00 inclusive of lunch, coffee and tea.

ACTION
Applications, together with remittance of £5.00 to:-
**Miss Christine Evans,
Professional Association of Teachers,
99 Friar Gate,
Derby DE1 1EZ**

CRANLEIGH SCHOOL, SURREY
SEPTEMBER 1984 APPOINTMENTS

Members of Common Room will be required in the following Departments in September:

MATHEMATICS – up to *A Level*, an *interest in Mechanics* particularly useful

LANGUAGES – French up to A Level

HISTORY – up to Scholarship level; European 1400 - 1800 preferred with possibly some English 1815-1914.

COMPUTER STUDIES – a graduate in Computer Studies or a related field to join a rapidly expanding Department. Preferably capable of teaching to A Level. The School is equipped with Torch, BBC and Acorn Econet machines; elementary programming in Basic is taught to all boys in their first year and Sixth Formers are prepared for examinations at A and AO Level. The Department is also responsible for the introduction of computers into the teaching of other academic departments throughout the school.

These are all first and foremost academic appointments but the ability to contribute to the life of a boarding school in some capacity, games or otherwise, will be a further recommendation. Age preferred: 25-35. Members of Common Room at Cranleigh are given the choice of accommodation provided or living-out allowance.

Applications, with full c.v., to: The Headmaster, Cranleigh School, Cranleigh, Surrey GU6 8QQ.

WINCHESTER COLLEGE

Mr John Thorn, the Headmaster of Winchester College, will be retiring in August 1985. Those interested in the appointment with effect from September 1985 are invited to write personally to:

**The Warden,
Winchester College,
Winchester,
Hampshire SO23 9NA**

who will be pleased to supply further information.

THE KING'S SCHOOL, CANTERBURY

Required for September 1984, a university Music graduate to teach Music to O, A and Scholarship levels, keyboard and to take a full part in the school's active musical life.

Applications to the Headmaster giving names and addresses of two referees.

EDUCATIONAL COURSES

CHIROPODY AS A PROFESSION

The demand for the trained man or woman chiropodist in the *private* sector is increasing. Most of the training necessary to qualify for a Diploma in Chiropody may be taken at home by very specialised correspondence lessons. *Full practical facilities are also provided.* You are invited to write for the free booklet from: The Secretary of the School of Chiropody, The Smae Institute (established 1919), The New Hall, Maidenhead, Berkshire, SL6 4LA. (7631)H

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Florence, Italy
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THE LONDON MONTESSORI CENTRE:
Registrar's Dept TIM,
18 Balderton Street,
London W1Y 1TG.
01-493 0165. 24 hour Answerphone

The Times guide to career choice

Physiotherapists are needed, but. . .

Joan Llewelyn Owens writes in the first of three articles on careers in the health services

"In the past we were thought of as people who massaged arthritic limbs or got patients walking after orthopaedic surgery, strokes or accidents", said Mrs Penelope Robinson, professional assistant to the secretary of the Chartered Society of Physiotherapy. "Now our range covers paediatrics, geriatrics, psychiatry, neurology and drug rehabilitation. Physiotherapists are engaged in special baby care, in units for the terminally ill, in burns units, and, of course, in rehabilitation centres. We have, for example, been treating injured servicemen from the Falklands at the RAF rehabilitation unit at Chessington."

As one of a multi-disciplinary team, the physiotherapist helps patients to achieve as normal a life as possible. He or she may teach exercises to an injured footballer, show people how to breathe correctly after an operation in order to avoid pneumonia, teach a child whose brain has been damaged in a car accident how to walk again; manipulate someone with a slipped disc, and use a variety of equipment to apply electrical treatments – heat, high frequency current or ultrasonics – to relieve pain, improve circulation and help wounds to heal.

When someone has been badly burnt, the physiotherapist is concerned with the prevention of contractures, the maintenance of airways and general rehabilitation, so as to help the patient regain maximum mobility, Mrs Robinson said.

Oddly enough, the fitness boom (exercises, jogging, aerobics) has meant that more people than ever before need physiotherapy, according to Mrs Victoria Cichy, the society's public relations officer. People are not given enough guidance about warming up and classes may be conducted by unqualified teachers whose pupils overstretch themselves and suffer strains and sprains, she says.

Mrs Robinson told me that for some time she worked in the community, visiting children with anything from broken limbs to cerebral palsy.

"All my treatments were done in the home, solely with my hands, and I took a box of toys with me. I worked closely with health visitors, district nurses, general practitioners, clinical psychologists, speech therapists, and of course other physiotherapists in special schools or hospital paediatric departments."

She had received great satisfaction from treating cystic fibrosis in a child and showing her mother how to apply the treatment herself. Some babies are born with this condition which, if untreated, can lead to a build-up of mucus in the airways, possible collapse of a segment of lung, and growth of cysts. The physiotherapist percusses the chest with partially cupped hands. This is done with the child in five different positions, so that all areas are cleared in turn.

Mrs Robinson's experience has been varied. She said that, in line with general medicine, physiotherapists have moved into advice and prevention as well as the treatment of chronic conditions. They are able to help even in acute psychiatric cases, for patients suffering from mental illness often become physically disabled as well. Muscles lose tone and joints become stiff. In drug and alcohol abuse, the whole body suffers, and physiotherapists are involved in rehabilitation.

Today, physiotherapists are increasingly to be found working in the community, as well as in the hospital service, in industry, in private practice and in sport. There is room both for the generalist and for people who wish to specialize or to start their own research programmes.

Though there are not enough physiotherapists to fill available posts, it is difficult to obtain a place on the three-year training course, for which one needs at least two good A levels, and sometimes three or four. Already there are three degree courses, and two more are about to start.

How to Become a Chartered Physiotherapist may be obtained from The Chartered Society of Physiotherapy, 14 Bedford Row, London, WC1R 4ED.

The rush for vocational places

Beryl Dixon on an *annual scramble*

The annual scramble for higher education places is well under way and indications are that competition will be as intense as it was in 1983. Statistics still prove that graduates fare best in the job market and sixth-formers are flocking to apply for courses. Certain subjects have increased in popularity and institutions are able to increase entry requirements for these.

This year's advice to apply early, given by schools and the media, seems to have been heeded. UCCA reported a 6.5 per cent increase in the number of applications received by the end of November, and one admissions officer, inundated with forms in October, said, "It is clear that people are getting their forms in very early". This trend is apparent at Bristol Polytechnic, whose applications were surprisingly up by 35 per cent on December 15, the closing date for university applications. Many candidates were obviously not waiting for the results of these before approaching the polytechnics.

Earlier applications make it easier for admissions officers to assess the demand for places and predict which courses will ultimately have vacancies. Vocational courses, as ever, are very popular. Applications to universities for places in accountancy and business studies are expected to be up on last year's by 10 and 12 per cent respectively; those for law by 15 per cent and architecture by 17 per cent.

These four subjects are highly popular in the polytechnics. "Couldn't you persuade her to try something else?" Oxford Polytechnic said when asked to rate the chances of a candidate's law application in early December. Computer science, pharmacy and engineering are also in increased demand this year. The only vocational subject declining in popularity is aeronautical engineering. Traditional subjects most in demand are geography – up 10 per cent on 1983 – and economics. English and history, which are always heavily subscribed, show a small increase. Drama and music each attracts 9 per cent more applications.

Many applicants are obviously going to be disappointed in their first choice of course, and will have to rethink. They can consider two alternatives. The first is to reapply – through the continuing application procedure to the universities, and by means of a new application form to the polytechnics – but only for a place on a course which has vacancies.

Which are these? The "out of the way courses", according to one polytechnic. Places are still available in building, environmental health, metallurgy, mechanical engineering, and some of the more specialized technologies. Academic subjects such as French and German are attracting fewer applicants, and philosophy shows a decrease of 20 per cent. A-level science students rejected for medical and vocational courses would be well advised to consider – in descending order of popularity – physics, chemistry, geology, environmental science and biochemistry when the CAP form arrives.

Candidates could also widen the area of their applications. There is life outside the universities and polytechnics. Many colleges and institutes of technology that offer degrees and diplomas in vocational courses remain largely unknown to applicants. They come into their own only in August when there is a last-minute rush to gain places on, for example, higher diploma courses in business studies. Some students would find it worthwhile to hunt out such colleges and to apply now. The colleges of higher education, no longer monotechnic teacher-training institutions, should still have places on arts and social science courses, and too few students realize that at least two such establishments offer degree courses in law.

GONVILLE & CAIUS COLLEGE CAMBRIDGE

Domestic Bursar

The College intends to appoint a DOMESTIC BURSAR to take office preferably in the autumn of 1984. The Domestic Bursar will be responsible for the maintenance of College buildings and grounds, for all catering, for conference business, for housekeeping and portering and for other staffing and domestic activities.

The appointment will be full-time and pensionable and the College hopes to appoint a person of standing who would be elected to a Fellowship. Stipend will be according to age and experience and full High Table rights will be given.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Master, Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, CB2 1TA. The closing date for applications is Monday, 12th March, 1984.

Cambridge University

Scott Polar Research Institute

LIBRARIAN

Applications are invited for the vacant office of Librarian and Information officer. Applicants should have a good honours degree, preferably with professional qualifications and with appropriate experience in a research library.

Stipend scale: £8,975-£11,615.

Further particulars from the Secretary of the Appointments Committee for the Faculty and Departmental Librarians, The Old Schools, Cambridge CB2 1TT, to whom applications, including a curriculum vitae and the names of three referees, should be sent by 29th February 1984.

University of Cambridge

Department of Genetics

Applications are invited for a

UNIVERSITY LECTURESHP

vacant on 1 October 1984

The scale of stipends is at present £9,875 a year, rising by annual increments to £15,085, or, if the person appointed is ordinarily resident in College, £9,775 rising to £14,985.

Well qualified applicants from any field of genetics will be considered but, all other things being equal, preference may be given to a plant geneticist.

Further particulars my be obtained from: The Secretary of the Appointments Committee of the Faculty Board of Biology 'A', Department of Zoology, Downing Street, Cambridge CB2 3EJ, to whom applications should be sent as soon as possible and in any case to reach him not later that 1 May 1984.

EDUCATIONAL COURSES

d'Overbroeck's at Lincoln College, Oxford

EASTER COURSES
O-A LEVELS

Intensive one-week revision courses in 10 A-level subjects – English/Maths/French. O-level starting 5-12 April. Small group teaching with experienced tutors. Fully residential in Lincoln College.

Details: Director of Studies, d'Overbroeck's, Alfred St, Oxford. Tel. 0865 726491.

THE CITY UNIVERSITY CENTRE FOR LEGAL STUDIES MA/DIPLOMA IN LAW AND PRACTICE FOR INTENDING BARRISTERS

This is a new one-year full-time course, which will commence in October 1984. It is intended for those who wish to obtain the qualification of barrister, but who do not wish to practice at the Bar in this country.

Further details are available from the Centre for Legal Studies, The City University, Northampton Square, London EC1V 0HB. (Tel. 01-253 4399).

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HOTEL RECEPTION, 1 term intensive course. 01-379 7510 Relair, 10 Denmark Street, London WC2.

MODERN TUTORIAL COLLEGE. Group and private tuition for G.C.E. Tel 01 960 8899.

University of Nottingham

ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN (CATALOGUING)
(Temporary)

Applications are invited for an appointment for two years, to begin at an early date. The Assistant Librarian will work principally in the Science Library on cataloguing and on SWALCAP conversion. Experience of MARC will be at an appropriate point on scale JA (£7,190 to £11,615).

Further particulars and application forms, returnable not later than 17 February 1984, may be obtained from the Staff Appointments Officer, University of Nottingham, University Park, Nottingham, NG7 2RD. Ref No. 916.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH

LECTURER IN ACCOUNTANCY

Applications are invited for this post in financial and/or management accounting. Full details can be obtained from the Secretary to the University, University of Edinburgh, South Bridge, Edinburgh EH8 9LY. Closing date for applications is 2 March 1984. Salary scale £7,190 – £14,125 per annum. Please quote ref no 1100.

THE UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD
WEST RIDING CHAIR OF MICROBIOLOGY

Applications are invited for the above Chair, which fell vacant on the appointment of Professor J. R. Quayle, F.R.S. to the Vice-Chancellorship of the University of Bath. The Chair will be tenable from 1 October 1984. Salary in the range for professorial appointments (average £20,300: minimum £17,275). Particulars from the Registrar and Secretary (Staffing), The University, Sheffield S10 2TN to whom applications (one copy), quoting the names of three referees, should be sent by 5 March 1984.

Quote ref: R32/A

University of Leicester

DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY

CHAIR OF GEOGRAPHY

Applications are invited for a Chair of Geography. No area of the subject is specified but the successful applicant should have well-developed research interests.

The salary will be within the professorial range, minimum £17,275.

Further particulars from the Registrar, University of Leicester, University Road, Leicester, LE1 7RH, to whom applications should be sent by 31 March 1984. Candidates in the U.K. should submit thirteen copies of their application (overseas candidates may submit one copy). Applicants from overseas may apply by cable, naming three referees.

University of Nottingham

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACY

TEMPORARY LECTURESHIP IN PHARMACEUTICAL AND MEDICINAL CHEMISTRY

Applications are invited for this appointment. The successful applicant will be required to contribute to undergraduate and postgraduate teaching in Pharmaceutical and Medicinal Chemistry as well as to undertake research in these areas.

The appointment is for three years and preference may be given to applicants with relevant experience in medicinal chemistry and whose research interests complement those currently active in the department. These are summarised in the further particulars.

Salary in the range £7,190 to £14,125 per annum.

Further particulars and application forms, returnable not later than 9th March 1984 may be obtained from the Staff Appointments Officer, University of Nottingham, University Park, Nottingham NG7 2RD, Ref No 917.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY

GOVERNMENT GRANT FOR SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATIONS

Applications for grants from the first allotment of the Government Grant for Scientific Investigations for the year 1984 (for which the amount available will be substantially less than in recent years) should be made not later than 15 March, 1984 on forms of application to be obtained from the Executive Secretary of the Royal Society, 6 Carlton House Terrace, London, SW1Y 5AG.

Applicants must be British subjects domiciled in the United Kingdom. Grants may be made to promote and support research in science and to assist scientific expeditions and collections: but not for personal maintenance, payment of stipends or to aid scientific publications. Preference is given to fieldwork at home or overseas and work at sea.

UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM

CHAIR OF ANTHROPOLOGY

Applications are invited for the CHAIR OF ANTHROPOLOGY in the Department of Anthropology. Candidates should have a concern for all aspects of the subject, but their main interests should be in the field of Physical Anthropology. The appointment will date from 1 January, 1985 or such earlier date as may be arranged.

The appointment will be made on the Professorial salary scale (£17,375 – £20,225 per annum) together with the usual pension arrangements.

Applications (three copies), including the names of three referees, must be submitted not later than Friday, 9 March, 1984 to the Registrar and Secretary, Old Shire Hall, Durham DH1 3HP, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH STUDIES

Applications are invited for a

TEMPORARY LECTURESHIP IN ENGLISH

for three years from 1 October 1984. The person appointed will be expected to give lectures and conduct seminars and tutorials in English (including American) Literature.

The salary will be on the lecturers' scale (£7,190-£14,125 p.a.) together with normal pension arrangements.

Applications (three copies), including the names of three referees, should be submitted not later than Wednesday, 29 February 1984 to the Registrar and Secretary, Old Shire Hall, Durham DH1 3HP, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

University of Nottingham

LECTURESHIP IN ISLAMIC THEOLOGY

Applications are invited for the position of Lecturer in Islamic Theology within the Department of Theology from 1st October 1984. The person appointed will be required to contribute to the teaching of the History of Religion and to develop Islamic Studies. Ability to contribute to the teaching of the Department in some other area of its work, such as Ethics or Psychology of Religion will be an advantage. Salary will be in the Lecturer's range (£7,190-£14,125).

Application forms and further particulars, returnable no later than 28 February 1984, may be obtained from the Staff Appointments Officer, University of Nottingham, University Park, Nottingham, NG7 2RD. Ref No 918.

University of St Andrews

Department of Computational Science

Applications are invited for a

READERSHIP IN COMPUTER SYSTEMS

in the Department of Computational Science.

Salary at appropriate point on scale £13,518 to £16,925 per annum, plus FSSU/USS.

Applications (two copies preferably in typescript), with the names of three referees, should be lodged by 13 February 1984 with the Establishments Officer, The University, College Gate, St Andrews, Fife, KY16 9AJ, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

UNIVERSITY LECTURER AND UNIVERSITY ASSISTANT LECTURERS IN THE FACULTY OF LAW

A University lecturer and one University Assistant Lecturer to take up appointment as soon as convenient. One University Assistant Lecturer to take up appointment on 1 October, 1984 or as soon as possible thereafter.

Further information may be obtained from the Secretary of the Appointments Committee for the Faculty of Law, Old Syndics Building, Mill Lane, Cambridge CB2 1RX, to whom applications (one copy), including a curriculum vitae and the names of two referees, should be sent so as to reach him not later than 1 March 1984.

Educational

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Associate, Bachelor and Master degree courses in Business Administration, Hotel Management, Law & Public Administration, Computer Studies, Pre-Engineering and Pre-Medicine, French, Spanish or German at the appropriate country, Intensive English; College Preparatory Courses.

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There are vacancies for September 1984 for a:-

**MODERN LINGUIST
MATHEMATICIAN
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All these posts will include a share of VIth Form work. An enthusiastic willingness to be fully involved in school life is essential and an ability to help significantly with extra curricular activities, in particular rowing, would be an advantage. Further details may be obtained from:-

**THE HEAD MASTER
Bedford School, Burnaby Road, Bedford MK40 2TU,**
to whom application should be made together with the names of two referees by the 11th February.

CRUCIAL EXAMS IN 1984?

GCE 'O' or 'A' level? Applying UCCA or Poly? Graduating? Qualifications?

NOW IS THE TIME to consult us for expert assessment and guidance. Free brochure:

CAREER ANALYSTS
90 Gloucester Place, W1
01-935 5452 (24 hrs)

AWARDS FOR POST-GRADUATE STUDY IN HEALTH EDUCATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER

FACULTY OF MEDICINE

Department of Community Medicine, Unit for Health Education Studies

HEALTH EDUCATION COUNCIL FELLOWSHIPS

Applications are invited from individuals working in the fields of medicine, nursing, health visiting, dentistry, pharmacy, social and community work, education and health education, who are interested in expanding their knowledge and skills related to the health education aspects of their work.

The Health Education Council Fellowships being awarded provide financial support and registration fees for those wishing to pursue the one-year full-time M.Sc. in Community Medicine (Health Education Option) Course.

Candidates must satisfy University entrance requirements. Details of these, course information and application forms are available from: Dr L. Baric, Director, Unit for Health Education Studies, Department of Community Medicine, The University, Manchester M13 9PT.

University of Nottingham

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACY

RESEARCH STUDENTSHIPS

Applications are invited for three year studentships sponsored by the research councils and industry for work in the following fields:

a) the chemistry of anomalous amino acids and of modified peptides;

b) semi-synthesis of B-lactams and other microbial products;

c) chemical and biochemical studies on Antibiotics;

d) chemical and biochemical studies on tumour-inhibitory substances of plant origin;

e) the chemistry of neurotransmitter substances.

The studentships are tenable from October 1st. Applicants should already hold, or expect to be awarded, a First class or Upper Second class Honours degree in Chemistry, Biochemistry or Pharmacy.

Applications and names of two referees should be sent to Professor B. W. Bycroft, Department of Pharmacy, University of Nottingham, NG7 2RD.

University of Durham

CHAIR OF CHEMISTRY

Applications are invited for a *CHAIR OF CHEMISTRY* in the department of Chemistry.

Candidates should have research interests in the general field of *physical chemistry*. The appointment will date from 1 October 1984 or such date as may be arranged.

The Appointment will be made on the Professorial salary scale (£17,375-£20,225 per annum) together with the usual pension arrangements.

Applications (three copies) including the names of three referees, must be submitted not later than Wednesday, 29 February 1984, to:

The Registrar and Secretary
Old Shire Hall,
Durham DH1 3HP,

From whom further particulars may be obtained.

University of Durham

CHAIR OF LATIN

Applications are invited for the CHAIR OF LATIN in the Department of Classics and Ancient History. The vacancy arises from the retirement of Professor G. B. Townend. The appointment will date from 1 October 1984 or such date as may be arranged.

The appointment will be made on the Professorial salary scale (£17,375-£20,225 per annum) together with the usual pension arrangements.

Applications (three copies), including the names of three referees, must be submitted not later than Friday, 24 February 1984 to the Registrar and Secretary, Old Shire Hall, Durham DH1 3HP, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

BENENDEN SCHOOL

Appointment of

HEAD

Applications are invited for the post of this Independent Public Boarding School for Girls, with up to 400 pupils aged 11-18. The School has a high academic record, a strong Sixth Form, and aims to develop the individual personality and potential of all its pupils. A considerable development programme is in progress.

It is hoped that the person appointed will be able to take up responsibility not later than the beginning of the Summer Term 1985.

For particulars and application forms please write to the Secretary to the Council, Benenden School, Cranbrook, Kent. The closing date for the receipt of completed applications will be 8th March 1984.

Amgueddfa Genedlaethol Cymru – National Museum of Wales

REGISTRAR (Research Assistant)

DEPARTMENT OF ART

Applications are invited for the post of Registrar (Research Assistant) in the Department of Art. The duties attached to the post will be primarily administrative and will include responsibility to the Keeper for the management of the Department's collections and asistance in the organisation of its extensive exhibition programme.

Contributory pension rights.

Salary scale: £6,133 rising to £10,831 per annum.

Further particulars of the post may be obtained from the Secretary, National Museum of Wales, Cathays Park, Cardiff CF1 3NP to whom applications should be submitted not later than Wednesday, 29 February 1984.

BURLINGTON DANES CHURCH OF ENGLAND VOLUNTARY AIDED SCHOOL

Wood Lane, London, W.12. OHR. Telephone: 01-743 2182
11 - 19, Mixed Comprehensive, Roll 1030, 6th Form 140

HEADSHIP

Group 11 + Inner London Allowance £987

The Headship of this School is vacant from Easter on the retirement of the present Headmaster. The School has two sites joined by a private road (5 minutes walk) and is situated in its own extensive playing fields. It draws pupils from a wide area, has a substantial multi-cultural element, and is at present over subscribed. Sixth form consortium arrangements are being considered with nearby schools. Applications are invited from communicant members of the Church of England for appointment from September, 1984, or earlier if possible. Forms and further details from the Clerk to the Governors, at the above address to whom they should be returned by 22nd February, 1984.

STONYHURST COLLEGE

and its preparatory schools

ST MARY'S HALL STONYHURST AND ST JOHN'S BEAUMONT WINDSOR

Places are offered at reduced fees for September 1984.

ASSISTED PLACES
in the Government scheme for boys aged 11+, 13+ and 16+

COLLEGE BURSARIES
of up to two thirds of the fees for boys aged 13+.

MUSIC SCHOLARSHIPS
For boys whose instrumental standard is about Grade V.

All places are for Roman Catholic boy boarders. For College bursaries and Assisted Places some preference is likely to be given to boys from maintained schools.

Applications by the end of February should be made to The Headmaster, Stonyhurst College, Nr Blackburn, Lancashire BB6 9PZ. Please quote reference TS/AP/184.

SHERBOURNE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

The Governors invite applications for appointment as

HEAD

Miss Elizabeth Coulter will retire at the end of the Summer Term 1985 and her successor will assume office on 1st September 1985. The Governors hope to make an appointment in July this year.

For information about the school and the appointment please apply to the Clerk to the Governors, The Abbey Close, Sherborne, Dorset DT9 3LH.

Closing date for applications is 2nd April 1984.

HAILEYBURY COLLEGE, HERTFORD
CHEMISTRY

A TEACHER of Chemistry at all levels with Biology at least up to 'O' level, is required in September 1984. We are looking for a young teacher with good academic qualifications, and the willingness and skills to help outside the classroom in the life of a predominantly 13-18 year old boarding school. Salary on the Haileybury scale (above Burnham); accommodation likely to be available.

Further details may be obtained from, and applications, with curriculum vitae and the names and addresses of at least two referees, made to: The Master, Haileybury, Hertford SG13 7NU (0992 462352).

HAILEYBURY COLLEGE, HERTFORD
PHYSICS

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Further details may be obtained from, and applications, with curriculum vitae and the names of at least two referees, made to: The Master, Haileybury, Hertford, SG13 7NU (0992 462352).

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH

Department of Anatomy

Applications are invited from medically or scientifically qualified persons for the post of:

LECTURER IN ANATOMY

The successful candidate will be expected to play a full part in teaching of Medical undergraduates and honours B.Sc. students and to take part in a research programme of his/her own choice for which the facilities of the department are adequate.

Preference will be given to those with a medical qualification and/or experience in some branch of Human Anatomy, Embryology, or the structure of the nervous system.

The appointment will be made on the non-clinical lecturer scale (£7,190 to £14,125) at a point dependent on the qualifications and experience of the successful candidate. U.S.S. Superannuation.

Requests for further particulars or for arrangements to view the Department should be directed to the Secretary, Anatomy Department, Teviot Place, Edinburgh EH8 9YL. Applications (four copies) should be lodged by 12 March 1984 with the Secretary to the University, Old College, South Bridge, Edinburgh EH8 9YL.

Please quote Reference No. 1101.

Durham University

LECTURESHIP IN PHYSICS

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in Physics tenable from 1 October 1984 under the SERC Special Replacement Scheme to enable the University to appoint an outstanding young researcher to a tenured post. The successful applicant will be expected to contribute to undergraduate and postgraduate teaching, particularly in the field of Solid State Physics, and to become actively involved in experimental research on Magnetism for which excellent facilities exist.

Salary on the scale £7,190-£14,125 with superannuation.

Applications (3 copies) naming three referees should be sent by 29 February 1984 to the Registrar, Science Laboratories, South Road, Durham DH1 3LE, from whom particulars may be obtained.

UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREWS

TEMPORARY LECTURESHIP IN SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY

Applications are invited for a Temporary Lectureship in Social Anthropology tenable from 1 October to 31 December 1984. The successful candidate will be required to teach undergraduate courses on the History of Anthropological Theory and on either Ritual, Belief and Thought, or Political Anthropology.

Salary within range £7,190 to £8,530 per annum.

Applications (two copies preferably in typescript) with the names of three referees should be lodged by 1 March 1984 with the Establishments Officer, The University, College Gate, St Andrews, Fife, KY16 9AJ, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

UNIVERSITY OF NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

LECTURER

Applications are invited for a post of Lecturer in the Department of Economics commencing on 1st October, 1984 or earlier by mutual arrangement. The person appointed will be expected to contribute to the maintenance of a sound macro-economics teaching and research base within the Department.

Salary will be at an appropriate point on the Lecturer's scale: £7,190-£14,125 p.a., according to age, qualifications and experience.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Deputy Registrar, (F.P.), The University, 6 Kensington Terrace, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE1 7RU, with whom applications (three copies) together with the names and addresses of three referees should be lodged not later than 21st February, 1984. Please quote reference T

PERSONAL COLUMNS

BIRTHS

ACTON. – On Thursday, 2nd February, at the John Radcliffe Hospital, to Kathryn (née Bowerman) and Paul, a son (Thomas), a brother for Benjamin.

AINLEY – 21st January, in Washington D.C. to Vivien (nee Matthews) and Michael, a daughter, Catherine Frances, a sister to Helen

BARLEY on January 12th at Queen Marys, Roehampton, to Lynda (nee Lawson) and Christopher, a son Jonathan Andrew

BENNETT-LEVY. On 27th January, at the Simpson Pavillion, Edinburgh, to Zoë (nee Dunhill) and Michael – a daughter

BLAKE – On January 24th to Lindy and David Blake of Bramerton Hall, Norfolk, a daughter

BOLAND – On Feb 2, to Frances and John – a son (Michael Thomas)

BROWN. – On January 29th, at Oxford to Nicola (nee Boston) and Jonathan, a daughter, Virginia Rose

COLANTONI – on 1st February 1984 to Melanie and Bernard, a daughter, Anouk, sister to Chloe

CONNOR – On 14 January at the Johanniter Hospital, Bonn, to Linda (nee Woolnough) and Michael – a daughter – Charlotte Lucie Helen.

COX – On 13th December, 1983, at the West London Hospital, to Avril (nee Bull) and John – a daughter (Victoria Jane, Serena).

DALZIEL – On Jan 27, in Edinburgh, to Nadia and Ian – a son, a brother for Max and Henry

DAVIES. – On January 13th at Kingston Hospital to Jackie (nee Boardman) and Paul – a daughter (Emily Mary)

D'ARCY-IRVINE. – on Jan 27 in Paris to Lydia (nee Bofill) and Miles – a son Merrick William Mervyn, a brother for Charles

GARRAD – At St Mary's Hospital, Paddington, on January 12th 1984, to Emma Balfour and Andrew Garrad, a daughter Johanna Clare.

GARTHWAITE – On January 31st to Vicki (nee Tuzo) and Mark – a daughter (Jemima Victoria) a sister for Rosie and William

GROOM. – On January 26 to Jenny (nee Brooke) and Jeremy – a daughter (Camilla Ceridwen Rowley).

HOWE. – on Monday 30th January at St Thomas' Hospital, to Tessa (nee Gasden) and Tom – a son, Jake Alexander.

INGHAM – On 12th January, at The Lindo Wing, St Mary's Hospital, W2, to Elisabeth (nee Manning) and Robert, a daughter, Roseanna Clare, a sister for Alexandra, Richard, Philippa and Helena

JOHNS. – On February 2nd, at St Teresa's Hospital, Wimbledon, to Gills and Michael – a daughter (Sophie)

KILLIK – On January 21st to Karen (nee Mayhew) and Paul – a son (James Patrick Vere)

LASHMAR. To Peter and Margie – a beautiful daughter, Carolyn Anne, on January 6 at 12.22pm. Sincerest thanks to all concerned at Hammersmith and Luton and Dunstable hospitals.

LETT. – On January 30th at St Teresa's Hospital Wimbledon to Angela (nee Jaques) and Brian – a son (Julian Peter Hugh)

MARTIN – On January 30, at Guildford, to Pam (nee Richards) and Adrian – a son (Guy Lindsay), a brother for Leonie

MILDMAY-WHITE – On January 14th to Anne (nee Dalgleish) and [illegible]

DEATHS

[illegible] and grandfather of six, in his 82nd year.

LITCHFIELD – On January 30, 1984, at Elm Green Farmhouse, Bradfield St. Clare, Bury St. Edmunds, Nan, dear wife of Dr Jack Litchfield and loving mother of John, David and Kate. Memorial service to be announced later

LITTLECOTT On Jan. 26, at Crawley, Winchester, in his 84th year, Edwin Harry (Ted). His wit, counsel and inspiration will be sorely missed by his wife Eugenie, daughter Pat and sister Anne Witt, Wally Brian, his five grandchildren and a host of friends. Private cremation. Family flowers only. Donations, if desired, to Countess Mountbatten House, C/o John Steel & Son Ltd, Chesil House Winchester. Memorial service at St Matthews Church, Otterbourne on Sat Feb 25 at 11.30 a.m.

McPHAIL. David James Donald, of College Hill, Shrewsbury, on January 18, peacefully in hospital after a short illness, aged 50. Son of Donald and the late Dulcie McPhail, husband of Helen (née Scurfield), father of Lucy, Tom and Anna.

OSBORNE: James Bedford Jeffries, January 17 1984 at Bowylie, loved husband of Mollie, loved father of Ingrid and Virginia, father in law of Christopher Davis and grandfather of Zenia and Marina. Private cremation. Memorial Service at Gundaroo, NSW, 11 am Friday 20 1.84

PHILLIPS – On Jan 15th, peacefully at home, James Harvey Phillips, FRCM. Darling husband of Lindy, much loved & loving father of Timothy, Paul, Antonia, & Holly, & dear grandpa. Funeral took place at St Andrew's Church, Ham Common on Jan 20th

PRICE. – on Feb 2nd 1984 Richenda Joan Elliott, daughter of the late Dr and Mrs G Elliott Price of Redhill, Surrey. Funeral service at St John's Church, Redhill on Wed, Feb 8th at 11.30 am. Family flowers only. If desired donations may be sent to the Musicians Benevolent Fund, 16 Ogle Street, London, W1.

ROSENBAUM – (Rose) on 31st Jan 1984, Bessie, late of Ivor Court, London, NW1, widow of Victor. Deeply mourned by daughter Alex Toeman and family.

SALMON. – On January 27th, Dorothy, loved widow of Lt-Col F J Salmon, CMG, MC, of Bathampton, mother of Joan, grandmother and great grandmother. Cremation has taken place. Memorial service at Bathampton Church, Sat, 11th February at 12 noon. No flowers, but donations if wished to "Bathampton Manor" near Bath

SERVANT – On 4 January '84 peacefully, James Ernest, aged 87. Dear husband of Flora, sons Vernon and Terry. Tel Caterham 43881

ST AUBYN. – On 29th January, peacefully in her sleep at Marley House, Haslemere, Hilaria St Aubyn, aged 99, daughter of the 2nd Lord St Levan. Funeral service at St Margaret's Church, Fernhurst, on Thursday, 9th February at 12 noon. Flowers to G. M. Luff & Partners, 84 Lion Lane, Haslemere

STEPHENS – on February 3, peacefully in her sleep at Bethany Nursing Home, Tunbridge Wells, Helen Elise Marion, aged 81, only daughter of the late Canon and Mrs Douglas Stephens. Funeral service at St James' Church, St James' Rd, Tunbridge Wells on Thursday, February 9 at 2.30 pm

WALTERS – On 26th January 1984, George H. L., of Kingston-upon-Thames, Surrey. Cremation has taken place

WIGG, Florence. – On January 31st suddenly but peacefully in hospital, 70 years, after a life of service to many communities. Donations to [illegible]

ANNOUNCEMENTS

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APPOINTMENTS

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READS is the green bookshop opposite Leicester Square tube station formerly trading as Read Judd. The shop has now been purchased by the Pharos Group which also owns Frances Edwards in Marylebone High St and 3 shops in Hay-on-Wye, Powys, including the Hay Cinema bookshop. READS are second hand and antiquarian booksellers with a fast turnover of stock on a small site. We are looking for

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Applications in writing, including a full CV to: The Chairman and Chief Executive, Reads of Charing Cross Road, 48a Charing Cross Road, London WC2H 0BB.

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EDUCATIONAL SCHOOLS AND FELLOWS

also on page 24

DOWNING COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE

TEACHING FELLOWSHIP IN MODERN LANGUAGES

Applications are invited from men and women for the above Fellowship tenable from 1st October 1984 for a period of three years in the first instance with possibility of renewal for not more than two years.

The successful applicant will be expected to be the College's Director of Studies in Modern Languages, to teach French or German in the Modern and Mediaeval Languages Tripos and to undertake research.

The emoluments of the office will be on the scale applicable to a University Assistant Lecturer (at present £7,630 by four increments to £9,425 a year).

Further particulars and an application form are obtainable from the Senior Tutor, Downing College, Cambridge CB2 1DQ. The completed form should be returned not later than 21st February 1984.

QUEEN MARY COLLEGE

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

APPLIED MATHEMATICS DEPARTMENT

Theoretical Astrology Unit

Applications are invited for 1 or 2 year RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS (with possibility of extension for 3rd year). The core staff of the Unit comprises 6 permanent members of the Academic Staff (Prof. Roxburgh, Drs MacCallum, Papaloizou, Rowan-Robinson, Schwartz, I. P. Williams) while 4 other staff members are engaged in related research activities. A Royal Society Research Fellow, several postdoctoral Assistants, visitors and research students are also involved in the Unit, where research interests span a wide range including solar and stellar physics, solar system dynamics, interplanetary plasma physics, interstellar matter, extragalactic astrophysics and cosmology, relativity and gravitation. The Unit is also involved in the analysis of IRAS data.

Initial salaries in range £8376-£10161 p.a. (1 post may be at a more senior level). Applications, enclosing a curriculum vitae, list of publications; description of recent and planned work and names of 2 referees, should reach the College Secretary (T), Queen Mary College, Mile End Road, London E1 4NS, by 17 February.

PUBLIC NOTICES

The BRITISH RAILWAYS BOARD hereby give advance notice in pursuance of Section 54 of the Transport Act, 1962 that they plan to withdraw freight facilities from the following stations in the month of March 1984.

Bangor (Gwynedd) (Coal only)
Banbury (Coal only)
Blaenau Ffestiniog (Coal only)
Buxton (Coal only)
Corby (Coal only)
Coventry Coundon Road
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Gaerwen (Coal only)
Grindleford
Leicester Braunstone Gate (Coal only)
Northampton Castle (Coal only)
Poole
Rhyl (Coal only)
Valley (Coal only)
Wellington (Coal only)
[illegible]

LEGAL NOTICES

In the Matter of WILLAIRE COMPUTER SERVICES Limited and in the Matter of THE COMPANIES ACT 1948.

Notice is hereby given that the CREDITORS of the above named Company, which is being VOLUNTARILY WOUND UP, are required, on or before the 12th day of February 1984 being the date for that purpose fixed by the undersigned Michael Perkins of Bulley Davey & Co., 69/71 Lincoln Road, Peterborough, PE1 2SQ, the LIQUIDATOR of the said Company, to send in their names and addresses and particulars of their debts or claims and of any security held by them, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any), to the undersigned Michael Perkins, and if so required by notice in writing from me the said Liquidator, are, by their Solicitors or personally, to come in and prove their debts or claims and establish any title they may have to priority, at such time and place as shall be specified in such Notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved, or such priority is established, or as the case may be, from objecting to such distribution.

Dated this 9th day of January 1984.
M. PERKINS
Liquidator

The High Court 1982 No. 7979P.
PHILIP NULTY Plaintiff and EDWARD BRENNAN Defendant.

To/ the above-named Edward Brennan late of 7, Beaver Row, Dublin, Gentleman.

Take notice that an action has been commenced against you in the High Court 1982 No. 7979P by Philip Nulty of 49, Brighton Road, Rathgar, Dublin, in which the Plaintiff's Claim is for damages for personal injuries, loss and damage, caused by the negligence breach of duty and breach of Statutory Duty of the Defendant, his servants or agents and that it has been Ordered that the service of the Summons in the said Action on you be effected by this advertisement. If you desire to defend the said Action you must within 21 days of such publication enter an Appearance at the Central Office, Four Courts, Dublin, in default of such Appearance Judgment may be entered against you

Dated this 3rd day of February 1984.

L. B. McMahon & Co. Solicitors for the Plaintiff whose address for service is 5/6, Upper O'Connell Street, Dublin, 2.

Re: SWISSINCO Limited (In Voluntary Liquidation) and THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948.

Notice is hereby given that the CREDITORS of the above named Company are required on or before 3rd February 1984 to send their names and addresses and particulars of their debts or claims to the undersigned, Bernard Phillips, F.C.A., of Bernard Phillips & Co., PO Box 55, 1 Surrey Street, [illegible]

Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

6.00 Ceefax AM.

6.30 Breakfast Time with Selina Scott and Mike Smith. News from Fern Britton at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours; sport at 6.40 and 8.40; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; David Wheal's television choice at 8.55; a review of the morning papers at 7.18 and 8.18; exercises at 7.25; film and pop record reviews between 7.45 and 8.00; and horoscopes at 8.32.

9.00 Gardeners' World. Roy Lancaster and Graham Rose at Trengwainton House, Cornwall (shown last Friday) 9.25 Songs of Praise from Croydon Parish Church (shown yesterday) 10.00 Ceefax 10.30 Play School, presented by Ben Bazell (r) 10.55 Ceefax.

12.30 News After Noon with Richard Whitmore and Frances Coverdale. The weather prospects come from Jim Bacon 12.57 Regional news (London and SE only: Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles)

1.00 Pebble Mill at One. Colin Turner, who acted as mediator between the owners and the kidnappers of Shergar, talks about his experiences. Music is provided by Diane Solomon and the Royal Doulton Brass Band 1.45 The Flumps. (r)

2.00 See Hear! Magazine programme for the hard-of-hearing (shown yesterday) 2.25 Dynasty (r) 3.10 Face the Music. The panel consists of Lesley Collier, Richard Baker and Robin Ray (r) 3.48 Regional news (not London).

3.50 Magic Roundabout (r) 3.55 Play School, presented by Sheelagh Gilbey

4.20 The Adventures of Tin Tin. Episode one of Red Rackham's Treasure (r) 4.25 Tottie - The Story of a Doll's House. The first of a new five-part series 4.40 Finders Keepers. Computerised general knowledge game 5.05 John Craven's Newsround 5.10 Blue Peter with the results of the Festival Garden Competition.

5.40 Sixty Minutes includes news from Moira Stuart at 5.40.

6.40 Cartoon.

6.50 Rosie. Comedy series, written by Roy Clarke, about a pair of policemen (r).

7.20 Blue Thunder. The first of a new series of adventure stories about a super-surveillance helicopter equipped to fight crime in the Los Angeles area. Starring* James Farentino as the helicopter pilot, Frank Chaney.

8.10 Panorama: Will the Cap Fit? Fred Emery reports on the efforts made by the government to keep rates and local government expenditure under control. In the studio are critics of the rate capping bill and the environment secretary, Patrick Jenkin.

9.00 News with John Humphrys.

9.25 Film: Downhill Racer (1969) starring Robert Redford and Gene Hackman. Redford plays David Chappellet, a self-centred ski-ier intent on being chosen for the Olympics. Hackman plays his coach, Eugene Claire, who warns him about his indulgent attitude. Directed by Michael Ritchie.

11.05 Film 84. Barry Norman interviews Al Pacino who talks about his new film Scarface; reviews Daniel, Sidney Lumut's film based on the Rosenberg spy scandal; and examines Virgin Records' expansion into film making.

11.33 News headlines.

11.35 Wheels of Fire. The third of ten films about development issues in India (r).

12.05 Weather.

TV-am

6.25 Good Morning Britain presented by Anne Diamond and John Stapleton. News at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; sport at 6.35 and 7.35; money news at 6.40 and 8.45; exercises at 6.50 and 9.15; odd anniversaries at 7.05 and 8.05; a guest in the Spotlight at 7.20; cartoon at 7.25 guest of the day at 7.40; pop video at 7.55; star romance at 8.10; Jimmy Greaves's television highlights at 8.35; and TV-am doctor at 9.05.

ITV/LONDON

9.25 Thames news headlines. 9.30 For Schools: The story of a search for gold in Canada. 9.47 Learning to read with Basil Brush 9.59 Working with stone. 10.00 Basic maths: number sequences. 10.31 Lindsey. Part two of the play about the parents of a spina bifida baby. 11.00 Living and surviving in The Wash. 11.22 Life-cycles of frogs and insects. 11.41 A Greek-Cypriot wedding.

12.00 Alphabet Zoo. Narys Hughes and Ralph McTell with Robert the Reindeer 12.10 Let's Pretend to the story of The Dirty Clean. 12.30 A Bit on the Side. (r).

1.00 News with Leonard Parkin 1.20 Thames news from Robin Houston. 1.30 My Life. Colin Morris talks to glue sniffer Elaine Patterson and child psychologist, Denis O'Connor.

2.00 Film: The Voice of Merrill* (1952) starring Valerie Hobson. Mystery thriller about four people who become involved in the murder of a young woman blackmailer. Directed by John Gilling 3.30 Miracles Take Longer.

4.00 Alphabet Zoo. A repeat of the programme shown at noon 4.15 Battlink. Cartoon 4.20 He-Man and Master of the Universe wage war against Evil-Lyn 4.45 Chocky. Superior drama serial based on the John Wyndham novel 5.15 Emmerdale Farm.

5.45 News. 6.00 Thames news.

6.25 Help! Community action news from Viv Taylor Gee.

6.35 Crossroads. When he wants to be, Sid Hooper can be very uncooperative, Ken Sands discovers.

7.00 Wish You Were Here ... ? Chris Kelly visits the Greek Cypriot resort of Ayia Napa and takes a trip into the Troodos mountains; Judith Chalmers savours the delights of Chester; while Ed Stewart reaches the end of his western United States tour at the Pacific coast resort of Monterey.

7.30 Coronation Street. Fred Gee tries to persuade Percy Sugden to hand back the flower he won in the raffle.

8.00 In Loving Memory. The final episode in the comedy series about a family firm of north of England undertakers.

8.30 World in Action: Rags to Riches. An investigation into the sweat shop conditions of a Bangkok factory turning out clothing for Britain's leading high street stores.

9.00 Quincy. The investigative pathologist finds a new meaning of life when he meets a young mother dying of cancer.

10.00 News.

10.30 Film: Psychomania (1972) starring Beryl Reid and George Sanders. A Hell's Angel-type character learns that his medium mother has discovered the secret of immortality. He commits suicide but comes back from the dead, invulnerable, to launch a reign of terror. Directed by Don Sharp.

11.50 After Hours. Music and conversation.

12.35 Night Thoughts.

Michael Harbour as Gregor Mendel: BBC2 9.30pm

CHOICE

● The research of Gregor Mendel, a 19th century Augustinian monk, is the subject of THE GARDEN OF INHERITANCE BBC2 9.30pm) Now acclaimed as the 'father of genetics' Mendel's work was not highly regarded by his peers and it was not until 1900, 16 years after his death, that his work received the recognition it deserved. Michael Harbour plays the part of Mendel with as much animation as possible and, considering Mendel spent his years in study or in a monastery garden experimenting with hybrid peas, Harbour must be thanked for portraying what must have been a single-minded individual, with considerable sympathy.

● Another facet of Alan Ayckbourn's humour can be heard in tonight's adaptation of his JUST BETWEEN OURSELVES (Radio 4, 8.00pm), a black comedy written in 1976 and first heard on the World Service. The play is a disturbingly funny observation of the mental deterioration of Vera, an archetypal 'little woman', married to petty, do-it-yourself enthusiast, Dennis. Peter Vaughan is superb as Denis, a man who talks in platitudes and is treated as a little boy by his live-in mother – a woman who plays no small part in Vera's deterioration by her constant niggling. Running parallel to Vera's plight is that of Pam's. A friend of the couple, she can see herself going the same way as Vera and is prepared to sacrifice her marriage to stay sane. Not the sort of humour usually associated with Ayckbourn but still extremely funny, even if it does leave one with a sense of unease.

● Peter Davalle writes: After last week's spellbinding knob-twiddling through the centuries, Peter Montagnon's unprecedentedly ambitious series abour China, THE HEART OF THE DRAGON, tonight gets down to some fine tuning (Channel 4, 9.00pm). The cameras drop in on a clutch of families living in Minus Eighteen Street, in the city of Harbin. The resulting impressions are richly diverse and, presumably, microcosmic: the treatment of the physically sick (woman has throat cut, with acupuncture needles as the only anaesthetic) and the mentally ill (imbalance of character is blamed), the rehabilitation of murderers ("work hard at thought reform", a mother tells her convicted son), and the communal caring of the aged (no chess without PT). Compulsive viewing.

BBC 2

6.55 Open University: Technology - Facts are not enough. Ends at 8.10

9.00 Ceefax.

9.10 Daytime on Two: Working for a big commercial firm 9.38 Hairdressing 10.00 You and Me 10.15 Musical patterns 10.38 How Seebohm Rowntree investigated, in 1899, the poor of York 11.00 Zig Zag 11.23 The plumber 11.42 Horizon: China's Child 12.10 Folk guitar lessons for beginners 12.25 Science in gardening 12.50 Residential courses for young adults (ends at 1.15) 1.20 France and French conversation 1.38 Co-operative enterprises by island communities 2.01 Words and pictures 2.18 Designing structures 2.40 How the Dr Who signature tune was created.

3.00 Ceefax

5.35 News summary with subtitles

5.40 Film: Charlie Chan in Panama* (1940) Sidney Toler plays the oriental detective in this adventure set in the Canal Zone. An American secret service agent is poisoned by a cigarette just as he was about to tell Chan the name of the saboteur who is planning to blow-up the United States Fleet as it passes through the Panama Canal. Directed by Norman Foster

6.45 100 Great Sporting Moments. Highlights from the 1966 World Cup Football match between Portugal and North Korea played at Goodison Park, Liverpool, and resulting in a net-full of goals.

7.00 Jeans and Giovanni. Opera North's producer, Andrew Wickes with singers Kate Flowes and Rodney Macann as they rehearse a duet from Mozart's Don Giovanni

7.30 A Question of Education. The final programme in the series features Dr David Hargreaves, reader in Education at Oxford University, who argues for the importance of the arts in education. He backs up his beliefs with film from schools in south-east London and in Buckinghamshire. Tessa Blackstone is the presenter

8.10 Leo: Singer Leo Sayer's guests tonight are Gloria Gaynor, Thompson Twins and Gary Numan

9.00 Call My Bluff. In Frank Muir's team this week are Sue McGregor and Derek Jacobi. Supporting Arthur Marshall are Liza Goddard and Julian Pettifer. Robert Robinson is the referee

9.30 The Garden of Inheritance, by Elaine Morgan. A dramatised story of the work of 19th century naturalist Gregor Mendel (see Choice)

10.40 Newsnight Ends at 11.35

CHANNEL 4

5.00 Television Scrabble. Maureen Lipman and Clement Freud lead their member-of-the-public team-mates in the first of this week's contests, based on the popular board game.

5.25 The Mary Tyler Moore Show. Mary and her flat mate, Rhoda (Valerie Harper) begin to panic when they realise they are aged 30 and still spinsters. They decide to rectify this state of affairs. With Ed Asner as Lou Grant, Mary's boss.

6.00 Here's Lucy. The scatterbrained Lucy finds a candelabra that pianist Liberace has loaned to Lucy's daughter, Kim. Lucy jumps to the conclusion that it has been stolen and decides to replace the ornament.

6.30 Make it Count. Fred Harris with another programme in his helpful series that takes the mystique out of maths (r).

7.00 Channel Four News, with Peter Sissons.

7.50 Comment. With his point-of-view of a matter of topical importance is the editor of Race Today, Darcus Howe.

8.00 Basketball - The Wimpey Homes League. Coverage of the second half of the match between Kingston and Crystal Palace. Kingston have already beaten Crystal Palace twice this season and, as if to rub salt into the wounds, Kingston are coached by former Crystal Palace star Jim Guymon. The commentators are Miles Aiken and Simon Reed.

9.00 The Heart of the Dragon. Part two of the 12-programme series about life and the people of modern-day China. Caring is the subject tonight and the programme examines the tight mesh of relationships and obligations to both family and society with a look at the way the family, the street and the neighbourhood provide a framework that cares for both young and old in urban China. The families whoare featured live in Minus Eighteen street in the northern industrial city of Harbin. (see Choice)

10.00 St Elsewhere. More comedy and drama from the antiquated Boston teaching hospital of St. Eligius. Tonight, Dr Westphall has the delicate task of telling an emotional man that his brother will not be allowed to die in peace but that he must be kept alive for as long as possible; doctors Ehrlich and Fiscus find something else to argue about; and nurse Rosenthal learns that she has to undergo an operation.

11.00 The Eleventh Hour. Pictures of Woman - Sexuality. Part three of the six-programme series looks at advertising and how the portrayal of women in advertisments affects both society's attitudes and women's attitudes towards themselves. The programme includes an interview with Madelaine Morris of Zetland Advertising.

11.55 Closedown.

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Week from Scotland. 6.25 Shipping Forecast.
6.30 Today, including 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 News Summary. 6.45 Prayer for the Day. 6.55, 7.55 Weather. 7.00, 8.00 Today's News. 7.25, 8.25 Sport. 7.45 Thought for the Day.
8.35 Today in Hungary.
8.50 The Week on 4. 8.57 Weather; Travel.
9.00 News.
9.05 Start the Week with Jimmy Hill and studio guests!
10.00 News; Money Box (r).
10.30 Morning Story: 'Deer Crossing' by Jill Norris. The reader is Shirley Dixon.
10.45 Daily Service.
11.00 News; Travel; Down Your Way. Brian Johnston visits Wellingborough in Northamptonshire.
11.48 Poetry Please! The readers are Norman Rodway and June Barrie. Selected by Vernon Scannell.
12.00 News; You and Yours.
12.27 Three Men on the Bummell by Jerome K Jerome, adapted in 3 parts (3). The performer is Jeremy Nicholas. 12.55 Weather; Programme News.
1.00 The World at One: News.
1.40 The Archers 1.55 Shipping Forecast.
2.00 News; Woman's Hour. Today's edition includes an item in which Jenni Mills reveals what kind of care a health team provides for older patients. There is also the fifth instalment of The Captains and the Kings.
3.00 Afternoon Theatre: The House of the Arrow, adapted by Alan Downer from the novel by A E W Mason. Richard Pasco plays Inspector Hanaud of the Sureté, called in by an English firm of solicitors to investigate the murder of one of their clients. With Benedick Blythe and Moir Leslie. (r)
4.30 Zoo Talk. Zoo vet David Taylor on the case of the killer whale with frost-bite.
4.40 Story Time: 'Atlantic City Proof' by Christopher Cook Gilmore who reads this 15-part abridgement of his own novel. This is episode one.
5.00 News Magazine 5.50 Shipping Forecast 5.55 Weather; Programme News.
6.00 The Six o'clock News: Financial Report.
6.30 The News Quiz. With Sue Arnold, Alan Coren, Simon Hoggart and Michael White.
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 In Business with Peter Hobday.
7.50 Labels. Another of Patrick Hannan's talks about dubious classifications.
8.00 The Monday Play 'Just Between Ourselves' by Alan Ayckbourn. With Peter Vaughan as the friendly fellow who is slowly and surely driving his wife (Jennifer Piercey) mad. In moments of crisis, he escapes to the safety of his garage. But, of course, women do not understand these things. And Mr Ayckbourn develops this theme in a characteristically comical way, with much wisdom just beneath the surface. With Nigel Anthony and Hilda Kriseman.†
9.30 Kenneth Williams – Ad Lib. The comedy actor faces yet another live audience.
9.45 Kaleidoscope. Arts magazine 9.59 Weather.
10.15 A Book at Bedtime: 'Fire Falcon' by Duff Hart-Davis (6)
10.30 The World Tonight, including 11.00 Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News.
12.10 Weather.
12.15 Shipping Forecast.

England. VHF as above except: 6.25-6.30 Weather; Travel. 10.45-12.00 For Schools: 10.45 Hallo! Wie Geht's? 11.00 Music Makers 11.20 Let's Move! 11.40 Johnny Ball's Maths Games 11.50 Poetry Corner 1.55-2.00 Listening Corner 2.00-3.00 For Schools: 2.00 Playtime 2.15 Introducing Science 2.35 Noticeboard 2.40 Listening to Music 2 5.50-5.55 PM (continued) 11.00-11.30 Study on 4: Patients Guide to the NHS (5) 12.30-1.10am Schools Night-time Broadcasting: 12.30 Voix de France 12.50 12: La France des affaires (2).

Radio 3

6.55 Weather;
7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert: part one. Offenbach's overture The Grand Duchess of Gerolstein; Granados's Danzas Espanolas (Set 1: Alicia de Larrocha, piano); Vivaldi's Sonata in D minor, La Follia, RV 62; and Rodrigo's Concierto de Aranjuez (Carlos Bonell, guitar, and Montreal SO).†
8.00 News.
8.05 Morning Concert: part two. Handel's Trio-Sonata in B minor, Op 2 No 1; Mendelssohn's O rest in the Lord: Elijah (Kathleen Ferrier); Johann Strauss's (arr Schulz-Evler) Arabesques on themes from The Blue Danube waltz; and Boccherini's Cello Concerto in B flat (Frederic Lodeon and the Bournemouth Sinfonietta).†
9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composer: Bartok. The Tokyo Quartet play the String Quartet No 1; and the Vienna Phil play the Two Portraits, Op 5.†
10.00 Poulenc: recital by Martin Jones, piano. The works include the Caprice in C, 1932; Pièce brève de nom d'Albert Roussel; and Two Intermezzi, 1934.†
10.35 Mozart: Isaac Stern (violin), William Primrose (viola) and the Perpignan Festival Orch play the Sinfonia Concertante in E flat, K 364.†
11.15 Mendelssohn Songs: recital by Elizabeth Gale, soprano, with Martin Isepp as her accompanist. The works include Schlaflower Augen leuchte: Pagenlied: Fruhlingslied (Es brechen in Schallenden Reigen).†
11.55 The Concerto of Sir Arthur Bliss: BBC Scottish SO with Howard Shelley and Hilary Macnamara (pianos) play Arnold's Concerto for two pianos and orchestra: Rawsthorne's Improvisations on a theme by Constant Lambert: Bliss's Concerto for two pianos and orchestra; and Morean's Sinfonietta.†1.00 News.
1.05 BBC Lunchtime Concert: Shura Cherkassky, piano, plays Bach's (arr Busoni) Chaconne in D minor, and Schumann's Etudes symphoniques, Op 13.†
2.00 Music Weekly: a repeat of yesterday's broadcast. Stephen Dodgson on Beethoven's Triple Concerto. Other items include a conversation with Shura Cherkassky and Joyce Crick on Lulu, by Berg (r).†
2.50 New Records: Mozart's Six German Dances, K 571; Johann Christoph Vogel's Sinfonia Concertante in C; Chopin (Two Nocturnes, Op 37: Ashkenazy, piano); Debussy's String Quartet in G minor; and Puccini: Messa di Gloria (Carreras/Prey/Phil harmonia/Ambrosian Singers).†4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure: another of Natalie Wheen's selections.†
6.30 Music for Organ: Albert de Klerk plays works by Hendrick Andriessen (Sonata da chiesa) and Sweelinck (including the Praeludium pedaliter, and the Ballo del Granduca.†
7.00 Lulu: An Austrian Radio recording of Berg's three-act opera, sung in German, with the American soprano Julia Migenes-Johnson in the title role. The Orchestra of the Vienna State Opera is conducted by Lorin Maazel. Other soloists include Kurt Rydl, Theo Adam and Brigitte Fassbaender. With two intervals a 8.05 and 9.20.†
8.05 The Art of Our Necessities: Eric Griffiths, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, on the humble pains that sometimes affect English poets' conception of tenderness for others
8.25 Lulu: the second act of Berg's opera. Interval reading at 9.20 †
9.25 Lulu: the third and final act of Berg's opera.†
10.30 Jazz Today: presented by Charles Fox. With Larry Stabbins and the Keith Tippett Duo.†
11.15 News. Until 11 18.

VHF: Open University – 11.40-12.00pm Technology: values and beliefs.

Radio 2

News on the hour Major Bulletins: 7.00am, 8.00, 1.00pm, 5.00 and 12.00 Midnight News Headlines: 5.30am, 6.30, 7.30 and 8.30 (mf/mw). 4.00am Colin Berry.†incl. 4.02; 5.02 Cricket. 5.30 Ray Moore†incl. 6.02 Cricket. 7.30 Terry Wogan†incl. 8.31 Racing Bulletin. 10.00 Jimmy Young†. 12.00 Steve Jones†incl. 1.05 Sport. 2.00 Gloria Hunniford†incl. 2.02; 3.02 Sport. 3.30 Music all the way†. With the Nick Ingman Orchestra, Pete Winslow's Tijuana Sound, and Georgie Fame Band. 4.00 David Hamilton†incl. 4.02; 5.05 Sport. 6.00 John Dunn†incl. 6.02 Sport. 6.45 Sport and Classified Results (mf only) 8.00 Soccer Special. 8.30 Humphrey Lyttelton with the Best of Jazz.†incl. 9.55 Sports Desk. 10.00 Monday Movie Quiz with Ray Moore. 10.30 Star Sound with Nick Jackson and soundtrack requests. 11.00 Brian Matthew presents Round midnight (stereo from midnight) incl. 11.02 Cricket. 12.05 Cricket. 1.00 Patrick Lunt presents Nightride.†incl. 1.02; 2.02 Cricket. 3.00-4.00 Folk in 2†incl. 3.02 Cricket.

Radio 1

News on the half-hour 6.30am – 9.30pm and then 12.00 midnight (mf/mw). 6.00 Adrian John 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Mike Smith, including 12.30 Newsbeat. 2.00 Steve Wright. 4.30 Peter Powell, including 5.30 Newsbeat. 7.00 David Jensen. 10.00-12.00 John Peel.† **VHF Radios 1 and 2** 4.00am With Radio 2. 10.00am With Radio 1. 12.00-4.00am With Radio 2.

WORLD SERVICE

6.00am Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 7.30 Sarah and Company. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections 8.15 Arthur Rubinstein. 8.30 Anything Goes. 9.00 World News 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 Waveguide. 9.25 Good Books. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Music Now. 10.15 Short Story. 10.30 Rock Salad. 11.00 World News 11.09 News About Britain. 11.15 Anna of the Five Towns. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 Jazz Score. 12.45 Sports Roundup 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours 1.30 Country Style. 1.45 A Matter for Debate. 2.30 The Tone Poets. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 A Talent to Amuse 4.30 A Sense of Place 4.45 The World Today. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Book Choice. 5.15 Just a Minute. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 9.15 Anna of the Five Towns. 9.30 Rock Salad. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Book Choice. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 A Talent to Amuse. 11.30 Jazz Score. 12.00 World News. 12.09 News About Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 Women of the World. 1.00 Waveguide. 1.10 Paperback Choice. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 Short Takes. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Network UK. 2.30 Sports International. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 The World Today 3.30 John Peel. 4.00 Newsdesk 4.30 Rock Back the Clock. 5.45 The World Today
(All times in GMT)

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN
† Stereo. ★Black and white (r) Repeat

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

BBC1 WALES. 12.57-1.00 News of Wales Headlines. 3.48-3.50 News of Wales Headlines. 5.55 Wales Today. 6.50-7.20 Focus on Rugby. 12.05-12.25 The Sky at Night. SCOTLAND 12.55-1.00 The Scottish News. 5.55 Scotland: Sixty Minutes. 6.50-7.20 Superscot. 11.35-12.05am Cearcall. 12.05 News and weather. NORTHERN IRELAND 12.57-1.00 Northern Ireland News. 3.48-3.50 Northern Ireland News. 5.55 Scene Around Six. 6.50-7.20 Land 'N' Larder. 12.05am News and weather. ENGLAND 5.55pm Regional news magazines 6.50-7.20 East – Commuter Quiz. Midlands – A Row of Sixes? North – Making Moves. North East – Heroes. North West – Yes. South – The Doresetmen. South West – Antiques at Home. West – R.P.M. 12.10am close.

SCOTTISH As London except: 1.20-1.30 Scottish news. 2.00-3.30 Film: Cuckoo in the Nest* (Tom Walls). 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.30 Crime Desk. 6.45-7.00 Showcase. 10.30 Play: Mrs Martin, by James Graham (Jean Anderson). 11.00 Masterclass (Salvatore Accarado). 11.30 Late Call. 11.35 Film: Candidate for Murder (John Justin). 12.30 Closedown.

ANGLIA As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.00-3.30 Film: Cat and Mouse* (Lee Patterson). 6.00 About Anglia. 6.30-7.00 Survival. 10.30 Anglia Reports. 11.00 Film: Sleepwalker (Robert Beatty). 12.20am Personal View, Closedown.

S4C Starts 2.00pm Ffenestri. 2.20 Nodi. 2.35 Daearyddiaeth. 2.55 Interval. 3.20 Film: Dames. Musical. 4.55 Pictiwrs Bach. 5.00 Dwylo I Fyny. 5.30 Everybody Here. 6.00 Avengers. 6.55 Gair yn ei Bryd. 7.00 Newyddion Saith. 7.30 Y Stafell Ddirgel. 7.55 Galw Gari. 8.25 Y Byd Ar Bedwar. 9.00 Jewel in the Crown. 10.00 Comic Strip Presents. 10.35 Mixed Feelings. 11.30 Love, Sidney. 12.00 Irish Angle. 12.20am Gair yn ei Bryd, Closedown.

GRAMPIAN As London except: 9.25am-9.30 First Thing. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.00-3.30 Film: Navy Lark (Cecil Parker). 6.00 North Tonight. 6.30-7.00 Top Club. 10.30 Film: Killer with Two Faces. 11.50 Living and Growing for Adults. 12.20am News, Closedown.

ULSTER As London except: 9.25 am-9.30 Day Ahead. 1.20 pm-1.30 Lunchtime. 2.00-3.30 Film: Navy Lark (Cecil Parker). 5.15-5.45 Survival. 6.00 Good Evening Ulster. 6.30-7.00 Lifestyle. 10.30 Session Folk. 11.00 Hill Street Blues. 11.55 News, Closedown.

CENTRAL As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Film: Rooney (John Gregson). 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 Newshound. 6.00 News. 6.30-7.00 Citizen '84. 10.35 Venture. 11.05 Darts. 11.35 Newhart. 12.05am Contact. 12.20am Closedown.

BORDER As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.00-3.30 Film: O-Kay For Sound.* 5.15-5.45 Survival. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.15 Travellers' Tales. 6.30-9.00 Mr & Mrs. 9.00-10.00 Magnum. 10.30 Farmers World Special. 11.00 Film: Night Stalker. Vampire terror in Las Vegas. 12.20am News. Closedown.

TYNE TEES As London except: 9.25-9.30 North-east news. 1.20-1.30 North-east news and Lookaround. 2.00-3.30 Film: Suspect* (Tony Britton). 5.15-5.45 Mr Smith. 6.00 North-east news. 6.02 Mr and Mrs. 6.30-7.00 Northern Life. 9.00-10.00 Magnum. 10.30 North-east news. 10.32 Briefing. 11.15 The Levkas Man. 12.15 Epilogue.

GRANADA As London except: 1.20pm Granada reports. 1.30 Film: Son of Monte Cristo (Louis Hayward). 3.25-3.30 Moroccan Magic. 5.15-5.45 Beverley Hillbillies*. 6.00 Sons and Daughters. 6.30-7.00 Granada Reports. 10.30 Benson. 11.00 Week Tonight. 11.30 Star Parade. 12.35 Closedown. end

YORKSHIRE As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.00-3.30 Film: Cast a Dark Shadow* (Margaret Lockwood). 5.15-5.45 Mr Smith. 6.00 Calendar. 6.30-7.00 Enterprize '84. 10.30 Calendar Commentary 11.00 Hill Street Blues. 12.00 Closedown.

CHANNEL As London except: 1.20-1.30 Channel News 2.00-3.30 Film: Nickel Queen (Googie Withers) 6.00 Channel Report 6.30-7.00 Private Benjamin 9.00-10.00 Hawaii Five-O 10.35 Postscript 10.40 Film: Codename Diamond Head (Roy Thinnes) 12.05 News in French.

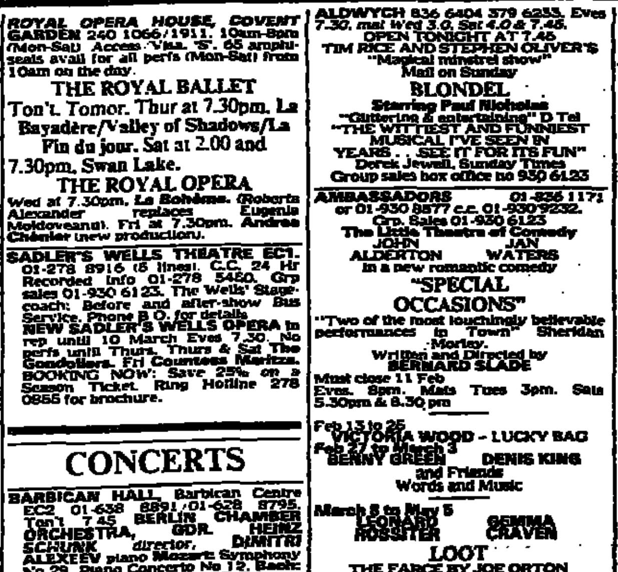
TVS As London except: 9.25am-9.30 Farming Brief. 1.20pm T News. 1.30 Afternoon Club. 1.35 Gosip. 2.10 Agatha Christie Hour. 3.10 Newsbreak. 3.20 Sullivans. 3.50-4.00 A - Z. 5.15-5.45 Beverly Hillbillies.* 6.00 Coast to Coast. 6.45-7.00 Airmail. 10.30 Putting on the South. 11.00 Showcase. 11.15 Hill Street Blues. 12.15am Company. Closedown.

TSW As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.00-3.30 Film: Nickel Queen. 6.00 Today South West. 6.30-7.00 Private Benjamin. 9.00-10.00 Hawaii Five-O. 10.35 Postscript. 10.40 Film: Codename Diamond Head. 12.06am Closedown.

HTV As London except: 1.20 pm News. 1.30-3.30 Film: Beau Brummell (Stewart Granger). 5.15-5.45 Mr and Mrs. 6.00-7.00 News. 10.30 You're the Boss. 11.00 City of Angels. 12.00 Closedown

HTV WALES As HTV West except: 6.00 pm-7.00 Wales at Six. 10.30 Crown Green Bowls. 11.15 City of Angels. 12.15 am Closedown.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1: 1053kHz/285m; 1089kHz/275m; Radio 2: 693kHz/433m; 909kHz/330m; Radio 3: 1215kHz/247m: VHF -90-92.5; Radio 4: 200kHz 1500m: VHF -92-95; LBC 1152kHz/261m; VHF 97.3; Capital: 1548kHz/194m: VHF 95.8; BBC Radio London 1458kHz/206m: VHF 94.9; World Service MF 648kHz/463m.



While England slept . . .

By Marcus Williams

It was one of those occasions to bring forth the newspaper billboards which so bemuse foreigners: "Disaster for England", "England humiliated", proclaiming not some economic or diplomatic disaster but, far more important to the nation's morale, defeat on the cricket field.

Defeat came yesterday as horrifying as any in the 107 years of Test cricket, although, it being Sunday, there were no evening paper billboards to confuse visitors from overseas. While most Englishmen were still safely tucked up in their beds, at Lancaster Park, Christchurch, on the other side of the world, New Zealand were winning the second Test match by an innings and 132 runs soon after tea on the third day, having shot England out for 82 and 93.

Not since Australia dismissed England for 65 and 72 at Sydney almost 90 years ago had they failed to reach 100 in either innings of a Test match; never before had New Zealand, for so long the poor relations of the Test cricket fraternity, beaten them by an innings – and only twice before in 58 encounters had they beaten them at all.

The scapegoat of the hour yesterday was the pitch, universally agreed to be short of Test match standards and the subject of an official protest by England. The hero of the hour for New Zealand was Richard Hadlee,

Kiwis walking taller and John Woodcock report page 20

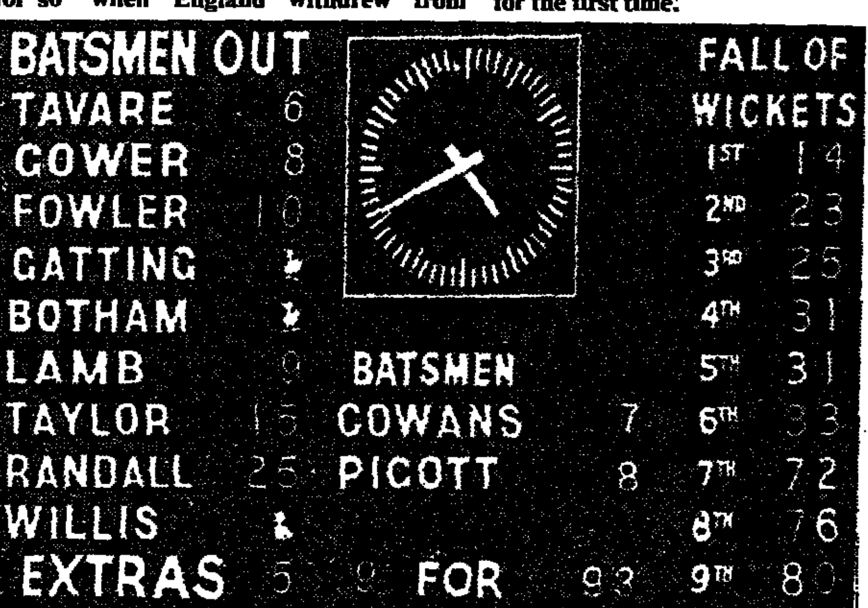
who followed his 99 runs with eight wickets for 44. Hadlee already has his niche in New Zealand's hall of fame, for he took 10 wickets when they beat England for the first time six years ago.

"We are not trying to make excuses but the tour report will be couched in the strongest possible terms," the England tour manager, Alan Smith, said gravely. Mr Smith has known crises on tour before: he was at the helm when England withdrew from Guyana in 1981 after Robin Jackman had been declared *persona non grata.*

The England captain, Bob Willis, said that the pitch was "in an appalling state", but he took his bowlers – including himself – to task for allowing New Zealand to score 307 in their first innings. England's bowling, he asserted, had been the worst under his captaincy.

Geoff Howarth, who also led New Zealand last summer to their first Test victory in England, described England's batting as inept and rubbed salt in the wounded pride of the English lion: "I didn't expect to win today because I thought England would have fought much better."

A small consolation for England was that they managed to exceed their previous lowest total of 64 against New Zealand. However, only victory in the final match of the series, starting in Auckland on Friday, will spare them from further humiliation – defeat in a series by New Zealand for the first time.





The scoreboard is stark proof of a disastrous game for England, and (right) Martin Crowe grabs the stumps after Norman Cowans, England's last man, is dismissed

Letter from Moscow

Khrushchev returns from the shadows

The walled monastery of Novodevichy in Moscow is a quiet and mysterious place at this time of year. The winter sun glints on the golden cupolas and spires, the lake beneath the walls is frozen and still. In the adjoining cemetery, where many of Russia's great men lie buried, snow falls with a slight sigh onto the paths and gravestones from the trees above.

Along one of the icy paths is a monument to the man who aroused both admiration and enmity as ruler of the Soviet Union before he fell from power 20 years ago: Nikita Khrushchev. Some Russians still refer to him familiarly as "Nikita Sergeyevich".

Khrushchev's burial at Novodevichy as an "ordinary pensioner" in 1971 was a concession by his successor, Leonid Brezhnev. Although Khrushchev was in disgrace, and did not therefore merit commemoration in the Kremlin Wall or behind the Lenin Mausoleum, he was allowed to join numerous generals, scientists, politicians and writers in the tranquillity of the monastery garden.

For a while Khrushchev's grave, surmounted by a bust designed by the sculptor Ernst Neizvestny, was an object of pilgrimage. Khrushchev's free-wheeling political style, his economic schemes and – perhaps above all – his relative liberalism in the arts had embarrassed and infuriated many officials. But the Khrushchev style also aroused affection in those who found his earthy, "peasant" image – even with its tendency towards buffoonery – both endearing and politically refreshing.

Because of this the Brezhnev regime closed Novodevichy cemetery to the general public. Now only special visitors can see the thickset bronze head set in black and white marble.

There are some signs though that the present Soviet leadership is prepared to reconsider Khrushchev's role in history 20 years on, and that the Kremlin may make "Nikita Sergeyevich" less of a non-person.

Khrushchev and his associates have rarely been mentioned since 1964. Even his death only merited a few lines in *Pravda*. But Khrushchev's son-in-law, the once powerful Aleksei Adzhubei, recently resurfaced with a prominent article in the monthly magazine *USA*, and there have been several mentions of Khrushchev himself in the press.

Mr Adzhubei, who is now nearly 60, was editor of *Izvestiya* during Krushchev's rule. After Khrushchev's fall Adzhubei disappeared. He subsequently found work as the letters editor of the foreign language tourist magazine *Soviet Weekly*, the journalistic equivalent of banishment.

Mr Adzhubei's article in *USA* has therefore aroused comment especially since it deals with President Kennedy, Khrushchev's adversary amd negotiating partner. Khrushchev's confrontations and negotiations with Kennedy are still not fully discussed in Russia.

But Khrushchev's role in the Second World War has been discussed, giving rise to suggestions that Mr Andropov, a widely read man with intellectual credentials, might bring his predecessor but one out of the shadows. Shortly after Mr Andropov took over, the party's theoretical journal *Kommunist* published an article on the Battle of Stalingrad which acknowledged Khrushchev as one of the main participants. Earlier studies had mentioned only Stalin, or Brezhnev (who in fact did not take part).

Richard Owen

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Collins Dictionaries Times Crossword Championships 1984

The Times Crossword Puzzle No. 16,347

ACROSS

1 Degree was OK, though very far from hot (8, 4).
8 Mark 1,000, meaning just the opposite (7).
9 Search for the odd sorcerer (7).
11 Lead astray through the green (7).
12 First lady in romance or maybe in a German poet (7).
13 Hardy lass seen round river lock (5).
14 The pleasure which a usufruct implies (9).
16 A sip Peter perhaps has before dinner (9).
19 Note in duplicate about a resort in US (5).
21 One doomed by the Italian wife of Albany (7).
23 A sometimes revolutionary type of road fuel, his, possibly (7).
24 Win back about 150 before the end (7).
25 General fighting Indians captures many in a group (7).
26 Enter performer one found in the music centre (6-6).

DOWN

1 Goddess as a beginner lacks finish (7).
2 Wood, river Commissioner (7).
3 No end of such trouble with mill-sites (9).
4 A link with a song of unrequited love (5).
5 Brewer's last word or almost so (7).
6 New edition of Lear is initially easy to sell (7).
7 Magic aircraft shot down by this politician? (6-6).
10 Choose Manx Dick – 'e's no follower of the dogs (8, 4).
15 Such as the pronouncements of Joshua's successors (9).
17 Bill supports Peter – he shows style (7).
18 Rent trouble creates a storm (7).
19 Deity showing forbearance about the old city (7).
20 A Roman wayfarer who takes to the air (7).
22 Medal possibility though so disabled? (5).

The Solution of Saturday's Prize Puzzle No. 16,346 will appear next Saturday

I enclose cheque/PO for £2 my entry fee for the 1984 Collins Dictionaries Times Crossword Championship with stamped and addressed envelope.

Name (please print) ____

Address ____

Choice of venue ____
(Only one choice, but London applicants available for either London A or B should simply enter "London")

Competitors may qualify by correctly solving and submitting this puzzle. They should complete the puzzle and entry form and post it with entry fee of £2 and stamped and addressed envelope by first class mail to Collins Dictionaries Times Crossword Championships (to whom cheques should be made out), P.O. Box 4, Bridlington, North Humberside YO15 2EW, so that the entry is postmarked not later than February 18. The solution will be published on February 20, and all competitors will be informed of the result not later than March 14, qualifiers being informed whether they will be required to attempt the eliminator puzzle mentioned below.

Regional finals will be one-day (four-puzzle) events as follows: Glasgow, April 8, Central Hotel (capacity 300 competitors); Leeds, April 29, Queen's Hotel (300); Bristol May 20, Grand Hotel (150); London A, June 2, Park Lane Hotel (300). London B June 3, Park Lane Hotel (300). No reference books or other aids may be used during the puzzle sessions. Refreshments will be provided free.

If the all-correct entries for any venue exceed the accommodation available, competitors will be required to attempt the eliminator puzzle which will be published (if it is needed) on Thursday, March 22. Competitors are warned that this will be a more than usually difficult puzzle but incomplete (or only partly correct) solutions may well qualify, since only the least successful entries will be eliminated.

Competitors at a regional final may qualify for the National Final in the following way. The regional winner will qualify plus one aditional competitor for every 60 competitors over the first 60: thus from 61-120 competitors two will qualify for the final, from 121-180 three will qualify, and so on. The qualifiers from the five regional finals will attend the National Final at the Park Lane Hotel, London, on Sunday, September 9.

Prizes given by Collins Publishers include the following: each regional champion will win a Collins Trophy and luxury weekend for two to London for the National Final including first class travel, de luxe hotel accommodation and meals. Prizes will be awarded to the next three places at each regional final. Additional qualifiers will have their hotel and rail travel expenses paid to the National Final. The winner of the Championship receives a Collins Trophy and a £500 Harrods Gift Voucher and the runner-up and third and fourth places receive Harrods Gift Vouchers for £300, £200 and £100 respectively. Further prizes will be awarded down to eighth place.

In the event of any dispute the decision of the Crossword Editor of *The Times* will be final. Employees of Times Newspapers Ltd and of Collins Publishers may not compete.

CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 12

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Duke of Edinburgh, Patron of the Outward Bound Trust, launches the Norfolk Outward Bound Association at Middleton Tower, King's Lynn, 3.15.

The Duke of Edinburgh, Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, attends a dinner at St John's College, commemorating the 400th anniversary of the Cambridge University Press, 7.

New exhibitions

Birgit Skiold, prints: David Howard-Jones, raku; Clive King, paintings; Tim Ayers, pewters, Oxford Gallery, 23 High Street, Oxford; Mon to Sat 10 to 5 closed Sun (ends March 7).

Music

Recital by Barry Douglas (piano) and Krzysztof Smietana (violin), Harty Room, Queen's University, Belfast, 7.30.

Amsterdam Loeki Stardust Quartet, Warwick University Arts Centre, Coventry, 8.

Talks, lectures

Interplanetary Debris – Asteroids, Meteorites and Comets, by I T Bunyan, Royal Scottish Museum, Chambers Street, Edinburgh, 2.

Sound and vision by John Betteridge, Bath Postal Museum, Great Pulteney Street, Bath, 7.30.

Birmingham Victorian Painters by SG Wildman, Birmingham and Midland Institute, Margaret Street, Birmingham, 6.30.

Bond winners

Winning numbers in the weekly draw for Premium Bond prizes are: £100,000 4LZ 514475 (the winner lives in Norfolk); £50,000 16KN 740960 (Devon); £25,000 16XK 520034 (Manchester).

The week's walks

Today

London's Ghosts, Alleys and Oddities, meet Embankment Underground, 7.30. The London of Charles Dickens (ends in a pub), meet Holborn Underground, 11. The City of London – 2,000 years of History, meet Tower Hill Underground, 2.

Tomorrow

Riverside Pubs, Prisons and Hidden Paths, meet St Paul's, Underground, 7.30. Mysterious Interiors of Hidden London, meet Holborn Underground (Kingsway exit), 9.50 (also Wed and Thurs).

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Debate on OUP motion on agriculture in Northern Ireland.

Lords (2.30): Prevention of Terrorism (Temporary Provisions) Bill, second reading.

National Day

Today New Zealanders celebrate their National Day. It commemorates the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi on February 6, 1840, when Maori chiefs ceded their sovereignty to the British crown in return for protection and guaranteed possession of their lands.

Roads

London, South-east: A235: Traffic reduced to single lane on southbound carriageway of London road nr junction with Brigstock Rd. A40: Westbound carriageway reduced to two lanes outside Unigate House, east of Park Royal, Ealing. A3: Westhill, at junction with Merton Road, closed to eastbound traffic between Santos road and Putney Bridge Road: divertions.

Wales and West: A4: Temporary traffic in Charlotte Street, Bath; signals controlling traffic. A377: Temporary traffic lights on Barnstable Road, Bonhay Road, Exeter. A48: Temporary traffic signals 24 hours a day in Pwllmeyric Hill, Chepstow.

Midlands: A52: Single lane traffic on Nottingham – Grantham road at Muston Bends, Leicester; temporary signals. A45: Road works on Coventry Daventry road at Fosse Crossing, Warwickshire. A10: Traffic signals along St Mary's Street, Ely.

North: A6120: Single-lane traffic in outer ring road, at junction with Spen Lane, Leeds. A61: Norrowing of Wakefield Road at junction of Marsh Way, Northgate Roundabout. A6 Two-way traffic in Manchester Road, Swinton, Greater Manchester.

Scotland: A803: Lane closures and delays along Springburn Road Hawthorn Street, Glasgow. A85: Westbound carriageway reduced to single lane in Riverside Drive at Tay Railway Bridge works; no right turn westbound into riverside appraoch. A85: Single-lane traffic lights at Invergowerie.

Information supplied by AA

Anniversaries

Births: **Queen Anne** (reigned 1702-14), London, 1665; **Ugo Foscolo**, writer, Zákinthos, Greece, 1778; **Sir Charles Wheatstone**, physicist, Gloucester, 1802; **Sir Henry Irving**, Keinton Mandeville, 1838. Deaths: **Charles II** (reigned 1660-85), London, 1685; **Lancelot ("Capability") Brown**, garden designer, 1783; **Carlo Goldoni**, dramatist, Paris, 1793; **George VI**, (reigned 1936-52), Sandringham, Norfolk, 1952.

The pound

	Bank Buys	Bank Sells
Australia $	1.62	1.54
Austria Sch	28.90	27.30
Belgium Fr	84.75	80.75
Canada $	1.84	1.77
Denmark Kr	14.77	14.07
Finland Mkk	8.67	8.27
France Fr	12.38	11.88
Germany DM	4.05	3.87
Greece Dr	160.00	150.00
Hongkong $	11.45	10.85
Ireland Pt	1.31	1.25
Italy Lira	2490.00	2375.00
Japan Yen	348.00	332.00
Netherlands Gld	4.59	4.36
Norway Kr	11.63	11.03
Portugal Esc	201.00	191.00
Spain Pta	231.00	222.00
Sweden Kr	12.04	11.44
Switzerland Fr	3.27	3.10
USA $	1.47	1.42

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied by Barclays Bank International Ltd.

Retail Price Index: 342.8.

London: The *FT* Index closed up 8.3 on Friday at 832.4.

New York: The Dow Jones industrial average closed 16.85 down on Friday at 1197.03.

Weather

A strong westerly airstream covers Britain, with troughs of low pressure crossing most areas.

6 am to midnight

London, SE, central S England, East Anglia, E, W Midlands: Showers, longer outbreaks of rain, becoming scattered later, clear intervals developing; winds W to NW fresh to occasional gale; max temp 5 to 6C (41 to 43F).

E, central N, NE England: Showers, wintry on hills with drifting; winds W to NW fresh to occasionally severe gale; max temp 4 to 5C (39 to 41F), icy roads.

Channel Islands, SW England, S Wales: Outbreaks of rain, then occasional showers, clear intervals; winds W to NW strong to sever gale; max temp 5 to 6C (41 to 43F).

N Wales, NW England, Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Argyll, Northern Ireland: Frequent showers, heavy and wintry, especially on hills with drifting, icy roads; wind NW strong to severe gale; max temp 3 to 5C (37 to 41F).

Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, central Highlands, Moray Firth, NE, NW Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Snow showers, heavy and prolonged at times with drifting, icy roads; winds W to NW strong to severe gale at times; max temp 3 to 4C (37 to 39F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Wednesday: Rather cold and changeable with strong winds in most parts.

SEA PASSAGES: North Sea, Strait of Dover: wind SW, strong to severe gale force; sea very rough. **English Channel (E), St George's Sea, Irish Sea:** wind W, strong to severe gale force; sea very rough.

Sun rises: 7.32 am — Sun sets: 4.58 pm
Moon rises: 9.35 am — Moon sets: 9.42 pm
First Quarter February 10.

Lighting-up time

London 5.28 pm to 7.01 am
Bristol 5.38 pm to 7.10 am
Edinburgh 5.25 pm to 7.27 am
Manchester 5.30 pm to 7.15 am
Penzance 5.53 pm to 7.18 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow; slt, sleet.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	f	3	37	Guernsey	s	8	46
Birmingham	f	5	41	Inverness	f	3	37
Blackpool	f	6	43	Jersey	s	8	46
Bristol	f	6	43	London	s	7	45
Cardiff	f	7	45	Manchester	f	6	43
Edinburgh	r	3	37	Newcastle	s	6	43
Glasgow	slt	1	34	Ronaldsway	c	6	43

London

Saturday: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 12C (54F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 5C (41F). Humidity: 6 pm, 81 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, 0.14in. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, nil. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1,009 millibars, falling.

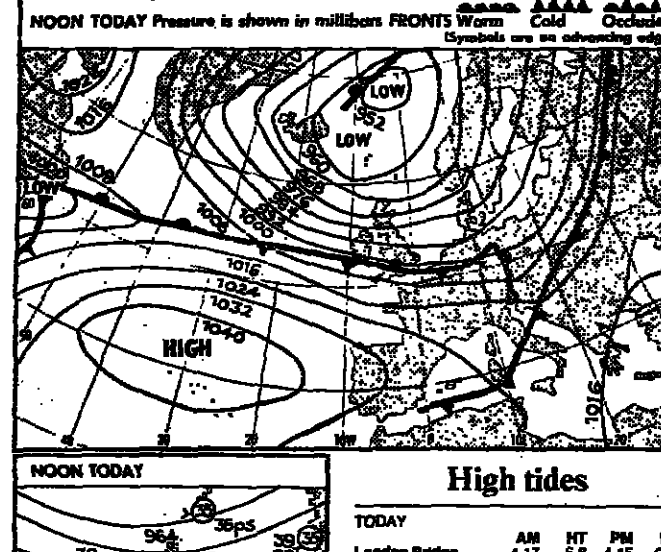
Yesterday: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 9C (48F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 6C (43F). Humidity: 6 pm, 82 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, 0.03in. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, 5.0hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1,016 millibars, falling. 1,000 millibars = 29.53.

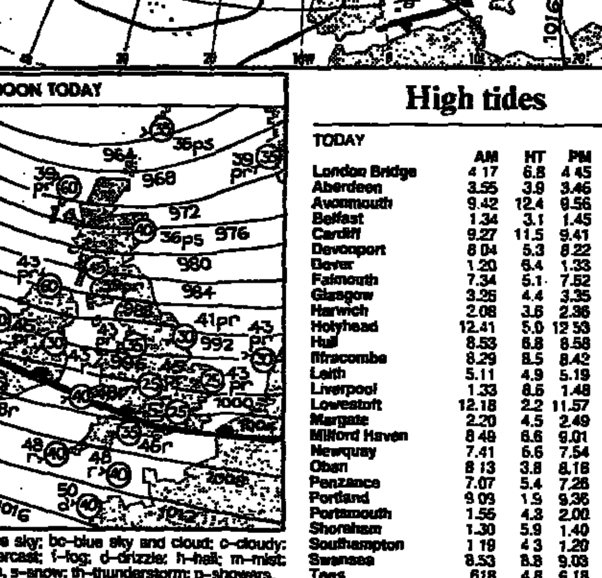
Highest and lowest

Saturday: Highest day temp: Finningley, Coningsby, 13C (55F); lowest day max: Dyce, 6C (43F); highest rainfall: Eskdalemuir, 0.92in; highest sunshine: Penzance, Kinloss, 3.0hr.

Yesterday: Highest day temp: Eastbourne, 2C (54F); lowest day max: Aviemore, 2C (36F); highest rainfall: Glasgow Airport, 0.72in; highest sunshine: Eastbourne 7.5hr.

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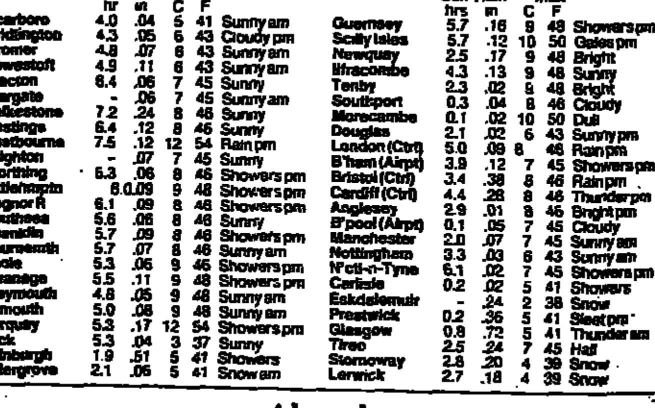
b–blue sky; bc–blue sky and cloud; c–cloudy; o–overcast; f–fog; d–drizzle; h–hail; m–mist; r–rain, s–snow; th–thunderstorm; p–showers. Arrows show wind direction, wind speed (mph) circled, temperatures fahrenheit.

High tides

TODAY

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	4 17	6.8	4 45	6.8
Aberdeen	3.55	3.9	3.46	4.1
Avonmouth	9.42	12.4	9.56	12.1
Belfast	1.34	3.1	1.45	3.4
Cardiff	9.27	11.5	9.41	11.2
Devonport	8 04	5.3	8.22	5.0
Dover	1.20	6.4	1.33	6.1
Falmouth	7.34	5.1	7.52	4.8
Glasgow	3.25	4.4	3.35	4.9
Harwich	2.08	3.6	2.36	3.6
Holyhead	12.41	5.0	12 53	5.3
Hull	8.53	6.8	8.58	7.3
Ilfracombe	8.29	8.5	8.42	8.2
Leith	5.11	4.9	5.19	5.1
Liverpool	1.33	8.6	1.48	8.9
Lowestoft	12.18	2.2	11.57	2.4
Margate	2.20	4.5	2.49	4.4
Milford Haven	8 49	6.6	9.01	6.3
Newquay	7.41	6.6	7.54	6.3
Oban	8 13	3.8	8.16	3.6
Penzance	7.07	5.4	7.28	5.1
Portland	9 09	1.9	9.36	1 7
Portsmouth	1.55	4.3	2.00	4.2
Shoreham	1.30	5.9	1.40	5.7
Southampton	1 19	4 3	1.20	4.2
Swansea	8.53	8.8	9.03	8.5
Tees	618	4.8	6.18	5.2
Walton-on-Naze	2.04	3 9	2.30	3.8

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.



Around Britain

	Sun hr	Rain in	Max C	Max F			Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
Scarboro	4.0	.04	5	41	Sunny am	Guernsey	5.7	.16	9	48	Showers pm
Bridlington	4.3	.05	6	43	Cloudy pm	Scilly Isles	5.7	.12	10	50	Gales pm
Cromer	4.8	.07	6	43	Sunny am	Newquay	2.5	.17	9	48	Bright
Lowestoft	4.9	.11	6	43	Sunny am	Ilfracombe	4.3	.13	9	48	Sunny
Clacton	6.4	.06	7	45	Sunny	Tenby	2.3	.02	9	48	Bright
Margate	-	.06	7	45	Sunny am	Southport	0.3	.04	8	46	Cloudy
Folkestone	7.2	.24	8	46	Sunny	Morecambe	0.1	.02	10	50	Dull
Hastings	6.4	.12	8	46	Sunny	Douglas	2.1	.02	6	43	Sunny pm
Eastbourne	7.5	.12	12	54	Rain pm	London (Ctrl)	5.0	.09	8	46	Rain pm
Brighton	-	.07	7	45	Sunny	B'ham (Airpt)	3.9	.12	7	45	Showers pm
Worthing	6.3	.06	8	46	Showers pm	Bristol (Ctrl)	3.4	.38	8	46	Rain pm
Littlehmptn	6.0	.09	9	48	Showers pm	Cardiff (Ctrl)	4.4	.28	8	46	Thunder pm
Bognor R	6.1	.09	8	46	Showers pm	Anglesey	2.9	.01	8	46	Bright pm
Southsea	5.6	.06	8	46	Sunny	B'pool (Airpt)	0.1	.05	7	45	Cloudy
Shanklin	5.7	.09	8	46	Showers pm	Manchester	2.0	.07	7	45	Sunny am
Bournemth	5.7	.07	8	46	Sunny am	Nottingham	3.3	.03	6	43	Sunny am
Poole	5.3	.06	9	46	Showers pm	N'ctl-n-Tyne	6.1	.02	7	45	Showers pm
Swanage	5.5	.11	9	48	Showers pm	Carlisle	0.2	.02	5	41	Showers
Weymouth	4.8	.05	9	48	Sunny am	Eskdalemuir	-	.24	2	38	Snow
Exmouth	5.0	.08	9	48	Sunny am	Prestwick	0.2	.36	5	41	Sleet pm
Torquay	5.3	.17	12	54	Showers pm	Glasgow	0.8	.72	5	41	Thunder am
Wick	5.3	.04	3	37	Sunny	Tiree	2.5	.24	7	45	Hail
Edinburgh	1.9	.51	5	41	Showers	Stornoway	2.8	.20	4	39	Snow
Aldergrove	2.1	.06	5	41	Snow am	Lerwick	2.7	.18	4	39	Snow

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; dr, drizzle; f, fair; fg, fog; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	f	14	57	Copenhgn	s	6	43	Majorca	s	16	61	Rio de Jan*	s	32	90
Akrotiri	s	19	66	Corfu	s	16	61	Malaga	s	17	63	Rome	s	14	57
Alexandria	f	20	68	Dallas*	s	14	57	Malta	c	15	57	Salzburg	c	9	48
Algiers	s	18	64	Dublin	r	5	41	Melbourne	s	24	75	Sao Paulo*	f	34	93
Amsterdam	s	5	41	Dubrovnik	s	14	57	Mexico C*	s	17	63	S Francisco*	s	13	55
Athens	f	14	57	Faro	c	15	59	Miami*	f	26	79	Santiago*	s	24	75
Bahrain				Florence	s	2	45	Milan	fg	3	37	Seoul	s	-3	27
Barbados*	f	28	82	Frankfurt	r	9	48	Montreal*	f	4	39	Singapore			
Barcelona	f	14	57	Funchal	c	15	59	Moscow	s	-11	12	Stockholm	r	2	36
Beirut	s	19	66	Geneva	s	11	52	Munich	f	9	48	Strasbourg	c	10	50
Belgrade	s	5	41	Gibraltar	s	17	63	Nairobi	s	27	81	Sydney	s	26	79
Berlin	r	9	48	Helsinki	dr	-1	30	Naples	s	14	57	Tangier	c	14	57
Bermuda*				Hongkong	c	15	59	New Delhi	s	17	63	Tel Aviv	s	23	73
Biarritz	c	13	55	Innsbruck	fg	1	34	New York*	f	9	48	Tenerife	f	18	65
Boulogne	s	6	43	Istanbul	c	8	46	Nice	s	14	57	Tokyo	s	4	39
Bordeaux	dr	11	52	Jeddah	s	29	84	Oslo	s	3	37	Toronto*	c	2	36
Brussels	f	6	43	Jo'burg	f	26	79	Ottawa				Tunis	f	16	61
Budapest	f	3	37	Karachi	s	20	68	Paris	f	8	46	Valencia	s	16	61
Buen Aires*	f	28	82	Las Palmas	f	20	68	Peking	s	-3	27	Vancouver*	c	6	43
Cairo	s	22	72	Lisbon	f	14	57	Perth	s	28	82	Venice	s	8	46
Cape Tn	s	25	77	Locarno	s	4	39	Prague				Vienna	c	4	39
C'blanca	c	14	57	L Angeles*	f	16	61	Reykjavik	f	-7	19	Warsaw	c	4	39
Chicago*	c	0	32	Luxembg	r	5	41	Rhodes	f	17	63	Washington*	f	9	48
Cologne	c	6	43	Madrid	s	9	48	Riyadh	s	25	77	Zurich	f	10	50

* denotes Saturday's figures are latest available